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62.33 / 1900

SEED LABORATORY.

J. Steckler Seed Co., Ltd.

MARY T. FROTSCHER, President.

SUCCESSORS TO

RICHARD FROTSCHER, The Veteran Seedsman of the South.
and the Richard Frotscher Seed Co., Ltd.

Garden

Manual

1900



DEALERS IN

Vegetable, Flower, Field,
and Grass
Seeds.

OFFICES and SALESROOMS:

518 to 524 GRAVIER STREET,

521 to 525 DUMAINE STREET,

NURSERY, GARDEN AND
POULTRY FARM

1372 MOSS STREET,

NEAR ESPLANADE.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LIST OF RURAL BOOKS.

Gardening for Profit.

By PETER HENDERSON. The standard work on market and family gardening. The successful experience of the author for more than thirty years, and his willingness to tell, as he does in this work, the secret of his success for the benefit of others, enables him to give most valuable information. The book is profusely illustrated. Cloth, 12mo. 2.00

Truck Farming at the South.

By A. OELMER. A work giving the experience of a successful grower of vegetables or "garden truck" for northern markets. Essential to any one who contemplates entering this profitable field of agriculture. Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo. 1.50

Cauliflowers and How to Grow Them.

By FRANCIS BRILL. This work contains plain, practical and explicit directions in minute details for the cultivation and management of the crop, from the sowing of the seeds to the marketing of the product. .20

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JAS. J. H. GREGORY. A practical treatise on cabbage culture, giving full details on every point, including keeping and marketing the crop. Paper, 12mo. .30

Success in Market Gardening.

By W. W. RAWSON. A vegetable growers' manual. Illustrated. Written by one of the most successful market gardeners in New England. 1.00

Celery for Profit.

By T. GREINER. The celery industry has recently very greatly increased and this delicious vegetable is now found on nearly every table. The newer improved methods of culture are described in this volume. .20

Practical Floriculture.

By PETER HENDERSON. A guide to the successful propagation and cultivation of florists' plants. The work is not for florists and gardeners only, but the amateur's wants are constantly kept in mind. It also comprises a very complete treatise

on the cultivation of flowers under glass, or in the open air, suited to those who grow flowers for pleasure, as well as those who make them a matter of trade. Beautifully illustrated. New and enlarged edition. Cloth, 12mo. 1.50

The Rose—Its Cultivation, Varieties, etc.

By H. B. ELLWANGER. Directions for cultivation—for planting, pruning, propagation, the treatment of diseases and insect enemies—particularly valuable for its classification. Alphabetical and descriptive list of nine hundred and fifty-six varieties. Cloth, 16mo. 1.25

Insects and Insecticides.

By CLARENCE M. WREED, D. Sc., Prof. of entomology and zoology, New Hampshire College of Agriculture. A practical manual concerning noxious insects and methods of preventing their injuries. 334 pages, with many illustrations. Cloth 12mo. 1.50

Tile Drainage.

By W. I. CHAMBERLAIN. This book embraces everything connected with the subject, and was written by the author while he was engaged in the work of digging the ditches and laying the tiles. .35

The Beautiful Flower Garden.

By F. SCHUYLER MATTHEWS. Its treatment with special regard for the picturesque. Written and embellished with numerous illustrations. With notes on practical floriculture by A. H. Fewkes. 191 pp., illustrated, 12mo. paper. .40

Feathered Pets.

A new illustrated book on Canaries, parrots and other birds; 140 pp., paper cover. .25

Farmers' Book on Grasses.

By Dr. D. G. PHARES. One of the best books written on grasses for our Southern climate. It should be in the hands of every farmer who takes any interest in the cultivation of grasses. Copies for sale at publisher's prices, paper covers, 25 cents; postage paid.

TESTIMONIALS.

Louisiana, August 2, 1899.
The Italian Giant Cauliflower bought of you came up splendid. I never had such results. The plants are now two feet high, and the four ounces of seeds yielded 12,000 plants. F. N. MULDER.

Louisiana, Nov. 5, 1899.
The seed I got from you gave me good satisfaction, and I will always deal with your house. J. C. GENEKES.

Louisiana, June 14, 1899.
I wish to say right here, that you can expect all my orders hereafter. I have been dealing with other seed houses, since I last gave you an order, and I got badly left on seed not being true to name. A. W. RIGGS.

Louisiana, May 16, 1899.
Many thanks for so promptly sending seeds. Will always purchase of you such seed as I should need, as I can rely on your company always. MRS. JAS. J. GREGORY.

Louisiana, February 8, 1899.
All the seed I got from you are A No. 1. JNO. M. SALLES, JR.

Louisiana, March 31, 1899.
I found your house just as you advertise in your catalogue. Am well pleased with my flower seeds, I got from you, JAMES AUBRE.

Louisiana, July 6, 1899.
Your melon seeds proved wondrous in quality, quantity and size. Had some weighing over 50 pounds. I never saw such prolific bearing plants. E. DESBOUY.

Mississippi, February 19, 1899.
I have bought your seeds for twenty years, and expect to continue as long as you give the satisfaction heretofore given. W. N. DOUGHTY.

Mississippi, February 27, 1899.
I have dealt with your firm for years, and have always been perfectly satisfied with your seeds; find them splendid. Mrs. E. J. VAN COURT.

Louisiana, February 21, 1899.
I planted a barrel of your seed potatoes last fall and had excellent results. Will double my order next year. CARL D. NORTON.

Louisiana, July 2, 1899.
Your vegetable and flower seeds always gives us satisfaction, and we wish you a successful continuance in your business. Mrs. B. H. WADE.

Texas, May 5, 1899.
Your seeds have always given me the best satisfaction for the past ten years. C. POOCK.

Louisiana, July 21, 1899.
I picked a melon from your "Triumph" seed, and having no scales to weigh it, I took the following measurements: 2 feet, 1 inch long and 3 feet 4 inches in circumference. It was a beauty. LEE WILSON.

Florida, September 1, 1899.
Your seeds were received safely. Although I am a farmer in a small way, still I believe in getting true and genuine seed. G. L. BECK.

Mississippi, March 1, 1899.
Everything was killed here by the heavy cold, except the Satsuma Orange trees bought of you three years ago, which I left entirely unprotected purposely to see how much cold they could stand. D. A. NASH.

—ALMANAC—

AND

Garden Manual 1900

FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES,

OF THE

J. Steckler Seed Co., Ltd.

M. T. FROTSCHER, President.

SUCCESSORS TO

RICHARD FROTSCHER, The Veteran Seedsman of the South,
and the RICHARD FROTSCHER SEED CO., Ltd.

DESIGNED

TO GIVE DIRECTIONS FOR THE CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLES,
AS PRACTISED IN THE SOUTH.

Stores and Offices, Nos. 518 to 524 GRAVIER STREET,
and Nos. 521 to 525 DUMAINE STREET,

NURSERY, GARDEN AND POULTRY FARM, 1372 MOSS STREET, NEAR ESPLANADE.

P. O. BOX 717.

TELEPHONES, 428 AND 1039.

P. O. DRAWER 463.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

1900.



D. J. SEARCY-WM. PFAFF,
PRINTERS.
Cor. Canal and Camp Streets,
NEW ORLEANS.

MARY T. FROTSCHER,

President.

JOSEPH STECKLER,

Vice-Pres. and Mgr.

RICHARD P. STECKLER,

Treasurer.

CHAS. E. BARTHOLOMEW, Secretary.

INTRODUCTION.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., January 1, 1900.

To our Patrons:

We feel that our friends and old patrons will be glad to know that we have consolidated under the firm name of *J. Steckler Seed Co., Ltd.*, the business heretofore carried on by the J. Steckler Seed Co., Nos. 518 to 524 Gravier street, and Richard Frotscher, Nos. 521 to 525 Dumaine street.

It is a great satisfaction to us to thus get full control of the whole business established by the late Mr. Richard Frotscher, who spent the greater part of his life to build up a seed business that has a solid, unrivalled reputation for reliability throughout the whole South. The division of the old business into two separate establishments has been a matter of regret to us from the beginning, feeling that it was somewhat confusing to our old patrons, and much more so to the public in general. As every partner in our firm is a member of the Frotscher family, we have been very jealous of the name and strove that the reputation of the business should not suffer at our hands, we are now in a position to guarantee that our firm will maintain the high standard established by Mr. Frotscher.

In no other line of business is the public compelled to rely solely on the good faith of the merchant. Old seed and new seed look alike. You have only the dealer's word for it that the seed is fresh and genuine. It is therefore absolutely necessary to get good seed from a reliable source. We do not propose to handle any cheap seed; it is even dear if given away. We will, as heretofore, supply country merchants with our seed, which we sell under our name and guarantee.

The marked success of the J. Steckler Seed Co., in the three years operating under that name is good evidence of the fair and liberal manner in which we conduct our business. We invite comparison in price, quality of seed, stock carried, etc., with any first-class seed house South. We have ample force to promptly fill all orders. In addition to our other help, we have now in our employ eleven out of twelve of the old employees of Mr. Frotscher. So we have reliable trained help to depend on.

Our Seed Catalogue and Garden Manual will be sent free to all applying for it. It is the best book of its kind in the country. The instructions for planting, etc., are based on the results of over thirty years' practical experience in our Southern climate and can be confidently depended on.

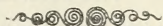
Relying on our thorough knowledge of the seed business, acquired by so many years of experience, we ask your patronage, confident of retaining all our old customers and sure to keep the trade of all new ones.

Thanking the public for their most liberal patronage; we beg to remain.

Your most obedient servants,

J. STECKLER SEED CO., LTD.

SEEDS BY MAIL.



Seeds can be sent by mail to any part of the United States, in packages not exceeding four pounds, at eight cents per pound, or one cent for two ounces or fraction thereof. On seeds ordered in papers or by the ounce, we prepay the postage, except on peas, beans and corn. This refers to large size papers, which are sold at one dollar per fifteen papers. When ordered by the pound, eight cents per pound postage has to be added to the price of the seeds, to peas, beans and corn, fifteen cents per quart.

All packages are put up in the most careful manner, and every precaution is taken to insure their reaching their destination in safety. Purchasers living at any place where our seeds are not sold, are requested to write to us to obtain their supplies. This will be more profitable than to buy from country stores where seeds left on commission are often kept until all power of germination is destroyed. As seed merchants who give their goods out on commission rarely collect what is not sold oftener than once every twelve months, and as Lettuce, Spinach, Parsnips, Carrots and many other seeds will either not sprout at all, or grow imperfectly if kept over a Summer in the South, to buy and plant such, is but money, time and labor wasted.

Here in our climate, where we plant garden vegetables as freely in Autumn as in Spring, and where often the seeds have to be put in the ground when the weather is very warm, it is an indispensable necessity to have perfectly fresh seeds.

Our arrangements with our growers are made so that we receive the new crop, expressly cleaned for us, as soon as it is matured. The varieties which are not raised in the North we order from Europe, and have them shipped so as to reach us about the beginning of August, just the time that they are needed for fall planting, and from that time up to January, shipments are made to us at the beginning of every month. By following this plan we have always a full supply of fresh seeds of undoubted germinating qualities, while dealers, who sell on commission, have only those from the Winter previous.

On the receipt of \$1.00 we will mail fifteen large size papers of seeds, put up the same as seeds sold by the pound. These papers can be selected from this Catalogue, and include four papers of either Peas or Beans in the fifteen papers. Or for the same amount, we will mail twenty smaller papers, including four papers of either Peas or Beans. This is done to enable customers to get reliable seeds in good sized papers in places where our seeds are not sold. The papers put up by Northern seedsmen are so small that of some varieties they hardly contain enough to do any good. The low prices charged to merchants are made at the expense of the consumers. Our papers are large and worth the full value of the money paid for them.

It cannot be too well impressed upon the minds of all cultivators of all vegetables, that most seeds kept through a Summer in this climate *will not grow*, and all who use such seeds will be the losers.

On all goods ordered C. O. D., one third the amount of the bill must accompany the order; otherwise the same will not be filled. All bills are payable in New Orleans or New York Exchange. No individual checks on country banks on amounts under ten dollars.

1st Month.

JANUARY 1900.

31 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.

Moon's Phases.

New Moon.....	1d.	7h.	52m.	Morn.		Last Quarter.....	23d.	5h.	53m.	After.
First Quarter.....	7d.	11h.	40m.	After.		New Moon.....	30d.	7h.	22m.	After.
Full Moon.....	15d.	1h.	7m.	After.						

Day of Month and Week.		Sun rises h. m.		Sun sets h. m.		Moon r. & s. h. m.		CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.
1	Monday	6	56	5	11	5	36	Christian New Year.
2	Tuesday	6	56	5	12	6	45	Gen. Wolf born, 1727.
3	Wednesday	6	56	5	13	7	54	Introduction Silk Manufacturing in Europe, 1536.
4	Thursday	6	57	5	14	9	1	Newton born, 1642.
5	Friday	6	57	5	14	10	7	Richmond, Va., burned, 1781.
6	Saturday	6	57	5	15	11	11	First Telegraph, 1844.

1.) 1st Sunday after Epiphany.

Day's Length, 10h. 19m.

7	Sunday	6	57	5	15	morn		Protected Cruiser Baltimore Commissioned, 1890.
8	Monday	6	57	5	17	0	16	Battle of New Orleans, 1815.
9	Tuesday	6	57	5	17	1	19	Florida and Mississippi Seceded, 1861.
10	Wednesday	6	57	5	18	2	21	First Steamboat in N. O. from Pittsburg, 1812.
11	Thursday	6	57	5	19	3	20	Gen. Butler died, 1893.
12	Friday	6	57	5	20	4	17	Lincoln's First Speech in Congress, 1848.
13	Saturday	6	57	5	21	5	10	First Church in North Carolina, 1705.

2.) 2d Sunday after Epiphany.

Day's Length, 10h. 25m.

14	Sunday	6	57	5	22	5	58	Brooklyn Car Strike, 1895.
15	Monday	6	57	5	23	rises		Thomas B. Croker born, 1798.
16	Tuesday	6	57	5	23	6	29	Edmond Spencer died, 1599.
17	Wednesday	6	57	5	24	7	23	R. B. Hayes died, 1893.
18	Thursday	6	57	5	25	8	15	Festival St. Peter's Choir at Rome.
19	Friday	6	56	5	26	9	8	Gen. Robt. E. Lee born, 1807.
20	Saturday	6	56	5	27	9	59	Coldest Day in the Century, 1838.

3.) 3rd Sunday after Epiphany.

Day's Length, 10h. 32m.

21	Sunday	6	56	5	28	10	52	Gen. Fremont born, 1813.
22	Monday	6	55	5	28	11	46	Francis Bacon born, 1561.
23	Tuesday	6	55	5	29	morn		Thanksgiving for Victory of 8th, 1815.
24	Wednesday	6	55	5	30	0	43	Steam Sloop Oneida sunk, 1874.
25	Thursday	6	54	5	31	1	41	Gen. Ewell died, 1872.
26	Friday	6	54	5	32	2	39	Louisiana Seceded, 1861.
27	Saturday	6	53	5	33	3	39	Jas. G. Blaine died, 1893.

4.) 4th Sunday after Epiphany.

Day's Length, 10h. 41m.

28	Sunday	6	53	5	34	4	36	Peter the Great died, 1725.
29	Monday	6	52	5	35	5	29	Kansas Admitted, 1861.
30	Tuesday	6	52	5	36	sets		King Charles I beheaded, 1649.
31	Wednesday	6	52	5	36	6	40	J. G. Blaine born, 1830.

Jewish Calendar, January 1—Shebat (5660), First Day. January 31—Adar (first), First Day.

2nd Month.

FEBRUARY 1900.

28 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.

Moon's Phases.

First Quarter 6d. 10h. 23m. Morn. | Last Quarter 22d. 10h. 44m. Morn.
 Full Moon 14d. 7h. 50m. Morn.

Day of Month and Week.	Sun rises		Sun sets		Moon r & s.		CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.
	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	
1 Thursday	6	51	5	37	7	50	Washington Elected President U. S., 1789.
2 Friday	6	50	5	38	8	58	Richard Frotscher died, 1896.
3 Saturday	6	50	5	39	10	4	Gen. J. E. Johnson born, 1807.

5.) 5th Sunday after Epiphany.

Day's Length, 10h. 51m.

4 Sunday	6	49	5	40	11	9	Confederate Delegates met, Montgomery, Ala., 1861
5 Monday	6	49	5	40	morn		Ole Bull born, 1810.
6 Tuesday	6	48	5	41	0	14	French Recognition Treaty signed, 1778.
7 Wednesday	6	47	5	42	1	15	Charles Dickens born, 1812.
8 Thursday	6	46	5	43	2	13	Treaty Triple Alliance, 1888.
9 Friday	6	46	5	44	3	7	Confederate Congress met, 1861.
10 Saturday	6	45	5	45	3	55	Canada Confirmed to England, 1763.

6.) Septuagesima Sunday.

Day's Length, 11h. 1m.

11 Sunday	6	44	5	45	4	40	Thos. A. Edison born, 1847.
12 Monday	6	43	5	46	5	20	Abraham Lincoln born, 1812.
13 Tuesday	6	42	5	47	5	54	Richard Wagner died, 1883.
14 Wednesday	6	41	5	48	rises		St. Valentine.
15 Thursday	6	41	5	49	7	2	U. S. S. Maine destroyed, Havana Harbor, 1898.
16 Friday	6	40	5	49	7	54	First Gold found in California, 1848.
17 Saturday	6	39	5	50	8	46	Peace with England, 1815.

7.) Sexagesima Sunday.

Day's Length, 11h. 13m.

18 Sunday	6	38	5	51	9	40	Count Andrassy died, 1890.
19 Monday	6	37	5	52	10	30	Sepoy Revolt began, 1857.
20 Tuesday	6	36	5	53	11	31	Gen. Beauregard died, 1893.
21 Wednesday	6	35	5	53	morn		Santa Anna born, 1798.
22 Thursday	6	34	5	54	0	27	Geo. Washington born, 1732.
23 Friday	6	33	5	55	1	24	Battle Buena Vista, 1847.
24 Saturday	6	32	5	55	2	20	Fulton died, 1815.

8.) Quinquagesima Sunday.

Day's Length, 11h. 25m.

25 Sunday	6	31	5	56	3	13	Christopher Wren died, 1723.
26 Monday	6	30	5	57	4	4	Victor Hugo born, 1802.
27 Tuesday	6	29	5	58	4	49	Mardi Gras Day in New Orleans.
28 Wednesday	6	28	5	58	5	32	Rear-Admiral Dewey com'nded Commodore, 1896.

3d Month.

MARCH 1900.

31 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.

Moon's Phases.

New Moon	1d.	5h.	25m.	Morn.	Last Quarter	23d.	11h.	36m.	After.
First Quarter	7d.	11h.	34m.	After.	New Moon	30d.	2h.	30m.	After.
Full Moon	16d.	2h.	12m.	Morn.					

Day of Month and
Week.

Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon r. & s.
h. m.	h. m.	h. m.

CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.

1	Thursday	6	27	5	59	6	33	W. W. Allen appointed Brigadier General, 1864.
2	Friday	6	26	5	59	7	42	Washington Territory organized, 1869.
3	Saturday	6	25	6	0	8	51	A. H. Stephens died, 1883.

9.) 1st Sunday in Lent.

Day's Length, 11h. 37m.

4	Sunday	6	24	6	1	9	58	Inauguration Day.
5	Monday	6	22	6	2	11	3	Madison born, 1757.
6	Tuesday	6	21	6	2	morn		Artemus Ward died, 1867.
7	Wednesday	6	20	6	3	0	4	Florida admitted, 1845.
8	Thursday	6	19	6	4	0	1	Captain Ericson died, 1867.
9	Friday	6	18	6	4	1	52	Battle Hampton Roads, 1862.
10	Saturday	6	17	6	5	2	39	McCloskey, First Cardinal in U. S., 1878.

10.) 2nd Sunday in Lent.

Day's Length, 11h. 50m.

11	Sunday	6	15	6	6	3	19	Chas. Sumner died, 1873.
12	Monday	6	14	6	6	3	56	Decatur killed, 1820.
13	Tuesday	6	13	6	7	4	29	Battleship Iowa launched, 1895.
14	Wednesday	6	12	6	7	5	0	Andrew Jackson born, 1767.
15	Thursday	6	11	6	8	5	31	Richard Froscher born, 1833.
16	Friday	6	10	6	9	rises		Trenton and Vandalia wrecked, 1889.
17	Saturday	6	9	6	9	7	35	St. Patrick's Day.

11.) 3d Sunday in Lent.

Day's Length, 12h. 3m.

18	Sunday	6	7	6	10	8	30	Stamp Act Repealed, 1766.
19	Monday	6	6	6	11	9	26	St. Joseph's Day.
20	Tuesday	6	5	6	11	10	21	Spring begins.
21	Wednesday	6	4	6	12	11	16	Gen. Jos. E. Johnston died, 1891.
22	Thursday	6	3	6	12	morn		Goethe died, 1832.
23	Friday	6	1	6	13	0	12	Chief Justice Waite died, 1888.
24	Saturday	6	0	6	14	1	4	Herculaneum discovered, 1837.

12.) 4th Sunday in Lent.

Day's Length, 12h. 16m.

25	Sunday	5	58	6	14	1	54	Treaty of Vienna.
26	Monday	5	57	6	15	2	40	Beethoven died, 1827.
27	Tuesday	5	56	6	15	3	24	John Bright died, 1889.
28	Wednesday	5	55	6	16	4	5	Ex-Gov. John McEnery died, 1891.
29	Thursday	5	54	6	17	4	45	Vera Cruz taken, 1847.
30	Friday	5	52	6	17	sets		Earl Granville, Liberal Leader died, 1891.
31	Saturday	5	51	6	18	7	35	Calhoun died, 1850.

Jewish Calendar, March 2—Adar (second), First Day. March 31—Nisan, First Day.

4th Month

APRIL 1900.

30 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.

Moon's Phases.

First Quarter.....	6d.	2h.	54m.	After.	Last Quarter.....	22d.	8h.	33m.	Morn
Full Moon.....	14d.	7h.	2m.	After.	New Moon.....	28d.	11h.	23m.	After

Day of Month and Week.	Sun rises h. m.	Sun sets h. m.	Moon r. & s. h. m.
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CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.

13.) 5th Sunday in Lent.

Day's Length, 12h. 28m.

1	Sunday	5	50	6	18	8	43	All Fools Day.
2	Monday	5	49	6	19	9	47	Copenhagen captured, 1801.
3	Tuesday	5	48	6	20	10	48	Washington Irving born, 1783.
4	Wednesday	5	47	6	20	11	43	Peter Cooper died, 1883.
5	Thursday	5	46	6	21	morn		Consul Gen. Fitzhugh Lee recalled from Havana '98
6	Friday	5	44	6	21	0	33	Gen. A. S. Johnston died, 1862.
7	Saturday	5	43	6	22	1	17	P. T. Barnum, Showman, died, 1891.

14.) Palm Sunday.

Day's Length, 12h. 41m.

8	Sunday	5	42	6	23	1	55	Louisiana admitted in the Union, 1812.
9	Monday	5	41	6	23	2	30	Gen. Lee Surrendered, 1865.
10	Tuesday	5	39	6	24	3	2	U. S. Bank Incorporated, 1816.
11	Wednesday	5	38	6	24	3	32	Civil War begun, 1861.
12	Thursday	5	37	6	25	4	3	Henry Clay born, 1777.
13	Friday	5	36	6	26	4	34	James Buchanan born, 1791.
14	Saturday	5	35	6	26	5	5	Lincoln Assassinated, 1865.

15.) Easter Sunday.

Day's Length, 12h. 53m.

15	Sunday	5	34	6	27	rises		Easter Sunday.
16	Monday	5	33	6	27	8	16	Senate Passed Resolution declaring Cuba Free, '98
17	Tuesday	5	32	6	28	9	12	Virginia Seceded, 1861.
18	Wednesday	5	31	6	29	10	7	Shakespear born, 1564.
19	Thursday	5	30	6	29	11	0	Admiral Dewey rec. com. as Lieut., 1861.
20	Friday	5	29	6	30	11	51	Ultimatum Cabled to Spain, 11 a. m., 1898.
21	Saturday.	5	27	6	30	morn		Gen. Woodford left Spain, 1898.

16.) Low Sunday.

Day's Length, 13h. 5m.

22	Sunday	5	26	6	31	0	37	Capture of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, 1862.
23	Monday	5	25	6	32	1	19	Pres. McKinley signed Proc. Call for 155,000 Vols.
24	Tuesday	5	24	6	32	1	59	New Orleans taken, 1862.
25	Wednesday	5	23	6	33	2	38	Formal Declaration of War, 1898.
26	Thursday	5	22	6	34	3	18	Johnston Army Surrendered, 1865.
27	Friday	5	22	6	34	3	58	Spanish Works at Matanzas Destroyed, 1898.
28	Saturday	5	21	6	35	4	38	Mutiny on Ship Bounty, 1789.

17.) 2nd Sunday after Easter.

Day's Length, 13h. 15m.

29	Sunday	5	20	6	35	sets		King Edward IV born, 1441.
30	Monday	5	19	6	36	8	31	George Washington Inauguration, 1789.

Jewish Calendar, April 30—Iyar, First Day.

5th Month.

MAY 1900.

31 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.

Moon's Phases.

First Quarter 6d. 7h. 39m. Morn. | Last Quarter 21d. 2h. 31m. After'
 Full Moon 14d. 9h. 36m. Morn. | New Moon 28d. 8h. 50m. Morn.

Day of Month and Week.	Sun rises		Sun sets		Moon r. & s.		CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.
	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	
1 Tuesday	5	18	6	36	9	30	Com. Dewey destroyed Sp. Fleet at Manila, 1898.
2 Wednesday	5	17	6	37	10	23	Protected Cruiser Boston launched, 1887.
3 Thursday	5	16	6	38	11	11	Thos. Hood died, 1845.
4 Friday	5	15	6	38	11	52	Com. Dewey took pos'n Naval St'n at Cavite, 1898
5 Saturday	5	14	6	39	morn		Napoleon I died, 1821.

18.) 3rd Sunday after Easter.

Day's Length, 13h. 27m.

6 Sunday	5	13	6	40	0	29	Battle of Oswego, 1814.
7 Monday	5	12	6	40	1	2	Judah P. Benjamin died, 1884.
8 Tuesday	5	11	6	41	1	33	Stonewall Jackson died, 1863.
9 Wednesday	5	11	6	42	2	4	Battle of Spottsylvania, 1864.
10 Thursday	5	10	6	42	2	34	First American Naval Battle, 1636.
11 Friday	5	10	6	43	3	5	Earthquake at Lima, 1746.
12 Saturday	5	9	6	44	3	39	Charleston surrendered to British, 1780.

19.) 4th Sunday after Easter.

Day's Length, 13h. 36m.

13 Sunday	5	8	6	44	4	16	Act. Rear Adm. Dewey promoted Admiral, 1898.
14 Monday	5	7	6	45	rises		Discovery of Vaccination, 1796.
15 Tuesday	5	7	6	46	8	1	East India Company dissolved, 1813.
16 Wednesday	5	6	6	46	8	56	Sir William Petty born, 1623.
17 Thursday	5	5	6	47	9	49	War declared between England and France, 1756.
18 Friday	5	5	6	47	10	36	Session Grand Lodge K. of P. at Shreveport, 1891.
19 Saturday	5	5	6	48	11	19	Cuba discovered, 1494.

20.) Rogation Sunday.

Day's Length, 13h. 45m.

20 Sunday	5	4	6	49	11	58	Columbus died, 1506.
21 Monday	5	4	6	49	morn		Lafayette died, 1834.
22 Tuesday	5	3	6	50	0	37	Title of Baronet conferred first, 1611.
23 Wednesday	5	3	6	51	1	15	Battle of Fort Royal, 1862.
24 Thursday	5	2	6	51	1	53	Bishop of Jewell born, 1522.
25 Friday	5	2	6	52	2	32	Battle of Winchester, 1864.
26 Saturday	5	2	6	52	2	15	Hayden died, 1506.

21.) Sunday after Ascension.

Day's Length, 13h. 52m.

27 Sunday	5	1	6	53	4	2	Habeas Corpus enacted, 1679.
28 Monday	5	1	6	53	sets		Paris burned, 1871.
29 Tuesday	5	0	6	54	8	11	Lee Statue unveiled at Richmond, 1890.
30 Wednesday	5	0	6	54	9	2	Alexander Pope died, 1744.
31 Thursday	5	0	6	55	9	46	Inundation of Johnstown, 1889.

Jewish Calendar, May 29—Sivan, First Day.

6th Month.

JUNE 1900.

30 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.

Moon's Phases.

First Quarter..... 5d. 0h. 59m. Morn. | Last Quarter..... 19d. 6h. 57m. After.
 Full Moon..... 12d. 9h. 38m. After. | New Moon..... 26d. 7h. 27m. After.

Day of Month and Week.	Sun rises		Sun sets		Moon r. & s.		CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.
	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	
1 Friday	4	59	6	55	10	26	Battle of Seven Pines, 1862.
2 Saturday	4	59	6	56	11	0	Fort Erie captured, 1814.

22.) Pentecost—Whit Sunday.

Day's Length, 13h. 58m.

3 Sunday	4	59	6	57	11	32	Jefferson Davis captured, 1865.
4 Monday	4	59	6	57	morn		Telegraph to China finished, 1871.
5 Tuesday	4	59	6	58	0	3	Von Weber died, 1826.
6 Wednesday	4	59	6	58	0	35	Patrick Henry died, 1799.
7 Thursday	4	58	6	59	1	5	Fishery Treaty with Great Britain, 1854.
8 Friday	4	58	6	59	1	37	Andrew Jackson died, 1845.
9 Saturday	4	58	7	0	2	13	Charles Dickens died, 1870.

23.) Trinity Sunday.

Day's Length, 14h. 2m.

10 Sunday	4	58	7	0	2	52	Battle of Big Bethel, 1861.
11 Monday	4	58	7	1	3	37	Confederate Cavalry entered Maryland, 1863.
12 Tuesday	4	58	7	1	4	28	W. C. Bryant died, 1878.
13 Wednesday	4	58	7	1	rises		Gen. Scott born, 1786.
14 Thursday	4	58	7	2	8	32	Congress adopts Stars & Stripes as Nat. Flag 1777.
15 Friday	4	58	7	2	9	17	Arkansas admitted, 1836.
16 Saturday	4	58	7	2	9	59	Great Eclipse, 1806.

24.) 1st Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 14h. 5m.

17 Sunday	4	58	7	3	10	39	Battle of Bunker Hill, 1775.
18 Monday	4	58	7	3	11	16	War declared, 1812.
19 Tuesday	4	59	7	3	11	54	Kearsage sank the Alabama, 1864.
20 Wednesday	4	59	7	3	morn		George Holmes died, 1880.
21 Thursday	4	59	7	3	0	33	Jackson Statue at Lexington unveiled, 1890.
22 Friday	4	59	7	4	1	12	Greeley party found, 1884.
23 Saturday	4	59	7	4	1	56	Battle of Springfield, 1780.

25.) 2nd Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 14h. 5m.

24 Sunday	5	0	7	4	2	47	Printing discovered, 1440.
25 Monday	5	0	7	4	3	40	L. Polk appointed Major General, 1861.
26 Tuesday	5	0	7	4	4	36	Seven Days Fight begins, 1862.
27 Wednesday	5	1	7	4	sets		Battle of Cold Harbor, 1862.
28 Thursday	5	1	7	5	8	20	Madison died 1836.
29 Friday	5	1	7	5	8	59	Henry Clay died, 1852.
30 Saturday	5	1	7	5	9	32	Guiteau executed, 1882.

Jewish Calendar, June 28, Tamuz.

7th Month.

JULY 1900.

31 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.

Moon's Phases.

First Quarter	4d.	6h.	13m.	After.	Last Quarter.....	19d.	11h.	31m.	After.
Full Moon.....	12d.	7h.	22m.	Morn.	New Moon.....	26d.	7h.	43m.	Morn.

Day of Month and
Week.Sun
rises
h. m.Sun
sets
h. m.Moon
r. & s
h. m.

CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.

26.) 3rd Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 14h. 3m.

1	Sunday	5	2	7	5	10	3	Railway to Top of Pike's Peak opened, 1891.
2	Monday	5	2	7	5	10	35	President Garfield shot, 1881.
3	Tuesday	5	3	7	5	11	4	Admiral Cervera's Squadron destroyed, 1898.
4	Wednesday	5	3	7	5	11	36	Independence United States, 1776.
5	Thursday	5	4	7	5	morn		Battle of Chippewa, 1814.
6	Friday	5	4	7	5	0	10	Bombardment Spanish Fort & Fleet, Santiago 1898
7	Saturday	5	4	7	4	0	46	First American Congress, New York, 1765.

27.) 4th Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 13h. 59m.

8	Sunday	5	5	7	4	1	27	Sullivan defeated Kilrain, 1888.
9	Monday	5	5	7	4	2	16	Zach. Taylor died, 1850.
10	Tuesday	5	6	7	4	3	10	Blackstone born, 1723.
11	Wednesday	5	6	7	4	4	8	J. Q. Adams born, 1767.
12	Thursday	5	7	7	4	rises		Orange Riots New York, 1871.
13	Friday	5	7	7	3	7	56	Treaty of Berlin signed, 1878.
14	Saturday	5	8	7	3	8	37	French Revolution commenced, 1789.

28.) 5th Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 13h. 54m.

15	Sunday	5	8	7	2	9	16	Tom Thumb died, 1883.
16	Monday	5	9	7	2	9	56	Great Riot in New York City, 1863.
17	Tuesday	5	10	7	2	10	33	Gen. J. J. Pettigrew killed, 1863.
18	Wednesday	5	10	7	1	11	13	Battle Bull Run, 1861.
19	Thursday	5	11	7	1	11	56	Telegraph Strike, 1883.
20	Friday	5	11	7	1	morn		Confederate Congress met at Richmond, 1861.
21	Saturday	5	12	7	0	0	42	Battle of the Pyramids, 1798.

29.) 6th Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 13h. 47m.

22	Sunday	5	12	6	59	1	34	R. R. Riots in Pittsburg, 1877.
23	Monday	5	13	6	59	2	29	Gen. Burnside born, 1824.
24	Tuesday	5	13	6	59	3	25	Mormons Settled in Utah, 1845.
25	Wednesday	5	14	6	58	4	22	J. E. B. Stuart appointed Major General, 1862.
26	Thursday	5	14	6	57	sets		Robert Fulton born, 1765.
27	Friday	5	15	6	57	7	30	Atlantic Cable laid, 1866.
28	Saturday	5	16	6	56	8	3	Battle before Atlanta, Ga., 1864.

30.) 7th Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 13h. 40m.

29	Sunday	5	16	6	56	8	34	Niagara Bridge completed, 1848.
30	Monday	5	17	6	55	9	6	First Almanac printed, 1472.
31	Tuesday	5	17	6	54	9	36	Andrew Johnson died, 1875.

Jewish Calendar, July 27—Ab, First Day.

8th Month.

AUGUST 1900.

31 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.

Moon's Phases.

First Quarter.....	3d.	10h.	45m.	Morn.	Last Quarter.....	17d.	5h.	46m.	Morn.
Full Moon.....	10d.	3h.	30m.	After.	New Moon.....	24d.	9h.	52m.	After.

Day of Month and Week.	Sun rises		Sun sets		Moon r. & s.		CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.
	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	
1 Wednesday	5	18	6	54	10	8	Colorado admitted, 1876.
2 Thursday	5	19	6	53	10	43	Alabama adopted Constitution, 1819.
3 Friday	5	19	6	52	11	22	Fitzhugh Lee appointed Major General, 1863.
4 Saturday	5	20	6	51	morn		Lieut Hobson's Reception in New York, 1898.

31.) 8th Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 13h. 31m.

5 Sunday	5	20	6	51	0	7	Mobile taken, 1864.
6 Monday	5	21	6	50	0	57	Atlantic Cable landed, 1858.
7 Tuesday	5	22	6	49	1	52	Riots in Belfast, 1886.
8 Wednesday	5	22	6	48	2	53	Geo. Canning died, 1827.
9 Thursday	5	23	6	47	3	57	Ashlinton treaty, 1842.
10 Friday	5	24	6	46	rises		Greenwich Observatory founded, 1675.
11 Saturday	5	24	6	45	7	12	U. S. Wagon Train captured by Mosby, 1863.

32.) 9th Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 13h. 20m.

12 Sunday	5	25	6	44	7	52	Annexation of Hawaii Islands to U. S., 1898.
13 Monday	5	26	6	43	8	31	Earthquake in Scotland, 1816.
14 Tuesday	5	26	6	43	9	12	Farragut died, 1870.
15 Wednesday	5	27	6	42	9	55	Napoleon born, 1769.
16 Thursday	5	27	6	41	10	41	De'roit surrendered, 1812.
17 Friday	5	28	6	40	11	32	Frederick the Great died, 1786.
18 Saturday	5	28	6	39	morn		Battle of Gravelotte, 1870.

33.) 10th Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 13h. 9m.

19 Sunday	5	29	6	38	0	25	Judge J. S. Black died, 1883.
20 Monday	5	30	6	37	1	20	Benjamin Harrison born, 1833.
21 Tuesday	5	30	6	36	2	17	Chattanooga taken, 1863.
22 Wednesday	5	31	6	34	3	13	Dr. T. J. Gall, Founder of Phrenology, died, 1828.
23 Thursday	5	31	6	33	4	9	Capt. Jack sentenced, 1873.
24 Friday	5	32	6	32	5	5	Massacre of St. Bartholomew, 1572.
25 Saturday	5	33	6	31	sets		Henry Shaw died, 1889.

34.) 11th Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 12h. 57m.

26 Sunday	5	33	6	30	7	8	Capture of Fort Hatteras, N. C., 1861.
27 Monday	5	34	6	29	7	38	Earthquake in Java, 1883.
28 Tuesday	5	34	6	28	8	10	Great Britain abolished slavery, 1833.
29 Wednesday	5	35	6	27	8	44	Brigham Young died, 1877.
30 Thursday	5	35	6	26	9	21	2d Battle Bull Run, 1862.
31 Friday	5	36	6	24	10	2	Union Defeated at Richmond, Ky.

Jewish Calendar, August 26—Ellul, First Day.

9th Month. **SEPTEMBER 1900.** 30 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.

Moon's Phases.

First Quarter..... 2d. 1h. 56m. Morn. | Last Quarter..... 15d. 2h. 57m. After.
Full Moon..... 8d. 11h. 6m. After. | New Moon..... 23d. 1h. 57m. After.

Day of Month and Week.	Sun rises		Sun sets		Moon r. & s.		CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.
	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	
1 Saturday	5	36	6	23	10	48	Estimated Cost of War with Spain. \$116,000,000.
35.) 12th Sunday after Trinity. Day's Length, 12h. 45m.							
2 Sunday	5	37	6	22	11	39	First Trip Fulton Steamboat, 1807.
3 Monday	5	37	6	21	morn		President McKinley visits Camp Wikoff, 1898.
4 Tuesday	5	38	6	20	0	36	Gen. Morgan Killed, 1864.
5 Wednesday	5	38	6	18	1	36	Confederates entered Maryland, 1862.
6 Thursday	5	39	6	17	2	42	Lafayette born, 1757.
7 Friday	5	40	6	16	3	50	Gen. Jos. R. Anderson died, 1892.
8 Saturday	5	40	6	15	4	57	North Pacific Railroad opened, 1883.

36.) 13th Sunday after Trinity. Day's Length, 12h. 32m.							
9 Sunday	5	41	6	13	rises		California Admitted, 1850.
10 Monday	5	41	6	12	7	6	Empress Eugenie of Austria assassinated, 1898.
11 Tuesday	5	42	6	11	7	49	First Game Base Ball by Americans in Cuba, 1898.
12 Wednesday	5	42	6	10	8	35	Naval Cadet Thos. H. Wheeler Buried, 1898.
13 Thursday	5	43	6	9	9	27	Great Floods in Spain, 3000 lives lost, 1891.
14 Friday	5	43	6	7	10	21	Uprising People of N. O. ag't Usurping Gov't 1874
15 Saturday	5	44	6	6	11	16	Capture of Harper's Ferry by Stonewall Jackson.

37.) 14th Sunday after Trinity. Day's Length, 12h. 20m.							
16 Sunday	5	44	6	5	morn		Revolution in Guatamala, 1891.
17 Monday	5	45	6	4	0	12	Peace Commissioners left New York, 1898.
18 Tuesday	5	45	6	2	1	9	Miss Winnie Davis died, 1898.
19 Wednesday	5	46	6	1	2	5	Battle of Bemiss Heights, 1777.
20 Thursday	5	46	6	0	2	59	Battle of Chickamauga, 1863.
21 Friday	5	47	5	59	3	53	Broderick Killed, 1859.
22 Saturday.	5	48	5	58	4	46	Mormon Books revealed, 1827.

38.) 15th Sunday after Trinity. Day's Length, 12h. 8m.							
23 Sunday	5	48	5	56	5	37	Winnie Davis buried, 1898.
24 Monday	5	49	5	55	sets		Battle of Morterey, 1846.
25 Tuesday	5	49	5	54	6	47	Pacific Ocean discovered, 1513.
26 Wednesday	5	50	5	53	7	22	Fanny Davenport, American Actress died, 1898.
27 Thursday	5	50	5	51	8	0	Steamer Arctic lost, 1854.
28 Friday	5	51	5	50	8	44	Thos. F. Bayard died, 1898.
29 Saturday	5	52	5	49	9	33	American and Spanish Peace Commis'n met, 1898.

39.) 16th Sunday after Trinity. Day's Length, 11h. 56m.							
30 Sunday	5	52	5	48	10	27	Gen. Boulanger suicided, 1891.

Jewish Calendar, September 24—New Year 5661.

10th Month.

OCTOBER 1900.

31 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.

Moon's Phases.

First Quarter.....	1d.	3h.	10m.	After.	Last Quarter.....	15d.	3h.	51m.	Morn
Full Moon.....	8d.	7h.	18m.	Morn.	New Moon.....	23d.	7h.	27m.	Morn.
					First Quarter.....	31d.	2h.	17m.	Morn.

Day of Month and Week.	Sun rises		Sun sets		Moon r. & s.		CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.
	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	
1 Monday	5	53	5	46	11	24	Disastrous Equinoxial storm in Louisiana, 1893.
2 Tuesday	5	53	5	45	morn		Gen. Miles promoted, 1895.
3 Wednesday	5	53	5	44	0	24	Ruth Cleveland born, 1891.
4 Thursday	5	54	5	43	1	28	Battleship Illinois launched, 1898.
5 Friday	5	55	5	42	2	34	Dalton Gang destroyed, 1892.
6 Saturday	5	56	5	40	3	42	Tennyson died, 1892.

40.) 17th Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 11h. 43m.

7 Sunday	5	56	5	39	4	50	Stonewall Jackson appointed Maj. General, 1861.
8 Monday	5	57	5	38	rises		Alaska Ceded to the United States, 1867.
9 Tuesday	5	57	5	37	6	25	Great Fire in Chicago, 1871.
10 Wednesday	5	58	5	36	7	15	Stonewall Jackson appointed Lient.-Gen., 1862.
11 Thursday	5	59	5	34	8	10	America Discovered, 1492.
12 Friday	5	59	5	33	9	6	Columbian Exposition at Chicago, 1893.
13 Saturday	6	0	5	32	10	5	Joachim Murat shot, 1815.

41.) 18th Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 11h. 30m

14 Sunday	6	1	5	31	11	3	Francis L. Lee born, 1734.
15 Monday	6	1	5	30	11	59	Chief Police D. C. Hennessy murdered, N.O. 1890
16 Tuesday	6	2	5	29	morn		Sailors U.S.S. Baltimore mob'd at Valparaiso, 1891
17 Wednesday	6	3	5	28	0	54	Public Schools opened N. O. 1898, 21,983 pupils.
18 Thursday	6	3	5	27	1	49	Yorktown Centennial, 1881.
19 Friday	6	4	5	26	2	43	Patent declined by Franklin.
20 Saturday	6	5	5	25	3	32	Grace Darling died, 1842.

42.) 19th Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 11h. 19m.

21 Sunday	6	5	5	24	4	24	Statue of Henry W. Grady unveiled, 1891.
22 Monday	6	6	5	23	5	16	S. C. French appointed Major-General, 1862.
23 Tuesday	6	7	5	22	6	10	A. H. Davenport died, 1873.
24 Wednesday	6	8	5	21	morn		Pacific Telegraph completed.
25 Thursday	6	8	5	20	6	44	French Cabinet resigned, 1898.
26 Friday	6	9	5	19	7	31	Jackson Statue unveiled at Richmond, 1875.
27 Saturday	6	10	5	18	8	22	Battle at Hatcher's Run, 1864.

43.) 20th Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 11h. 7m.

28 Sunday	6	10	5	17	9	17	France presented U. S. with Statue of Liberty 1886
29 Monday	6	11	5	16	10	16	N. B. Forrest died, 1877.
30 Tuesday	6	12	5	15	11	16	Gambetta born, 1838.
31 Wednesday	6	13	5	14	sets		Halloween.

Jewish Calendar, October 24—Heshvan, First Day.

11th Month.

NOVEMBER 1900.

30 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.

Moon's Phases.

Full Moon 6d. 5h. 0m. After. | New Moon 22d. 1h. 17m. Morn.
 Last Quarter 13d. 8h. 37m. After. | First Quarter 29d. 11h. 35m. Morn.

Day of Month and Week.	Sun rises		Sun sets		Moon r. & s.		CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.
	h.	m.	h.	m.	h.	m.	
1 Thursday	6	13	5	14	0	19	All Saints' Day.
2 Friday	6	14	5	13	1	23	All Soul's Day.
3 Saturday	6	15	5	12	2	27	Bryan, Poet, born, 1794.

44.) 21st Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 10h. 56m.

4 Sunday	6	15	5	11	3	35	Calhoun entered Congress, 1811.
5 Monday	6	17	5	10	4	43	Robert Barker died, 1811.
6 Tuesday	6	17	5	10	5	53	Abraham Lincoln elected President, 1860.
7 Wednesday	6	18	5	9	rises		Battle of Tippecanoe, 1811.
8 Thursday	6	19	5	8	6	50	Gen. Roosevelt elected Gov. of N. Y., 1898.
9 Friday	6	20	5	8	7	50	Prince of Wales born, 1841.
10 Saturday	6	20	5	7	8	49	Fort Pulaski surrendered, 1862.

45.) 22d Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 10h. 46m.

11 Sunday	6	21	5	7	9	49	Gen. Wood died, 1869.
12 Monday	6	22	5	6	10	46	Atlanta Evacuated, 1864.
13 Tuesday	6	23	5	6	11	41	California Constitution adopted, 1849.
14 Wednesday	6	24	5	5	morn		Charles Carroll died, 1832.
15 Thursday	6	25	5	5	0	35	Brazil Declared a Republic, 1889.
16 Friday	6	25	5	4	1	28	John Bright born, 1811.
17 Saturday	6	26	5	4	2	19	Suez Canal opened, 1869.

46.) 23rd Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 10h. 36m.

18 Sunday	6	27	5	3	3	12	Fort Lee taken by the British, 1776.
19 Monday	6	28	5	3	4	4	W. J. Florence, actor, died, 1891.
20 Tuesday	6	29	5	2	4	58	United States Treaty with England, 1794.
21 Wednesday	6	30	5	2	5	53	Steamboat J. K. Speed sunk, 1898.
22 Thursday	6	31	5	2	sets		Bombardment of Pensacola, 1861.
23 Friday	6	31	5	1	6	18	Parkman Murder, 1849.
24 Saturday	6	32	5	1	7	13	Battle of Lookout Mountain, 1863.

47.) 24th Sunday after Trinity.

Day's Length, 10h. 28m.

25 Sunday	6	33	5	1	8	11	Labor Day in New Orleans.
26 Monday	6	34	5	1	9	11	U. S. Ship Wisconsin launched, 1898.
27 Tuesday	6	35	5	1	10	13	Steam Printing. 1814.
28 Wednesday	6	36	5	1	11	15	Washington Irving died, 1859.
29 Thursday	6	36	5	0	morn		Ohio Admitted in the Union, 1802.
30 Friday	6	37	5	0	0	17	United States took possession of Louisiana, 1803.

Jewish Calendar, November 23—Kislev, First Day.

12th Month.

DECEMBER 1900.

31 Days.

Calculated for the Latitude of the Southern States.

Moon's Phases.

Full Moon	6d. 4h. 38m. Morn.	New Moon.....	21d. 6h. 1m. After.
Last Quarter.....	13d. 4h. 42m. After.	First Quarter	28d. 7h. 48m. After.

Day of Month and
Week.

Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon r. & s.
h. m. h. m.	h. m. h. m.	h. m.

CHRONOLOGY OF IMPORTANT EVENTS.

1	Saturday	6	38	5	0	1	20	Siege of Quebec, 1775.
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48.) 1st Sunday in Advent.

Day's Length, 10h. 21m.

2	Sunday	6	39	5	0	2	25	John Brown hung, 1859.
3	Monday	6	40	5	0	3	32	Illinois Admitted, 1818.
4	Tuesday	6	41	5	0	4	39	William Henry Harrison nominated, 1839.
5	Wednesday	6	41	5	0	5	46	Kossuth arrived in United States, 1851.
6	Thursday	6	42	5	1	rises		Jefferson Davis Died, 1889.
7	Friday	6	43	5	1	6	30	Washington's Farewell to Congress, 1796.
8	Saturday	6	44	5	1	7	31	Eli Whitney born, 1765.

49.) 2nd Sunday in Advent.

Day's Length, 10h. 17m.

9	Sunday	6	44	5	1	8	31	Sumptor Bombarded, 1863.
10	Monday	6	45	5	1	9	28	Gunboat Petrel Commissioned, 1889.
11	Tuesday	6	46	5	1	10	24	Great Fire in Charleston, 1861.
12	Wednesday	6	46	5	1	11	19	Robert Browning died, 1889.
13	Thursday	6	47	5	2	morn		Battle of Fredericksburg, 1862.
14	Friday	6	48	5	2	0	11	George Washington died, 1799.
15	Saturday	6	48	5	2	1	3	Battle of Nashville, Tenn., 1864.

50.) 3d Sunday in Advent.

Day's Length, 10h. 14m.

16	Sunday	6	49	5	3	1	55	Boston Tea Party, 1773.
17	Monday	6	50	5	3	2	49	John G. Whittier born, 1807.
18	Tuesday	6	50	5	3	3	44	Battle of Lexington, Ky., 1862.
19	Wednesday	6	51	5	4	4	39	Bayard Taylor died, 1878.
20	Thursday	6	51	5	4	5	32	South Carolina seceded, 1860.
21	Friday	6	52	5	5	6	25	Davis Monument Association Organized, 1889.
22	Saturday	6	52	5	5	sets		Pilgrims Landed, 1620.

51.) 4th Sunday in Advent.

Day's Length, 10h. 14m.

23	Sunday	6	52	5	6	7	3	Henry W. Grady died, 1889.
24	Monday	6	53	5	6	8	5	Thackeray died, 1863.
25	Tuesday	6	54	5	7	9	8	Christmas Day.
26	Wednesday	6	54	5	7	10	11	Texas Admitted, 1845.
27	Thursday	6	54	5	8	11	13	Iowa Admitted, 1846.
28	Friday	6	55	5	9	morn		Yale College Founded, 1700.
29	Saturday	6	55	5	9	0	17	William E. Gladstone born, 1809.

52.) Sunday after Christmas.

Day's Length, 10h. 15m.

30	Sunday	6	55	5	10	1	21	New Mexico bought, 1853.
31	Monday	6	56	5	11	2	26	West Virginia Admitted, 1862.

Jewish Calendar, December 23—Tebeth, First Day.

Directions for Planting.

The directions given here are for Southern Louisiana. If applied to localities north of here the time of planting will not be quite as early in the Spring and earlier in the Fall. For instance, the directions given for January will answer for February in the northern part of this State and Mississippi and the Southern part of Alabama. In autumn, directions for September can be followed in August. For the middle and southern part of Florida, sowing can be done much earlier in the Spring, and in the Fall much later than in Louisiana. In the northern part of Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, as well as in the Southern part of Alabama, very little can be planted in November and December.

JANUARY.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

During this month Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Turnips and Leeks may be sown, also early varieties of Radish, and for the last crop the Black Spanish, White California Mammoth and Chinese Rose.

Early varieties of Turnip and Ruta Baga for table use can be sown yet.

Sow Lettuce, Endive, Cabbage, Broccoli, Kohlrabi and early Cauliflower. As the weather is very unstable, it is best to sow in a frame and protect young plants during severe cold weather.

Cress, Chervil, Parsley and Celery, the latter for cutting, should be sown; also, Roquette and Sorrel.

If the hot-bed has not been prepared already during the previous month, it should be done at once, to sow now Eggplants, Pepper and Tomatoes; the latter can be sown a little later than the former.

Plant Peas for general crop, such as Black-Eyed and large White Marrowfat, Champion of England, Eugenie, Stratagem, Telephone and other varieties. Towards the end of this month the Extra Early varieties, like First and Best, Little Gem and Alaska may be planted.

Divide and transplant Shallots, also set out Cabbage plants sown in November.

Onions, if not already transplanted, should be hurried now, so that they may have time to bulb. Those who desire to raise Onion sets, should sow the seeds towards the end of this month, as Onion sets which are set out early in the fall can be sold earlier than those raised from seed.

It is better to sow Onion seeds for sets in February, as they generally get too large if sown in this month. Northern seeds will not make any sets in our climate.

Sow Sweet and Medicinal Herbs such as Thyme, Sage, Marjorum, Bane, Rosemary, Pot Marigold, Borage, Savory, Balm, Tansy and Wormwood.

Cucumber seeds can be planted now for forcing. It is best to plant the seeds in flower pots first, and when the third leaf is developed, transplant into the hot-bed.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

All winter vegetables can be sown this month, such as Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips and Leeks; also the early varieties of Radishes, White Spring and Early Purple Top Turnip, Swiss Chard and Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Cabbage and Early Cauliflower may be sown. If the weather is favorable and the month of April dry, the latter will succeed well.

Cauliflower and Cabbage plants should be transplanted. Shallots divided and set out again; also sow Sorrel, Roquette, Chervil, Parsley, Cress and Celery for seasoning, if not sown already.

All varieties of Peas can be planted in this month, especially the early varieties. The later varieties are best planted in January, but if planted in the early part of February they will do well.

Sweet Herbs should be planted, the most tender varieties in a frame, and afterwards transplanted into the open ground.

This is the proper month to sow Asparagus seed, also to plant the roots of this vegetable, if not done so previously.

Although Cucumbers for shipping are mostly planted in November and December, if the hot-bed is properly made, those planted in this month will bear better than those planted in November.

IN THE FIELD.

Plant Potatoes. The Early Rose should not be planted before the latter part of this month. Peerless and other second early varieties may be planted after the first.

Asparagus roots should be set out this month; also Red Oats may be sown. We consider this and the German Millet, which ought to be sown in March, two of the best annual forage plants for Louisiana.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Fruit trees of all kinds, such as Pear, Plum, Peach, Apple and Orange should be planted. Sow Pecans now. This and the following may be considered the best months to set out fruit trees. Plant yet Strawberry plants.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Continue to sow flower seeds during this month for spring and early summer blooming. The best varieties for now are Verbena, Phlox, Petunia, Summer Chrysanthemum, Lychnis, Flax, Scarlet Sage, Hollyhock, Sweet Alyssum, Snapdragon, Aster, Columbine, Daisy, Wall Flower, Bell Flower, Sweet Sultan, Coreopsis, Sweet William, Japan and Carnation Pinks, Larkspur, California Poppy, Heliotropium, White and Red Everlasting Flowers, Candytuft, Lobelia, Monkey Flower, Love in a Mist, Evening Primrose, Sweet Mignonette, Dwarf Mourning Bride and Pansies, also Japan and Tiger Lilies and Narcissus bulbs for late flowering. In a cold frame sow at the end of the month Balsam, Zinnia, Anaranthus, Cockscorn, Rosa Montana, Evening Glory and Nasturtium and in the Greenhouse in Pots Begonia Rex, Begonia Tuberosa, and Cyclamen. Plant Gladiolus and Freesia bulbs out of doors in sheltered places for early blooming. Set out Rose bushes and flowering ornamental shrubs.

FEBRUARY.

Hot-beds on account of the changeable weather during this month, require a good deal of attention. Give air when the sun shines and the weather is pleasant, otherwise plants will become spindly and long legged. If too thick thin them out so that they may become sturdy.

You may begin to plant Bush Beans as soon as the weather permits; also Cucumbers, Squash and Melons may be planted, as they often succeed if protected by small boxes covered with glass, as most gardeners do here; there is no risk at all.

At the end of this month Early Corn can be planted. For market use, Adams' Extra Early and Early White Flint are planted. We recommend the Sugar varieties for family use; but as they are more tender than the preceding, they should only be planted during this month if the weather is extremely favorable, otherwise it is better to wait until March. They are just as large as the above mentioned varieties, especially Stowell's Evergreen, which is as large as any grown. We consider it the best for family use.

IN THE FIELD.

February is the best month to plant a general crop of Potatoes, as on an average they will succeed better if planted during this month than any other.

Mangel Wurzel and Sugar Beets should be sown this month for stock food. Sweet potatoes may be put in a bed for sprouting, so as to have early slips.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Plant fruit trees of all kinds, especially Orange and Pecan trees. Pecans may be sown yet during this month to raise trees from.

MARCH.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Sow Beets, Radishes and early varieties of Cabbage, Kohlrabi, Lettuce, Spinach, Mustard, Carrots, Swiss Chard and Leek; also Celery for cutting, Parsley, Roquette, Cress and Chervil. Towards the end of this month sow Endive.

Sow the Royal Cabbage Lettuce; also Drumhead and Perpignan. The White Paris Coss is a favorite variety for spring; the Butterhead will run into seed too quickly, and should not be sown later than the middle of February in this latitude.

Plant now all varieties of Bush and Pole Beans; but for Lima Beans it is better to wait until the end of this month, as they rot easily when the ground is not warm enough or too wet.

Squash, Cucumbers, Melons and Okra can be planted. The remark in regard to Lima Beans holds good also for Okra. Early varieties of Peas may still be planted; set out Tomatoes, Eggplants and Peppers in the open ground and sow seed for later crop. Plant Sweet Corn.

Beans are hard to keep in this climate, and therefore hardly any are planted at this time of the year for shelling purposes.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

In this month sow Bush, Pole and Lima Beans, Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Squash, Melons and Okra. Beets, Carrots, Swiss Chard, Radishes, Lettuce, Mustard, Endive, Roquette, Cress, Parsley, Chervil and Celery for cutting.

Sow Tomatoes, Egg Plants and Peppers.

It is rather late to sow Cabbage seed now, but if sown, the early varieties may be successfully used. Kohlrabi can still be sown, but it is best to sow thinly in drills a foot apart, and thin out to four inches in the rows instead of transplanting. Towards the end of this month a sowing of the late Italian Cauliflower can be made, as it takes from eight to nine months to mature, and, therefore, should be sown early.

It is always best to make several sowings, so that in case one should fail, the other may be used.

The Italian Cauliflower is harder than the French and German varieties. A good plan is to sow the seed in boxes elevated two or three feet above the ground, as it will keep the Cabbage-fly off. The plants should be overlooked daily, and all green Cabbage-worms and other vermin removed.

IN THE FIELD.

Plant Sweet Potato slips for early crop, dig Irish Potatoes planted early, and after well preparing

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

During this month very few vegetables can be sown. Hardly any of the winter varieties if sown now will do well. The ground should be occupied by growing crops.

Where Potatoes and Onions were taken up, Cress, Melons, Cucumbers, Squash and Pumpkins may be planted.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Sow flower seed for late spring and early summer, such as Zinnia, Balsams in frame, Torenia, different varieties of Amaranthus, Gomphrenas, etc.

Set out Rose bushes and ornamental Shrubs Plant Gladiolus and Tuberose bulbs, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Snapdragon, Pansy, Aster, Chinese and Japan Pinks, Daisy for late blooming, Lobelia, Reseda, Bottle Pink and Sweet Sultan, Phlox and Verbena may be sown yet. Sow Browallia, Cosmos, Correopsis, Sunflower, Sensitive Plant, Cobia Scandens, Rosa Montana, Aristolochia Elegans, Tagetes, Salvia and Vinca. Lay in Dahlia bulbs in a hot-bed for propagating.

IN THE FIELD.

At the end of this month sow Sorghum, Kaffir Corn and Millo Maize for stock food, also Teosinte. Sow Lespedeza at the beginning of this month.

Potatoes may still be planted, but all depends upon the season. Some years they do as well as those planted during the previous month. In fact we have seen the finest crop raised from Potatoes which had been planted on the 15th of this month. Sweet Potatoes can be planted yet.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Fruit trees may be planted the early part of this month, or even later if the season is somewhat retarded.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Sow Balsam, Zinnia, Amaranthus, Torenia, Dahlia, Cockscomb, Cosmos, Portulacaca Browallia and Sunflower. Plant Gladiolus, Tuberose and Dahlia bulbs. Set out Chrysanthemums for fall blooming.

APRIL.

the ground, plant Corn, Beans, Squash, etc., in it.

Sow Cashaw and Field Pumpkins.

German Millet should be sown this month. The ground ought to be well plowed and harrowed. Three pecks of seed is the quantity to be sown per acre. After sowing, roll the ground well and the seed will require no other covering. If no roller is handy, some brush tied together ought to be passed over the ground sown, and this will effectively cover the seed. For hay it should be cut when in flower.

Every planter should give this forage plant a trial.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Little is to be done during this month, except perhaps, if the weather is favorable, budding Orange trees on Trifoliata Stools; keep young trees clean of weeds, and during a dry spell water those which were lately transplanted.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Sow Balsam, Zinnia, Portulacaca, Gomphrena, Torenias and Amaranthus, Browallia, Celosia, Vinca Rosea. Plant Coleus and other foliage plants, Dahlias and Chrysanthemums, Sunflower, Gladiolus and Tuberose bulbs.

MAY.

No Cabbage excepting the Creole can be sown this month, as this is supposed to stand the heat better than other varieties, but it does not form a solid head and runs into seed as early as the end of November.

Yellow and White Summer Radishes and Endive may be sown.

During the hot weather Lettuce requires a good deal of water, as it will, if neglected, soon become

hard and tasteless. In fact, it is combined with a good deal of labor to raise good Lettuce during the summer months. The Perpignan is the best for summer use. Okra can still be sown.

Large White Solid Celery may be sown now, but must be well shaded, and if the weather is dry, should be regularly watered.

Late Italian Cauliflower may be sown.

Lima or Pole Beans can be planted; the Southern Prolific is the best variety for late planting.

IN THE FIELD.

Cow Peas can be planted now between the Corn; or the Crowders in rows, the latter is the best to be used green. If Cow Peas are sown for fertilizing purposes, one bushel per acre should be used and plowed under when the ground is well covered with vines, or sometimes they are left until fall, when they commence to decay, and then plowed down. It is best, however, to plow them down when they have the most foliage, that is whilst

they are blooming, as they then contain the most fertilizing properties. We consider Cow Peas the cheapest and most beneficial fertilizer for worn out land.

Sweet Potato slips can be set out yet, taking advantage of an occasional rain; but if it does not rain they must be watered. As the top of Shallots gets dry, which indicates their being ripe, they are fit to be taken up.

Pull them up and expose to the sun for a few days, and then store away in a dry, airy place, taking care not to lay them too thick, as they are liable to heat.

Sorghum can still be planted and as it resists considerable drought, will do fairly well.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Besides Budding, nothing can be done.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Follow instructions given for last month.

JUNE.

Should the weather be moist and cool in the fall it can be dispensed with.

Some late Cabbage for winter crops may be sown in this month, as the plants are generally easier raised during this than the following months; but we consider this month too early for Cabbage seed, as the plants become too hard and long-legged before they can be transplanted.

Late Italian Giant Cauliflower may be sown yet at the early part of this month; towards the end Early Giant can be sown. Some cultivators transplant them, when large enough, at once from the seed-bed into the open ground; others plant them first into flower pots, and transplant into the ground later. However, if transplanted at this time of the year they will have to be shaded for a few days and watered until they have taken a good hold.

Sow Tomatoes for late crop towards the end of this month.

IN THE FIELD.

Cow Peas for fertilizing purposes can yet be sown. Plant Sweet Potato slips for a late crop.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Nothing can be done.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Follow instructions given for April.

JULY.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Towards the end of this month plant Pole and Bush Beans. In the early part sow Tomatoes for the last crop; also, some Corn for roasting ears.

If the weather is favorable, Corn may be planted also for stock food. Cucumbers can be planted for pickling; also Early Giant Cauliflower, Endive, Lettuce, Yellow and White Summer Radishes.

In new ground some Turnips and Ruta Bagas can be sown, but it is better to wait until next month, as they are apt to become hard and stringy.

After the 15th of this month, Cabbage, such as Frottscher's Superior Late Flat Dutch, Improved Drumhead, Crescent City Flat Dutch, Stein's Early Flat Dutch, St. Denis or Chou Bonneauil and Brunswick may be commenced with. The above are the leading kinds.

It is very hard in our climate to say which is the best time to sow, as our seasons differ so much.

Some seasons we have early frosts, other seasons not before January, and Cabbage is most easily hurt by frost when heading up. When the plants are small yet, or half grown, or when they are headed up, they are not so much affected by cold weather. It is therefore necessary to make two or three sowings at different times, so that in case some of the Cabbage is destroyed by frost, the

other is coming on. As a general rule plants raised from seed sown in July and August give the best results, they are almost sure to head.

September, in our experience, is the most unfavorable month for sowing Cabbage; as generally plants raised from seed sown in September are ready to head when frost sets in, and therefore, more liable to be hurt. Still there are some exceptions. Some years ago, the seed sown in September turned out best, because we had no frost until very late in the season.

Brunswick is the earliest of the large growing varieties and should be sown in July and August, so that it may be headed up when cold weather sets in. It is more tender than the Flat Dutch and Drumhead. The same may be said in regard to the St. Denis and Improved Early Summer.

All Cabbages require a strong, good soil, but the Brunswick and Flat Dutch in particular.

The ground should be well fertilized, with either stable manure, cotton seed meal or superphosphate; but we consider Cow Peas planted on the Cabbage land and plowed under the best and cheapest fertilizer.

The standard varieties, Superior Flat Dutch and Improved Drumhead, should be sown at the end of this month and during the next.

A large quantity of seed must be sown at this

time of the year, as it is sometimes very difficult to get a proper stand, and it is always better to have some plants left over than to be short.

It is a very difficult matter to protect the young Cabbage plants from the ravages of the insects, which are, especially after a mild winter, very plentiful.

Strong Tobacco water or Tobacco dust has been found very beneficial; also Tobacco stems, cut fine and scattered over the ground, will keep them off to some extent. Still sometimes even these remedies will fail.

In the Field, Orchard and Flower Garden nothing can be done this month.

AUGUST.

During this month gardeners in the South are very busy with sowing and planting. Bush Beans, Extra Early and Washington Peas can be planted; also continue to sow Late Cabbages, Drumhead Savoy, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts and Kale. Sow Early Italian Cauliflower at the early part of this month. This is the proper time to sow the Half Early Paris and other varieties.

Sow Parsley, Roquette, Chervil, Lettuce, Endive and Sorrel; but if the weather should be very dry, these seeds have to be frequently watered. It is best to cover Parsley seed with moss or brush, until it begins to come up.

Yellow Turnip and White Strasburg Radish may be sown during this month, and towards the end commence to sow the red varieties, such as Scarlet Turnip, Half Long French and Long Scarlet, also Black Spanish.

Sow Swiss Chard, Mustard and Cress, all varieties of Turnip and Ruta Baga, and also Vienna Kohlrabi.

If not too hot and dry, Beets of all kinds may be put in the ground; but it is better to wait until the following month.

Carrots may be sown in the latter part, if the weather is favorable; but if hot and dry, it is useless to do much, as seeds cannot come up well without being watered.

White Solid, Dwarf Large Ribbed and Perfection Heartwell Celery should be sown now.

Set out Shallots. Red and White Kidney Beans for shelling should be planted at the early part of this month.

Set out Tomato plants for a late crop, if not done so last month.

If Celery plants are set out during this month they require to be shaded.

IN THE FIELD.

Early Rose and other varieties of Potatoes saved from the spring crop, should be planted early this month for a winter crop; the smallest Potatoes are selected for that purpose and planted whole.

IN THE ORCHARD.

If the weather is favorable Orange trees may be transplanted during this month, and will generally do better than those transplanted in February.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Sow Balsam, Zinnia, Cockscomb, Gomphrena, etc., to bloom for November 1st.

SEPTEMBER.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

Mostly all the seeds recommended for last month can be sown this month, but some more should be added to them.

In the early part plant Bush Beans, as they will bear before frost sets in. Also plant early varieties of Peas, such as Extra Early, Early Alaska, Washington. All kinds of Radishes, Carrots, Beets, Parsnips, Salsify, Roquette, Chervil, Parsley, Sorrel, Cress, Lettuce, Endive, Leeks, Turnips, Kohlrabi, Broccoli, Early Cauliflower, Kale, Celery, Corn Salad and Mustard can be sown during this month.

Begin sowing Creole Onion seed after the 15th of this month. As this is one of the most important crops, it should not be neglected. Our planters and truck farmers in the neighborhood of the city make their first sowing by the 15th of this month. If the weather is hot and dry, it is necessary to cover the seed-beds with moss, after the seed has been sown; it will keep it moist and insure its coming up. As soon as the young plants make their appearance, the moss must be taken off. For main crop the end of this month is the proper time.

Transplant Celery plants in ditches made for that purpose, and if the weather is favorable, set out Cabbage and Cauliflower plants.

If the weather is not too hot and dry, Spinach may be sown, but has to be well watered, otherwise it is impossible to get a stand.

Some Cabbage seed may be sown yet, but Cabbage sown in this month will generally not do as well as seed sown during the previous month.

Set out Shallots, divide and transplant Sorrel; sow Turnip-rooted Celery.

IN THE FIELD.

Continue to plant Potatoes for an early winter crop. Use only small ones left over from a late spring crop, but do not cut them as they are apt to rot. Plow under the Cow Peas and prepare land to set out Cabbage and Cauliflower plants.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Continue to bud if the weather is not too dry and the stools remain in sap.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

During this month Flower seeds, such as Pansy, Daisy, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Stocks, Phlox, Chinese, Japan, Marguerite and Carnation Pinks, Aster, etc., can be sown. Plant Hyacinth bulbs for early blooming at the end of the month.

OCTOBER.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

This is the month when Artichokes should be dressed, the suckers or sprouts taken off and transplanted.

Onion seed can still be sown up to the 10th of this month; but it is better to get it in the ground as soon as possible, so that the plants get large enough before cold weather comes on.

Towards the end of this month, Black Eyed Marrowfat Peas and English Windsor Beans can be planted.

Sow Cabbage, Spinach, Cauliflower, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Kale, Mustard, Swiss Chard, Carrots, Beets, Salsify, Leeks, Corn Salad, Parsley, Roquette, Chervil, Kohlrabi, Radishes, Lettuce, Endive and Parsnips.

Shallots set out previously may be divided and set out again.

Salsify, which does very well here, must in order to obtain the best results be sown now; it is generally sown too late. It requires a fine mellow ground, which has been deeply spaded, as the size and smoothness of the roots depend upon the preparation of the soil.

Do not manure the beds fresh, but use such lands for Salsify as have been well manured in the spring. At the end of this month some of the Celery which has been planted early may be earthed up. Water it frequently with soap water.

IN THE FIELD.

Rye, Barley and Red Oats should be sown for

stock food; also Orchard Grass, Red and White Clover Alfalfa or Lucerne and Crimson Clover. Sow Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Timothy and Rescue Grass.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Spray your fruit trees in order to destroy scale and other insects, and prepare land to set out more trees. If the weather is good and the trees are in sap, bud Orange trees yet on to sour stock but not on Trifoliata.

Transplant Strawberry plants; they have to be transplanted every year, as they cannot be left in

the same place for several years, as is done North

Michael's Early and Ocean City are the favorite varieties for this market.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Continue to sow Flower seeds of all spring blooming varieties. Plant Hyacinth, Narcissus, Ranunculus, Anemones, Tulip and Lily bulbs, Pansies, Daisies, Sweet Alyssum, Candytuft, Petunias, Phlox, Verbenas, Columbine, Chinese, Japanese and Carnation Pinks, Snapdragon, Sweet William, Stocks and Poppy.

NOVEMBER.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

During this month continue to sow all varieties of winter vegetables as during the previous month. Superior Large Late Flat Dutch and Improved Drumhead Cabbage sown in this month will make fine heads in the spring, also other late and second early varieties.

Artichokes should be dressed if not done already last month.

Sow Black Eye Marrowfat and other late varieties of Peas; they are not easily affected by frost as long as they are small, and during this time of the year they will not grow very fast. English Windsor Beans may be planted yet; they are hardy enough not to be hurt by frost.

Hot-beds should be gotten ready now for Cucumbers, manure for same should be looked after; it ought not to be over one month old.

Throw it together in a heap, and when heated fork it over again, so the long and short manure will be well mixed.

The first vegetables generally sown in hot-beds are Cucumbers; it is best to start them in two or three inch pots, and when they have two rough leaves, transplant them into their place; two good plants are sufficient under one sash.

IN THE FIELD.

Continue to sow Texas Red Rust Proof Oats, Rye, Wheat, Barley, all varieties of Grass seed,

Red, White and Crimson Clover and Alfalfa. Set out Cabbage and Cauliflower plants and work those set out during the previous month.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Prepare your land to set out fruit trees, transplant those which are dormant, and set out Strawberry plants.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Sow Flower seeds of all kinds in boxes and transplant when large enough into open ground, such as Pansy, Daisy, Phlox, Petunia, Chinese and other Pinks, Alyssum, Candytuft, Wall Flower, Larkspur, Lobelia, Nierembergia and Poppy.

Set out Pose bushes and other hardy plants. Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquills, Anemones and Ranunculus in open ground or flower pots for forcing.

To force Hyacinths and other bulbous rooted plants in flower pots, use light but rich soil, plant in 5 inch pots, so that the top of the bulbs are covered about half an inch.

Give one good watering and bury the pots 6 inches under the ground, until the bulbs are well rooted, which takes from 4 to 5 weeks. When well rooted take the pots out of the ground and gradually expose to the light, when they will soon put out and bloom well.

DECEMBER.

IN THE VEGETABLE GARDEN.

During this month not a great deal is planted, as the ground is generally occupied by growing crops.

Peas for general crop may be planted, some Potatoes could be risked; but on account of cold weather during January and February, it is very uncertain whether they will succeed or not.

Spinach, Roquette, Radishes, Carrots, Lettuce, Endive and some early Cabbage may be sown.

Sow early varieties of Cauliflower, such as Early Erfart, Le Normand, Half Early and Extra Early Paris in a frame or a sheltered situation in the open ground to be transplanted in February. Of Early Cabbage, sow Early and Large Early York Oxheart and Winningstadt.

Sow Tomatoes for forcing in a cooled-off hot-bed, the best kinds for that purpose are the Extra Early Dwarf and the Dwarf Champion. The former is really a good acquisition; it is very productive and of good size, and bears the fruit in clusters.

The varieties will only sell for the first, as the fruit is not as large as the Livingston varieties, which come in later.

IN THE FIELD.

Sow Alfalfa, Red, White and Crimson Clover, all varieties of Grass seed, Rye, Barley, Wheat and Oats for stock food, which, if the weather is favorable, will do well yet.

IN THE ORCHARD.

Prepare ground for fruit trees during this month, and towards the end begin to plant some.

Sow Pecans to raise trees from. Prune, work and fertilize trees which have been planted during the previous season.

IN THE FLOWER GARDEN.

Plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquills, Ranunculus, Anemones, Japan Lillies. Sow all varieties of winter and spring blooming flower seeds in cold frames to be set out in January and February, as for instance Lobelia, Asters, Pansy, Daisy, Phlox, Petunia, Chinese and other Pinks, Alyssum, Candytuft, Wall Flower, Larkspur, Nierembergia, Poppy, Hollyhock, Snapdragon, Flos Adonis, Calceopsis, Heliotropum, Primula and Reseda. Set out Roses and other hardy plants.

A Few Remarks on Raising Vegetables for Shipping.

Truck Farming or the raising of Vegetables for shipping to the Northern and Western markets is a very important and growing industry.

With better facilities for placing our truck on the markets, a greater knowledge acquired by past experience, of the best methods of packing, etc., and the natural advantages of our climate, this business can be made a very profitable one.

Almost every kind of Vegetables are shipped from here, but Beans, Cucumbers, Beets, Tomatoes, Cabbage and Peas form the bulk of shipment. For Beans, the Dwarf Wax, Improved Valentine, "Best of All," Extra Early Refugee, are principally planted for shipping purposes; the last two carry well and find ready sale. The Wax varieties do well in a dry season, but in a wet one they are very apt to spot, which makes them unfit for shipping. The Wardwell's Kidney Wax and Dwarf Flageolet have the preference amongst the dwarf sorts. The Flageolet Wax Pole is the best kind and follows the dwarf varieties in close succession. If they have had a good season to grow, so they arrive in good order at destination, they will sell higher than any other variety. The "Crease Back," — a green podded Pole Bean introduced here by the late Richard Frotscher, is well adapted for shipping. It is very early and will follow the Dwarf Beans closely in maturing. Thousands of bushels of green pods are shipped from here to the Western markets. They are generally stenciled "Mobile Beans," which name is wrongly applied. Very few of this variety are planted at that place.

In the way of Cucumbers, the Improved White Spine and New Orleans Market are the best varieties, as they bear abundantly, keep their color better; and are superior for shipping to any other. We have been supplying the largest growers in this vicinity in that line with seed, the stock of which cannot be surpassed in quality. Of Beets, only the Dark Red Blood Turnip or the Egyptian should be planted for shipping purposes. The Egyptian is a very quick growing variety, and should not be sown quite so early as the Blood Turnip, which ought to be sown in September and October; for the former variety January is time enough. The strain of Beets which we have been selling for years is raised for us in Connecticut; it is dark red, very early and cannot be surpassed for shipping purposes. Several new varieties have come into cultivation, some lighter in color, like the Lentz and Dewings; they are a trifle earlier, but do not come up to the strain of Extra Early Dark Blood Turnip we are selling. The Eclipse is another good variety but is smaller. Also introduced by the late Richard Frotscher.

For Tomatoes, the Extra Early Dwarf comes in bearing first, but should be planted only for the first crop, as when large varieties come in the market the former do not sell as well. Great improvements have been made of late years in Tomatoes; the varieties raised and introduced by Livingston's Sons are perfect, and hardly any improvement can be made on such varieties as the Paragon, Favorite, Acme and Beauty. New Orleans is not a good point to ship Tomatoes from, as they hardly ever arrive at destination in good condition. Along the Jackson railroad, where the land is more sandy, a better article is raised for shipping.

Lettuce is shipped quite extensively; the New Orleans Improved Passion is used principally, and cannot be excelled for that purpose by any other variety.

The Onion crop is one of the surest and most profitable. From Creole seed, failure to make a crop is almost unknown.

Early Potatoes pay well, but this is one of the most uncertain crops here.

Cabbage is by far the most important and profitable crop we have. It is the mainstay of the truck farmer.

The Musk Melon is also usually a good paying crop. In favorable seasons, when the quality is good, the demand is large and prices high.

Egg Plants have been of late years, shipped in large quantities.

Carrots and Turnips ship well, and paying prices generally to be had.

Radishes have also proved to be a profitable shipping crop.

Gardeners and others who contemplate raising vegetables for shipping are invited to give us a call. From the fact that all staple articles are raised for us by contract, in such sections best suited to mature the varieties we need for our climate, and the interest we take in the seed business, coupled with a thorough knowledge of the same, enables us to assist in making selections of seeds for the purpose. The interest of our customers and ours are identical. Our stock is the best selected and the largest in the South.

We will fill all orders for fruit trees; a list of the choice leading varieties will be found in this Catalogue.

We desire to call special attention to Letters on Pecan culture to be found herein. An interesting treatise on pecan growing by Mr. Wm. Nelson and price list of budded trees will be sent to all applicants.

We have a choice lot of orange trees on Trifoliata Stock all sizes and prices; a list of varieties will be found in this Catalogue.

We will also fill all orders for plants, trees and shrubs, roses, greenhouse-plants, etc. Low prices and satisfaction guaranteed.

We aim to supply our patrons with everything needed for the garden. Seeds, trees, plants, horticultural tools and implements. Money can be saved by having your orders all filled at one house, time gained, and the trouble of sending orders to several different houses avoided.

The Vegetable Garden.

The size depends upon the purposes for which it is intended; whether the family is large or small, and the time which can be devoted to its cultivation. The most suitable soil for a garden is a light loam. When the soil is too heavy, it ought to be made light by applying stable manure and working up the ground thoroughly. Trenching as done in Europe, or North, is not advisable, at least where there is any cocoa, as by trenching the roots of this pest will get so deeply incorporated with the soil that trouble will be met with afterwards to get rid of it. Exposure towards the east is desirable. If there are one or more large trees in the garden, or on the immediate outside, their shade can be used in which to sow Celery, Cabbage and other seeds during the hot summer months, which will be an advantage. The seed beds for this purpose should be so arranged as to receive only the morning and evening sun. It is of the greatest importance that the ground should be well drained, otherwise it will be impossible to raise good vegetables. The most reliable manure for general purposes is well decomposed stable or barn yard manure. Cow manure will suit best for light, sandy soil, and horse manure for heavy, stiff clay lands. For special purposes, Peruvian Guano, Commercial Fertilizer, Raw Bone, Cotton Seed Meal and other commercial manures may be employed with advantage. Of late years most gardeners who work their land with a plow, use Cow Peas as a fertilizer with excellent results. They are sown broad-cast at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to the acre, and when large enough they are turned under. When the land is very sandy, Cotton Seed Meal has the most lasting effect. For quick growing crops, such as Melons, Cucumbers, etc., the Commercial Fertilizer and Guano applied in the hills are very good. Soap Suds are good for Celery; it is astonishing to perceive the difference in the size of those stalks which are watered every few days with the suds, and others on the same ground which are not. Wood ashes are best for Peas, either used as top dressing when the Peas just come out of the ground, or else sprinkled in the rows when planted. The New Orleans market gardeners raise as fine vegetables as can be produced anywhere; in fact, some varieties cannot be excelled, and very few gardeners use anything but stable manure which can be had for the hauling.

Rotation of crops is another important item. Beets, Carrots and other roots should not be grown in succession on the same ground, but should be changed to those which grow above ground, such as Lettuce, Beans, Peas, etc. Good seed, good ground and good cultivation are essential in order to raise good vegetables. When plants are up, the ground should be stirred frequently; weeds ought not to be suffered to go into seed, but should be destroyed as soon as they appear. Hoeing and working the young crops during dry weather is very beneficial, because the weeds are then easily killed, and hoeing the ground will make it retain moisture better than if were left alone.

Sowing Seeds.

Some seeds are sown at once where they are to remain and mature. Others are sown in seed beds and transplanted afterwards. Seeds should be covered according to their sizes, a covering of earth twice the size of the seed is about the maximum. Some seeds, such as Beans, Corn and Peas, can be covered from one to two inches, and they will come up well. Here is a difference again: Wrinkled Peas and Sugar Corn have to be covered lighter and more carefully than Marrowfat Peas or the common varieties of Corn. It depends upon the nature of the soil, season of the year, etc. For instance, in heavy wet soils, seeds have to be covered lighter than in sandy light ground. Seeds which are sown during summer in the open ground, such as Beets and Carrots, should be soaked over night in water and rolled in ashes or plaster before sowing; they will come up quicker. When they are sown in a seed bed, the ground should be light enough not to bake after a rain. Some varieties of seeds require shade when sown during summer, such as Cauliflower, Celery and Lettuce. Care should be taken to have the shade at least three feet from the ground, and shade only after the sun has been on the bed for two or three hours; and remove again early in the afternoon so the plants may become sturdy. If too much shaded they will be drawn up, long-legged, and not fit to be set out in the open ground. The most successful Cabbage planters in this neighborhood sow their seeds in the open ground, towards the end of July and during August, and give them no shade, but water and keep the ground moist from the day of sowing until the plants are transplanted. Seeds should be sown thinly in the seed bed. If plants come up too thickly they are apt to damp off.

Lettuce seed should be sprouted during the hot months before sowing, according to directions given for June.

To sow Turnips on a large scale during the late summer and early fall months, the ground should be prepared in advance and the seed sown just before or during the rain. Small pieces of ground, of course, can be sown at any time and watered afterwards. For

covering all kinds of seeds a fork is preferable to a rake; with either implement care must be taken not to cover the seeds too deep. Beans, Peas and Corn are covered with the hoe. Some fine seeds, such as Thyme and Tobacco, are covered enough when pressed with the back of the spade to the ground. The seedsman is often blamed for selling seeds which have not come up when the same are perfectly good, but, perhaps, through ignorance, the party by whom they were sown placed them too deep or too shallow in the ground, or the ground may have been just moist enough to swell the seeds and they failed to come up. At other times washing rains after sowing beat the ground and form a crust that the seeds are not able to penetrate, or if there is too much manure it will burn the seeds and destroy their vitality.

When seeds, such as Beans, Cucumbers, Melons and Squash, are planted before it is warm enough, they are very apt to rot if it rains.

Germinating Seeds.

Complaints are often made to seedsmen by inexperienced Truck farmers and Planters, that certain varieties of garden and field seeds are slow in coming up or fail entirely. The fault, as a general rule is mostly the gardeners, but the seedsman invariably gets the blame, mostly unjust and groundless, but he is blamed and often abused nevertheless. For the guidance of those which are inexperienced we deem it necessary to lay down the following rules:

1. Never sow out of time. Many of our Truck farmers are in the habit of sowing too soon and in consequence are often compelled to sow double the quantity to get a good stand. As to the proper time for sowing read our directions for planting.

2. Do not cover seeds too deep, it will be impossible for the finer varieties to push through, especially if the soil is heavy and clay-like. The rule, is never to cover seeds more than twice their thickness except the finer ones which require no covering at all. They should be slightly pressed in the ground to prevent their being washed away.

Beans, Peas and Corn should be covered from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch according to the nature of the soil.

3. Keep your seed beds moist but not too wet. Water in evening and during extremely dry weather twice a day or oftener if required. Tender seeds, such as Celery, Onions, Leek and Cauliflower may be shaded during the hottest part of the day, they have to be uncovered in the evening while the sun is still on the bed, well watered and left uncovered during the night. During cloudy weather no covering is needed, nor should they be covered when they are up, otherwise the young plants become too tender and damp off.

4. Previous to planting have your seed beds well prepared; have the soil well pulverized and mellow, but not too fine; otherwise a crust will form, owing to constant watering, on the surface, which prevents the tender germ from pushing through.

5. Never use fresh manure in the seed bed, if any is needed use well rotted Horse, or in light sandy soil Cow manure and incorporate it well with the soil before sowing the seed.

Approximate Time for certain Varieties of Seed to Germinate.

The time for seed to germinate depends entirely upon the weather and the treatment of the seed bed; we will try though to give as much as we know by experience, the approximate time for germinating.

Artichokes from 14 to 21 days.

Asparagus from 20 to 30 days.

Beans from 5 to 10 days.

Beets from 10 to 20 days.

Borecole, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, Cabbage and Cauliflower from 5 to 12 days.

Carrots from 14 to 21 days, and often longer during dry weather.

Celery from 14 to 20 days.

Chervil from 18 to 25 days.

Collards from 5 to 12 days.

Corn Salad 14 days.

Corn from 8 to 14 days.

Cress, curled from 3 to 5 days.

Cress, broadleaved from 5 to 12 days.

Cress, water from 12 to 14 days.

Cucumbers from 5 to 10 days.

Eggplants from 8 to 20 days.

Eradive from 3 to 7 days.

Kohlrabi from 5 to 12 days.

Lettuce from 3 to 5 days.

Melons, Cantelopes from 5 to 10 days.

Melons, water from 8 to 15 days.

Mustard from 3 to 7 days.

Okra from 8 to 15 days.

Onions from 7 to 14 days.

Parsley from 20 to 30 days.

Parsnip from 8 to 14 days.

Peas from 5 to 10 days.

Pepper from 8 to 20 days.

Pumpkin from 5 to 10 days.

Radish from 3 to 5 days.

Roquette from 5 to 10 days.

Salsify from 8 to 14 days.

Sorrel from 8 to 14 days.

Spinach from 8 to 14 days.

Squash from 5 to 10 days.

Tomatoes from 5 to 15 days.

Turnip from 3 to 5 days.

Field and Grass Seeds

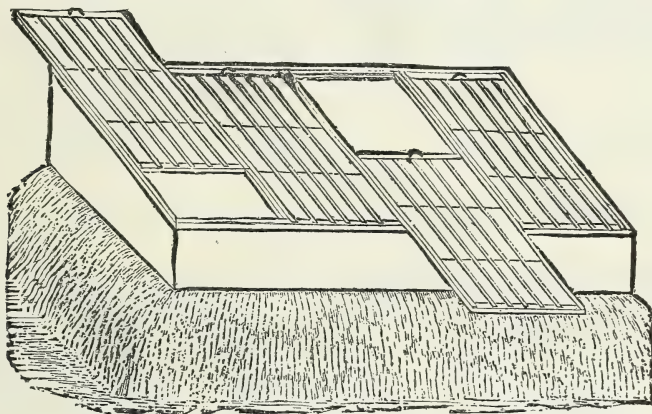
Clover Seed from 25 to 35 days.
 Clover Seed, Japan from 30 to 40 days.
 Clover Seed, Burr from 60 to 90 days.
 Kentucky Blue Grass from 14 to 21 days.
 Red Top Grass from 14 to 21 days.
 English Rye Grass from 8 to 15 days.
 Rescue Grass from 20 to 30 days.
 Johnson Grass from 30 to 40 days.
 Tall Meadow Oat Grass from 14 to 21 days.
 Meadow Fescue Grass from 8 to 15 days.
 Orchard Grass from 8 to 15 days.
 Timothy Grass from 15 to 25 days.
 Rye Seed from 12 to 20 days.
 Barley Seed from 12 to 20 days.
 Wheat Seed from 12 to 20 days.
 Oat Seed from 12 to 20 days.
 Sorghum from 10 to 15 days.
 Kaffir Corn from 10 to 15 days.
 Broom Corn from 10 to 15 days.
 Dhour Corn from 10 to 15 days.
 Millet Seed from 8 to 15 days.
 Sunflower Seed from 5 to 10 days.

FIELD and GRASS SEEDS—Continued.

Buckwheat from 10 to 20 days.
 Vetch from 15 to 20 days.
 Teosinte from 30 to 40 days.
 Bermuda Grass from 60 to 90 days.

Sweet and Medicinal Herbs.

Anise from 12 to 15 days.
 Balm from 8 to 12 days.
 Bene from 12 to 15 days.
 Basil from 8 to 12 days.
 Borage from 8 to 12 days.
 Caraway from 10 to 15 days.
 Dill from 12 to 15 days.
 Fennel from 12 to 15 days.
 Lavender from 8 to 12 days.
 Marjoram from 8 to 12 days.
 Rosemary from 8 to 12 days.
 Rue from 5 to 10 days.
 Sage from 12 to 15 days.
 Savory from 5 to 10 days.
 Thyme from 12 to 15 days.
 Wormwood from 8 to 12 days.



The Hot Bed.

Owing to the open winters in the South, hot beds are not so much used as in the North, except to raise such tender plants as Eggplants, Tomatoes and Peppers. There is little forcing of vegetables done here, except as regards Cucumbers and Lettuce; and if we do not have any hard frosts, the latter does better in the open ground than under glass. To make a hot bed is a very simple thing. Any one who has the use of tools can make the wooden frame, the sashes can be obtained from any sash factory. We consider a wooden frame from five to six feet wide and ten feet six inches long a very good size. It should be at least six inches higher at the back than in the front, and covered by three sashes $3\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ feet. The manure ought not to be more than a month old; it should be thrown together in a heap, and when commencing to heat, be worked over with a fork, and the long and short manure evenly mixed. In this State the ground is generally low, and to retain the heat of the manure for a long time, it is best to put the manure on top of the ground—that is, make a bank two feet longer and two feet wider than the frame. Keep the edges straight and the corners firm; when thrown up about eighteen inches trample the manure down to six or eight inches, then put another layer of eighteen inches and trample down again; place thereon the frame and sash, and fill in six inches of good earth. After about five days stir the ground to kill the weeds which may have come up, then sow the seeds. In lower Louisiana the ground is too wet to dig out eighteen inches deep, throw in the manure and trample down as recommended in the North; by a few hard rains, such as we frequently have in winter, the manure would become so soaked beneath the ground that the heat would be gone. Another advantage when the frame is put above the ground, is that it will go down with the manure gradually, and there remains always the same space between the glass and the ground. If the ground is dug out and the manure put into the frame, the ground will sink so low after a short time that the sun will have little effect upon it, and plants will become spindly.

Seeds requisite to produce a given number of Plants and sow a given amount of ground.

	Quantity per acre.		Quantity per acre.
Artichoke, 1 oz to 500 plants.....	¼ lb	Hemp.....	½ bu
Asparagus, 1 oz to 200 plants.....	5 lbs	Kale, 1 oz to 3,000 plants.....	4 oz
Barley.....	2½ bu	Kohlrabi, 1 oz to 200 feet of drill.....	1½ lbs
Beans, dwarf, 1 quart to 150 feet of drill.....	1¼ bu	Leek, 1 oz to 250 feet of drill.....	4 lbs
Beans, pole, 1 quart to 200 hills.....	½ bu	Lettuce, 1 oz to 250 feet of drill.....	3 lbs
Beet, garden, 1 oz to 100 feet of drill.....	10 lbs	Melon, Musk, 1 oz to 100 hills.....	1¾ lbs
Beet, Mangel, 1 oz to 150 feet of drill.....	6 lbs	Melon, Water, 1 oz to 25 hills.....	1½ lbs
Broccoli, 1 oz to 3000 plants.....	5 oz	Nasturtium, 1 oz to 50 feet of drill.....	10 lbs
Broom Corn.....	10 lbs	Oats.....	2½ bu
Brussels Sprouts, 1 oz to 3000 plants.....	5 oz	Okra, 1 oz to 50 feet of drill.....	10 lbs
Buckwheat.....	½ bu	Onion Seed, 1 oz to 200 feet of drill.....	4 lbs
*Cabbage, 1 oz to 3,000 plants.....	5 oz	“ “ for transplanting.....	1½ lbs
Carrot, 1 oz to 250 feet of drill.....	2¼ lbs	“ “ for sets.....	30 lbs
*Cauliflower, 1 oz to 3,000 plants.....	5 oz	Onion Sets, 1 quart to 20 feet of drill.....	8 bu
*Celery, 1 oz to 10,000 plants.....	4 oz	Parsnip, 1 oz to 250 feet of drill.....	5 lbs
Clover, Alsike and White Dutch.....	6 lbs	Parsley, 1 oz to 250 feet of drill.....	8 lbs
“ Lucerne, Large Red and Crimson.....	8 lbs	Peas, garden, 1 quart to 160 feet of drill.....	1½ bu
“ Trefoil.....	10 lbs	“ field.....	2½ bu
*Collards, 1 oz to 2,500 plants.....	6 oz	Pepper, 4 oz to 1,500 plants.....	4 oz
Corn, sweet, 1 quart to 500 hills.....	8 qts	Potatoes.....	10 bu
Cress, 1 oz to 150 feet of drill.....	8 lbs	Pumpkins, 1 quart to 300 hills.....	4 qts
Cucumber, 1 oz to 80 hills.....	1¼ lbs	Radish, 1 oz to 150 feet of drill.....	8 lbs
Egg Plant, 1 oz to 2,000 plants.....	3 oz	Rye.....	1½ bu
Endive, 1 oz to 300 feet of drill.....	3 lbs	Salsify, 1 oz to 60 feet of drill.....	8 lbs
Flax, broadcast.....	½ bu	Spinach, 1 oz to 150 feet of drill.....	10 lbs
Gourd, 1 oz to 25 hills.....	2½ lbs	Summer Savor, 1 oz to 500 feet of drill.....	2 lbs
Grass, Blue Kentucky.....	2 bu	Squash, summer, 1 oz to 40 hills.....	2 lbs
“ Blue English.....	1 bu	“ winter, 1 oz to 10 hills.....	3 lbs
“ Hungarian and Millet.....	½ bu	Tomato, 1 oz to 3,000 plants.....	3 oz
“ Mixed Lawn.....	3 bu	Tobacco, 1 oz to 5,000 plants.....	2 oz
“ Orchard, Perennial Rye, Red Top,.....	2 bu	Turnip, 1 oz to 260 feet of drill.....	1½ lbs
“ Fowl Meadow & Wood Meadow.....	2 bu	Vetches.....	2 bu
Garlic, bulbs, 1 lb to 10 feet of drill.....	2 bu	Wheat.....	1 to 2 bu

*The above calculations are made for sowing in the spring; during the summer it requires double the quantity to give the same amount of plants.

Number of Plants or Trees to the Acre at given distances.

Dis. apart.	No. Plants.	Dis. apart.	No. Plants.	Dis. apart.	No. Plants.	Dis. apart.	No. of Plants.
½ foot.....	174,240	3 feet by 3 feet.....	4,840	6 feet.....	1,210	12 feet.....	302
1 foot.....	43,560	4 feet by 1 foot.....	10,888	7 feet.....	889	15 feet.....	193
1½ feet.....	19,360	4 feet by 2 feet.....	5,444	8 feet.....	680	18 feet.....	134
2 feet.....	10,890	4 feet by 3 feet.....	3,629	9 feet.....	573	20 feet.....	108
2½ feet.....	6,969	4 feet by 4 feet.....	2,722	10 feet.....	435	25 feet.....	69
3 feet by 1 foot.....	14,520	5 feet by 5 feet.....	1,742	11 feet.....	360	30 feet.....	49
3 feet by 2 feet.....	7,260						

Standard Weight of Seed.

Alfalfa Clover.....	per bushel 60 lbs.	Grass Seed Johnson.....	per bushel 25 lbs.
Alsike Clover.....	“ 60 “	“ Meadow Oat.....	“ 14 “
Barley.....	“ 48 “	“ Rescue.....	“ 14 “
Beans.....	“ 60 “	Hemp Seed.....	“ 44 “
Broom Corn.....	“ 46 “	Irish Potatoes, heaped measure.....	“ 60 “
Buckwheat.....	“ 48 “	Millet, German and Italian.....	“ 50 “
Canary Seed.....	“ 60 “	Mustard.....	“ 58 “
Castor Beans.....	“ 46 “	Oats.....	“ 32 “
Clover Seed, Red.....	“ 60 “	Osage Orange.....	“ 33 “
“ White.....	“ 60 “	Onions.....	“ 54 “
“ Crimson.....	“ 60 “	Onion Sets.....	“ 36 “
“ Japan.....	“ 25 “	Peas, Cow.....	“ 60 “
“ Burr, measured.....	“ 8 “	“ English, smooth seed.....	“ 60 “
Corn, shelled, Adams.....	“ 50 “	“ wrinkled.....	“ 56 “
“ Sugar, measured.....	“ “	Rape Seed.....	“ 50 “
“ Field.....	“ 56 “	Rye.....	“ 56 “
“ on ear.....	“ 70 “	Radish Seed.....	“ 50 “
Flax Seed.....	“ 56 “	Sweet Potatoes.....	“ 56 “
Grass Seed, English Rye.....	“ 20 “	Sorghum.....	“ 50 “
“ Italian Rye.....	“ 20 “	Sunflower, Russian.....	“ 24 “
“ Meadow Fescue.....	“ 15 “	Teosinte.....	“ 59 “
“ Orchard.....	“ 14 “	Turnip.....	“ 58 “
“ Kentucky Blue.....	“ 14 “	Wheat.....	“ 60 “
“ Timothy.....	“ 45 “	Vetch.....	“ 60 “
“ Hungarian.....	“ 48 “		

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE OF VEGETABLE SEED.

ARTICHOKE.

ARTICHAUT (Fr.), ARTISCHOKE (Ger.), ALCACHOFA (Sp.)

Large Green Globe. This is a very popular vegetable in the South, and much esteemed by the native as well as the foreign population from the South of Europe. It is extensively cultivated for the New Orleans market. It is the best propagated from suckers, which come up around the large plants. Take them off during the fall and early winter months; plant them four feet apart each way. Every fall the ground should be manured and spaded or plowed between them; at the same time the suckers should be taken off. If planted by seed, sow in drills during winter or early spring, three inches apart and one foot from row to row, cover with about one-half inch of earth. The following fall the plants can be transplanted and cultivated as recommended above. The seeds we offer are imported by us from Italy and of superior quality; we can also furnish sprouts or plants in the fall of the year at 25c. per doz., \$1.25 per 100, \$12.50 per 1000.



Green Globe Artichoke.

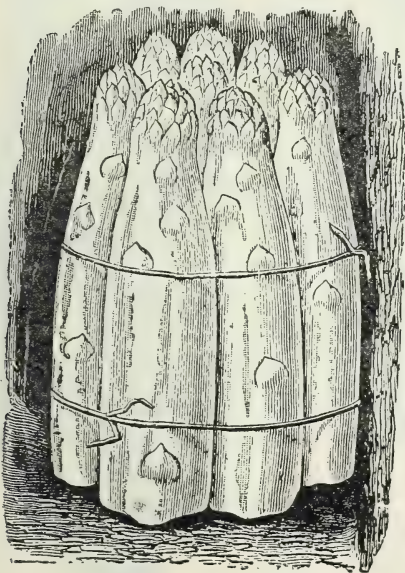
ASPARAGUS.

ASPERGE (Fr.), SPARGEL (Gr.), ESPARAGOS (Sp.)

Conover's Colossal.

Columbia White Mammoth.

Palmetto.



Columbia White Mammoth.

Conover's Colossal. The Asparagus is not extensively cultivated in the South; not that it is not liked well enough, but from the fact that it does not succeed as well as in more Northern latitudes. It seems that they are short-lived, the roots giving out soon or throwing up very small shoots.

Columbia White Mammoth. A new and entirely distinct variety, which has been tried and found to do well in the South. It is more robust and vigorous growing than either Conover's Colossal or Palmetto, producing stronger sprouts of a creamy white color and more tender, than any other variety. It is claimed that as the sprouts are white and tender it needed not to be planted as deep as the Colossal, but this is a mistake; all varieties must, in order to get tender sprouts, be planted the same depth, that is, the crowns of the plants must be at least from 8 to 10 inches below the surface of the ground.

Palmetto. Another good variety, especially adapted to the South. The sprouts are strong, of vigorous growth, very tender and not bitter. We recommend this variety highly, knowing it to be one of the best for our climate.

The ground should be well manured and prepared before either the roots or seeds are planted. For this climate the sowing of seed is preferable. Roots are generally imported from the North, and we find that the roots raised here, one year old, are as strong as those received from the North, three years old. Plant the seed in early spring. Soak over night in water; plant in rows, or rather hills, one foot apart and two feet between, or three if to be cultivated with a plow; put from four to five seeds in each hill; when well up thin out to two plants. The following winter, when the stalks are cut off cover with a heavy coat of well-rotted manure and a sprinkling of salt; fishbrine will answer the same purpose. In the spring fork in mature between the rows, and keep clean of weeds. The same treatment should be repeated every year. The bed should not be cut before being three years established. Care must be taken not to cut the stalks too soon in the fall of the year—not until we have had a frost. If cut before, it will cause the roots to throw up young shoots, which will weaken them.

BUSH BEANS.

CULTURE.

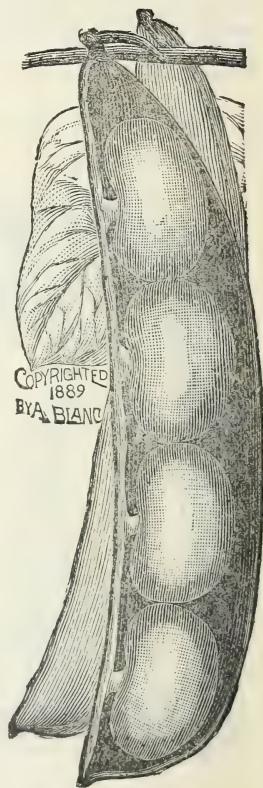
Place in rows eighteen inches apart; drop a bean every two or three inches. Plant from end of February, and for succession, every two or three weeks to May. Bush Beans planted in this latitude during June and July, will not produce much. August and September are good months in which to plant again; they will produce abundantly until killed by the frost. Do not cover the seeds more than two inches.

POLE BEANS.

Lima Beans should not be planted before the ground has become warm in spring. Strong Poles ought to be set in the ground from four to six feet apart and the ground drawn around them before the seed is planted. It is always best to plant after a rain and with the eye of the bean down. The other varieties can be planted flat; and not more than three or four feet apart, and hilled after they are up. Do not cover the seeds more than two inches; one inch is enough for the Southern Prolific and Crease Back.



Improved Valentine.



Henderson's Dwarf Lima.

BEANS.

(Dwarf, Snap or Bush)

HARICOT (Fr.), BOHNE (Ger.), FRIJOLENANO (Sp.)

*Pride of Newton.**Early Mohawk Six Weeks.**Early Yellow Six Weeks.**White Kidney.**Red Kidney.**Best of All.**Improved Valentine.**Extra Early Refugee.**Improved Prolific Dwarf German Wax.**Grenell's Improved Golden Wax.**Detroit or Rust Proof Wax.**Dwarf Butter Wax Beans.**Wardwell's Dwarf Kidney Wax.**Dwarf Flageolet Wax.**Henderson's Bush Lima.**Burpee's Bush Lima.**Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax.**Thorburn's Prolific Market.**New Dwarf Lima Wax.**Davis Wax.*

Pride of Newton. This is a robust strong growing bean with long flat pods, which are light green. It is quite early and productive. The bean is similar to the Yellow Six Weeks in color, but much harder.

Early Mohawk Six Weeks. A long podded variety, and very hardy. It is used to a large extent for the market for the first planting; very productive.

Early Yellow Six Weeks. This is the most popular sort among market gardeners. Pods flat and long; a very good bearer, but not so good for shipping as the Mohawk or Valentine.

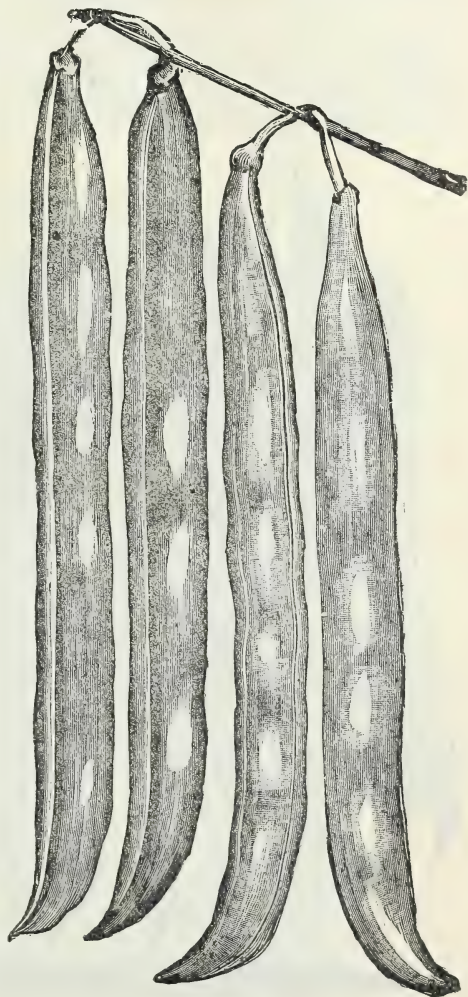
White Kidney. A good strong growing variety, not much planted.

Red Kidney. A kind largely planted for the New Orleans Market. It is a coarse growing variety, and much used for shelling when the pods turn yellow, so that the beans are well developed, but yet soft.

Best of All. A variety from Germany of great merit, introduced by the late Richard Fritsch. It is green podded, long and succulent; very prolific and well flavored. Excellent for shipping and family use. Although not quite so early as the Mohawk, it is of superior quality for shipping, and therefore almost the only kind planted here for that purpose. The cut is a good representation as it grows; it shows only two-thirds of its natural size. Cannot be too highly recommended.

Improved Valentine. This variety has all the good qualities of the old Valentine; only it is ten days earlier, a great consideration when planted for the market; it has taken the place of the old variety of Valentine.

Extra Early Refugee. Is an improvement on the well-known old Refugee. Very early and prolific. Owing to its good qualities it has become a favorite with market gardeners for shipping. Pods round and fleshy.

Best of All Beans, $\frac{2}{3}$ natural size.

Improved Prolific Dwarf German Wax. This variety is a great improvement on its parent, the Dwarf German Wax. Pods are longer and more productive, with the good qualities of the old kind, which was the first Wax Bean introduced here from Germany.

Grenell's Improved Rust Proof Golden Wax. An improvement on the Dwarf Golden Wax Bean; the seed is identically the same in color as that kind. The pods are straight, long, and fleshier than Golden Wax, superior in quality and positively "*Rust Proof*," quite an object with us here in the South, when we often have rainy weather in the Spring, which is injurious to most wax beans. The originator also claims it to be more prolific and harder than the ordinary Golden Wax Bean.

We had this bean thoroughly tried and found it so superior to the ordinary Golden Wax that we have concluded to drop the last named variety from our list.

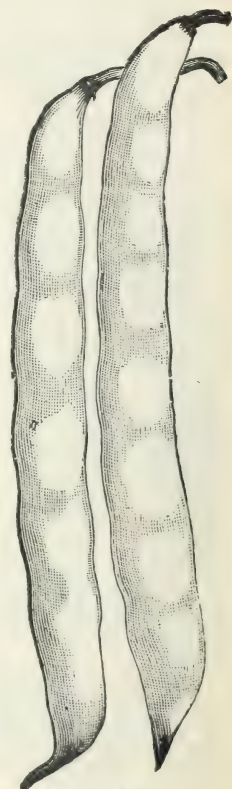
Detroit or Rust Proof Wax. This splendid wax bean is of recent introduction, and is very productive and hardy; pods straight, flat and somewhat broader than the Dwarf Golden Wax. The beans, when well grown, are of a beautiful golden yellow. The originator claims that when tried side by side with the majority of wax beans, it had never "*spotted or rusted*," while most of the other varieties were unsalable. He claims it to be the best bean for shipping.

Dwarf Butter Wax. This variety is also sold under the name of "*Bismarck*" and "*Rust Proof Wax*." It is very early, an excellent bearer, pods similar in shape to the Wardwell's Dwarf Kidney Wax; they are very brittle and of fine flavor. Not as liable to rust as other kinds. The seed is of a dark purple color when dried.

Wardwell's Dwarf Kidney Wax. Undoubtedly the best dwarf Wax Bean in cultivation; it is quite early; the pods are of



Pride of Newton Beans.



Dwarf Golden Wax Beans.

similar shape as the Golden Wax, but longer; color of a beautiful golden yellow. They are very prolific and hardy, surpassing any other Dwarf Wax Bean that we know of. The color of the bean is somewhat like the Golden Wax, but more kidney-shaped and more spotted with dark purple. It has done best here among the Dwarf Wax Beans. Of all the many new kinds we had tried, we found none to excel it.

Dwarf Flageolet Wax. A German variety which figures as *Perfection Wax*, also *Scarlet Flageolet Wax* in some catalogues. It is a robust growing sort with large fine yellow pods. For several years we have tried to introduce it amongst the gardeners who still give the *Wardwell's Kidney* the preference.

Henderson's Bush Lima. This is a dwarf Butter Bean which requires no poles, it grows from 18 to 24 inches high. It is early and productive. It should be called *Dwarf Carolina or Sewee Bean*, as the pods are the size of that variety. Re-

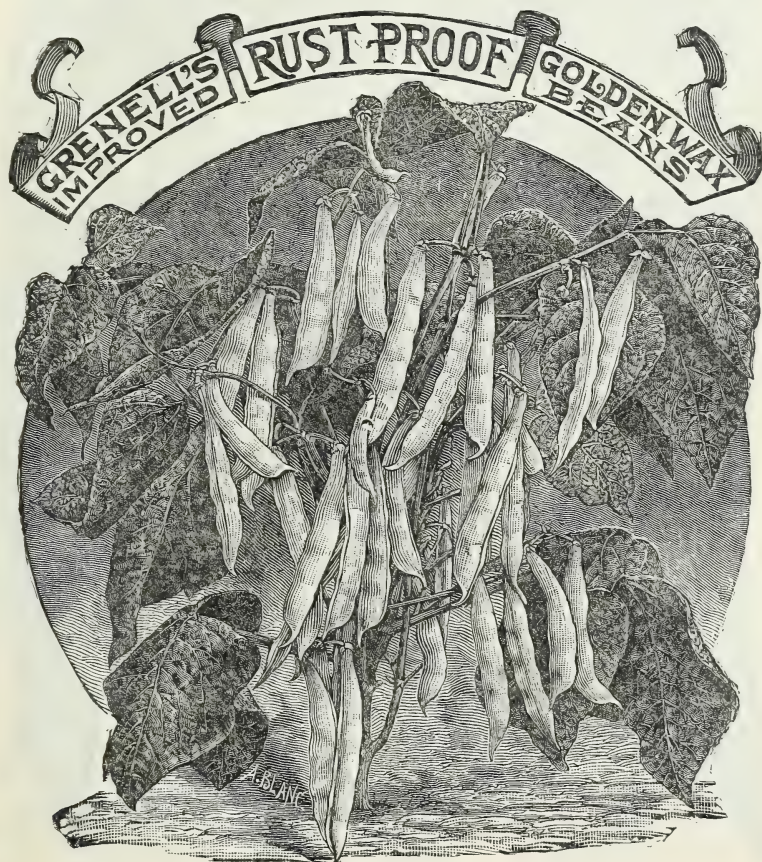
commend same for family use, or where it is difficult to obtain poles.

Burpee's Bush Lima. The pods are of same size as the Large Pole Lima and of same flavor. It is a stronger grower than the Henderson's Bush Lima.

Keeney's Rustless Golden Wax. This is the long-looked for bean, combining hardness and productiveness with fine quality.

A strong growing bush variety of remarkable vigor and freedom from rust. It sends out short tendrils on which pods are formed in addition to those near the central stalk of the plant, which accounts for its wonderful productiveness, amounting, under favorable conditions, from 100 to 150 fold.

The pods are meaty and well filled, thick-flat when young, and semi-round later: of rich yellow color and fine quality, and entirely stringless even when large enough to shell. If the pods are picked as fast as formed the plant continues to furnish a

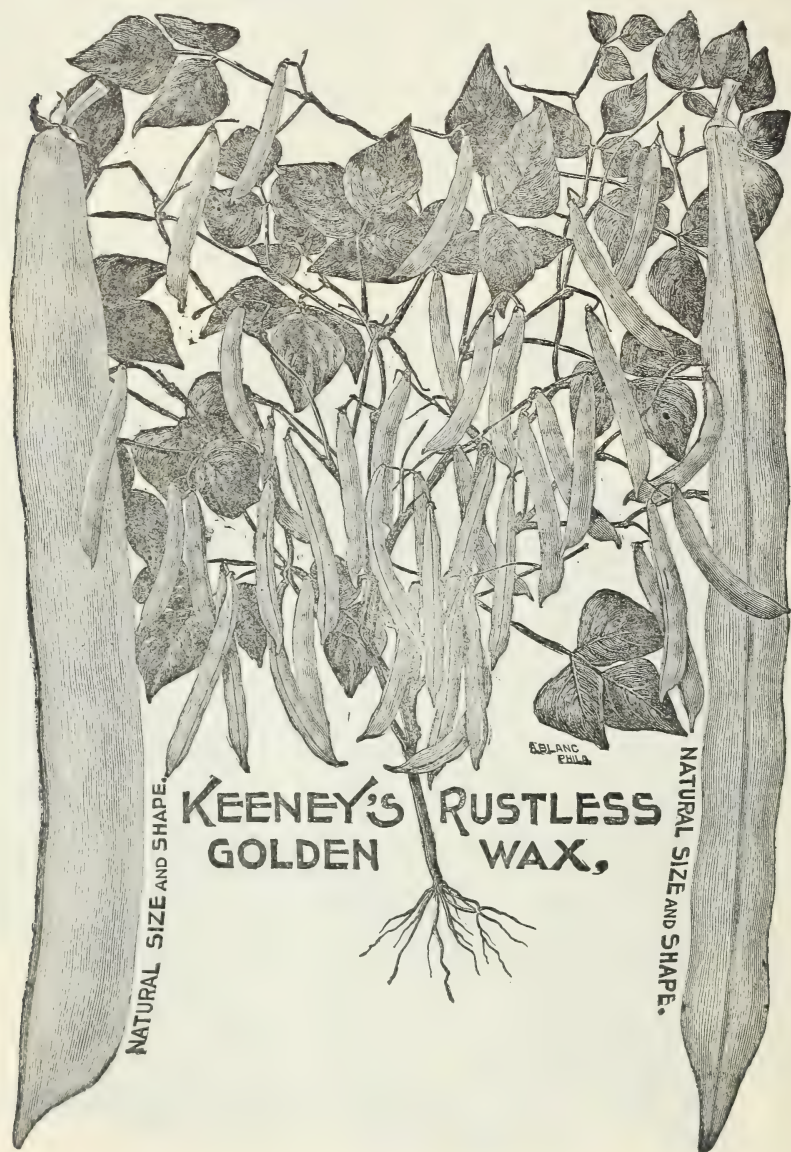


good supply for an unusually long season.

This bean was brought out four years ago. Properly speaking, it is not a Bush Bean, but a half climber; grows 6 to 8 feet high; should have some bush to run up on. Otherwise the qualities are as described by the introducer.

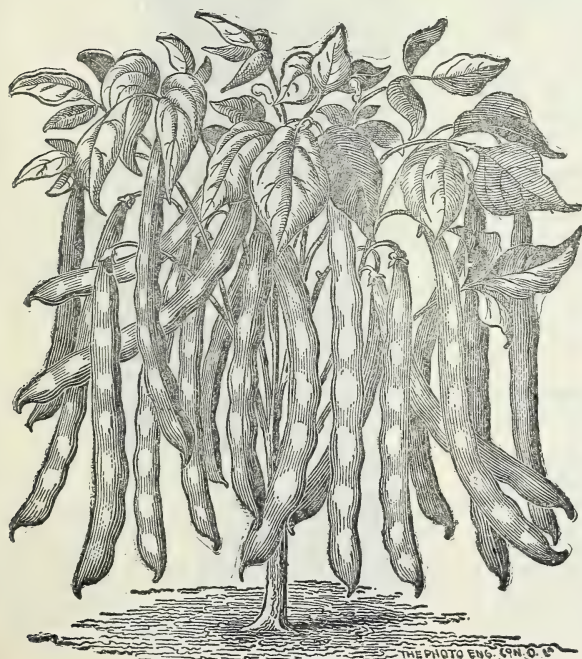
Thorburn's Prolific Market. This Bean was introduced here from Germany a few years ago. The introducer

claims it to be an exceedingly vigorous and healthy grower and enormously productive; the pods being borne in clusters, and as many as 35 or 40 pods on each plant. In earliness it is with the Mohawk. It is rust-proof, the seeds are black, the pods are of a light green color, long and perfectly round. solid-fleshed and of very soft marrow. For PRODUCTIVENESS, SOLIDITY OF FLESH AND ROUNDNESS OF POD, it excels any bean now in cultivation.





Burpee's Bush Lima.



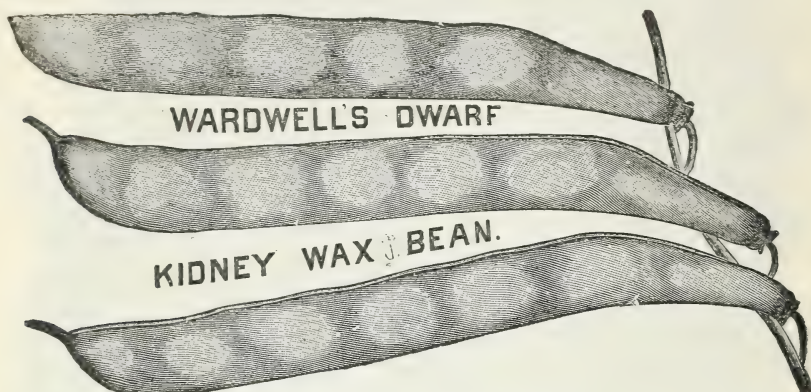
Thorburn's Prolific Market Bean.

We think this variety will become one of the leading bush beans for the New Orleans market gardeners for shipping as well as for family use. Give it a trial.

New Dwarf Lima Wax. Named Lima Wax, as it has bright, glossy foliage and the bloom resembles the Dwarf Lima. The pods are very broad and flat and of excellent quality. The plant is branching and vigorous, with an immense amount of foliage; pods are borne in the greatest profusion, often a single plant having from 50 to 60 or more pods. They require thin planting (two beans being sufficient for a hill) on very rich soil. The pods are the broadest of all wax bush beans, color transparent glossy lemon wax, having the yellow waxy appearance very soon after the pods are formed. When picked will retain their bright attractive appearance for a long time and do not become tough. Quality very tender, and flavor delicate. Very fine for canning. Recommend same highly for family use.

Davis Wax. Without doubt the best white seeded Dwarf Wax Bean in cultivation. The pods are clear waxy white, long, straight and thick. It is very early, productive and handsome in appearance.

The plant is of a sturdy robust habit, which enables it to hold up the pods from coming in contact with the soil. Good for shipping.



BEANS—POLE OR RUNNING.

HARICOTS A RAME (Fr.) STANGEN BOHNEN (Ger.) FRIGOLO VASTAGO (Sp.)

Large Lima.

Carolina or Sewee.

Southern Willow-leaved Sewee or Butter

Dutch Case Knife.

Southern Prolific.

Crease Back.

Golden Wax Flageolet.

Early Golden Cluster Wax.

Lazy Wife's.

Large Lima. A well-known and excellent variety. It is the best shell bean known. Should have rich ground, and plenty of room to grow.

Carolina or Sewee. A variety similar to the Lima; the only difference is, the seeds and pods are smaller. It is generally cultivated, being more productive than the Large Lima.

Southern Willow-leaved Sewee or Butter. This is a variety which is grown by the market gardeners about New Orleans; the pods and beans are the same as the Sewee or Carolina Bean; it is quite distinct in the leaves, being narrow like the willow. It stands the heat better than any other Butter Bean, and is very productive. Originated here, and was introduced by the late R. Frotscher.

Dutch Case Knife. A very good pole Bean; it is early; pods broad and long; somewhat turned toward the end.

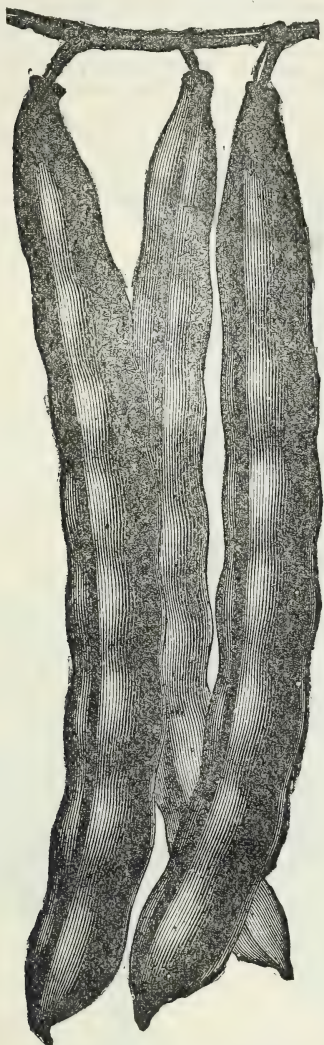
Southern Prolific. No variety will continue longer to bear than this. It stands the heat of summer better than any other, and is planted to succeed the other kinds. It is a very strong grower; pods about seven inches long and flat; seeds are dark yellow or rather light brown. The standard variety for the New Orleans market, for late spring and summer.

If planted in July or August it will continue to bear until frost sets in.



Lazy Wife's Pole Bean.

Golden Wax Flageolet. An excellent variety introduced a few years ago, from Germany. After several years' experience we can confirm all that is claimed for it. It is the best Wax Pole Bean in cultivation, surpasses in length and delicacy of flavor all other Wax varieties. It is a very

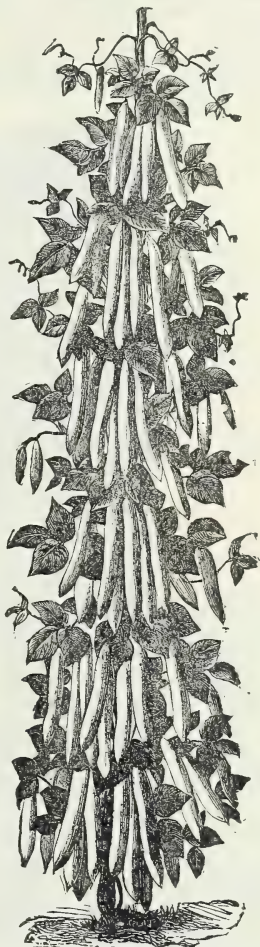


White Crease Back Pole Bean.

strong grower, which is wanting by most of the Wax Pole kinds. It bears abundantly, is entirely stringless, and does not spot even by too much rain or other unfavorable weather. Cannot be too highly recommended. The Golden Wax Pole Bean, brought out a few years ago, we have dropped, as it can

stand no comparison with the Golden Wax Flageolet.

Crease Back. A variety of Pole Beans which has been cultivated in the South for a long time, but has never come into the trade until introduced by the late Richard Frottscher, some years ago. It is an excellent bean, earlier than the "Southern Prolific." Seeds white; pods round, with a crease in the back, from which the name.



Golden Wax Flageolet Pole Bean.

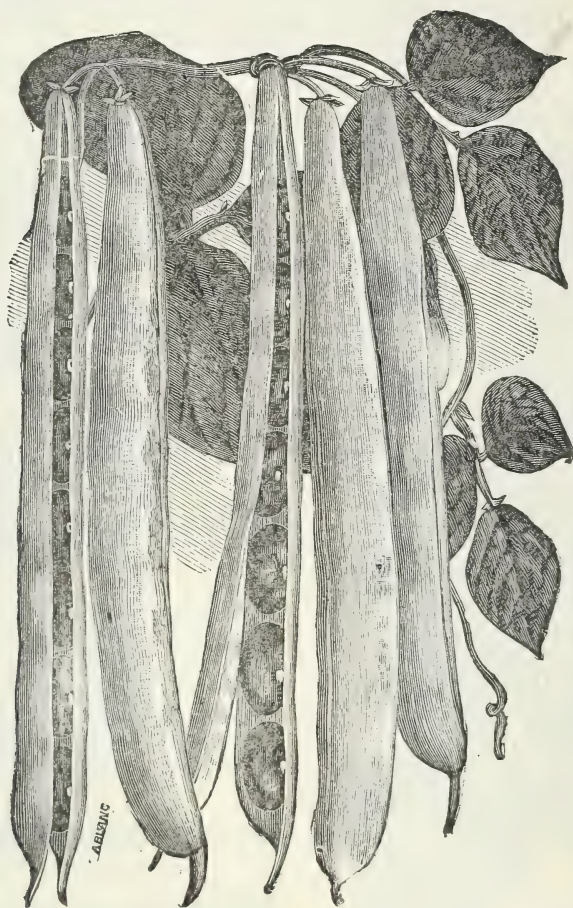
It is a good grower, bears abundantly, and, if shipped, will keep better than most other kinds. It sells better in the spring than any other for shipping purposes; and when in season cannot be surpassed. For early summer the Southern Prolific is preferable, standing the heat better. Several years ago Mr. Frottscher received half a bushel from near Mobile, Ala., and all the beans of this variety in the

whole country can be traced back to this half bushel. He supplied two growers in Georgia where it was not known at that time. There is a light brown bean streaked and mottled with dark brown and black of the same name; but it is not equal to the white variety. In some localities this kind is called "Calico Crease Back." The white seeded variety is also known in some sections by the name of "Fat Horse." This is the original stock; the quality is so fine that no improvement can be made on it.

Early Golden Cluster Wax Pole.
This is the earliest Wax Pole Bean in culti-

vation; pods from 5 to 8 inches long, produced in clusters. The pods are golden yellow; for shipping they are rather too wide. It has not the same fine appearance of the Flageolet. For family use it cannot be too highly recommended on account of its productiveness and delicious flavor.

Lazy Wife's. A Pole Bean from Pennsylvania. The pods are entirely stringless, 4 to 5 inches long, and have a fine flavor when cooked. They retain their rich flavor until nearly ripe. The beans are white and fine as a shell bean.



Golden Cluster Wax Pole Bean.

ENGLISH BEANS.

GOURGANNE OR FEVE DE MARAIS (Fr.) PUFF BOHNEN (Ger.) HABA COMUN (Sp.)

Broad Windsor. Not so much cultivated here as in some parts of Europe. It is much liked by people of the Southern part of Europe. Ought to be planted in

drills $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, every 6 inches 1 bean, during November; as, if planted in the spring, it will not produce much.

BEETS.

BETRAVE (Fr.), SALATHETE (Ger.), REMOLACHA (Sp.)

Extra Early or Bassano.
Dewing's Early Red Turnip.
Early Blood Turnip.
Edmond's Early Blood Turnip.
Long Blood.
Half Long Blood.
Egyptian Red Turnip.

Crosby's Egyptian Red Turnip.
Eclipse.
Long Red Mangel Wurzel.
White French Sugar.
Silver or Swiss Chard.
Lentz.
Chicago Early Blood Turnip.

CULTURE.

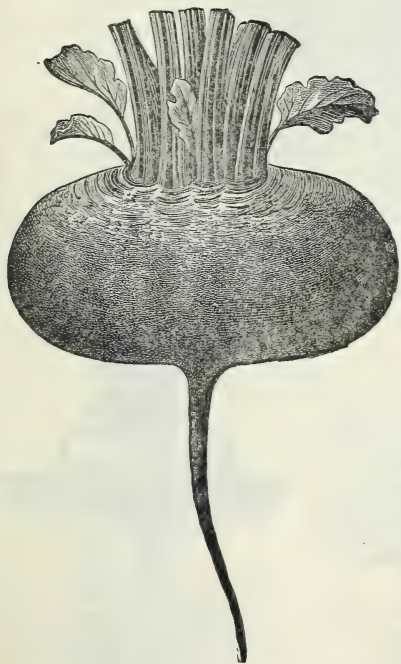
The ground for beets should be rich and well spaded or plowed. Sow in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart, cover the seed about one inch deep. When about a month old, thin them out to four or six inches apart. In this latitude beets are sown from January till the end of April, and from the middle of July till the middle of November; in fact, some market gardeners sow them every month in the year. In the summer and fall it is well to soak the seed over night and roll in plaster before sowing.

Extra Early or Bassano, is the earliest variety, but not popular on account of its color, which is almost white when boiled. Earliness is not of such value here, where there are beets sown and brought to the market the whole year round. In the North it is different, where the first crop of beets in the market in spring will bring a better price than the varieties which mature later.

Dewing's Early Red Turnip. This is earlier than the Blood Turnip, smooth skin and of light red color; planted a good deal by the market gardeners about New Orleans.

Early Blood Turnip. The most popular variety for market purposes as well as family use. It is of a dark red color and very tender. This is the principal variety planted for shipping. Our stock is raised for us from dark selected smooth roots, and cannot be excelled.

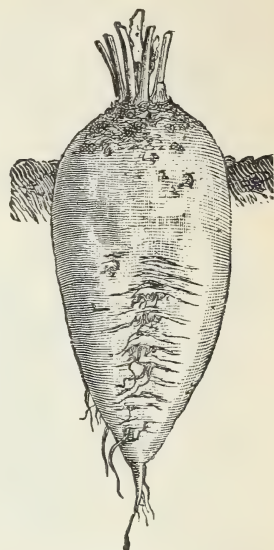
Chicago Early Blood Turnip Beet. A splendid beet for market and shipping. Very handsome, perfect in form, and deep bright red color. It is early, crisp, tender and sweet, and has very little foliage. One of the finest beets under cultivation.



Egyptian Red Turnip Beet.



Eclipse Beet.



White French Sugar Beet.

Edmond's Early Blood Turnip. A well selected variety; regular in shape; deep blood skin, dark flesh of excellent quality. Small tap root and small top.

Eclipse. A new beet from Germany; very regular, of globular shape. It has a small top, is of dark blood red color, sweet and fine grained flesh. It comes earlier than the Egyptian.

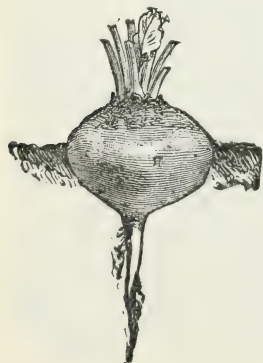
Long Red Mangel Wurzel. This is raised for stock; it grows to a large size. Here in the South where stock is not stabled during the winter, the raising of root crops is much neglected. Being very profitable for feeding it ought to be more cultivated.

Long Blood. It is not quite so tender as the foregoing variety, and therefore not

planted at all for the market, and very little for family use. In the North it is chiefly planted for winter use; here we have Turnip Beets the whole winter from the garden; therefore it has not the same value.

Half Long Blood. A very dark red variety of a half long shape; a good kind for family use.

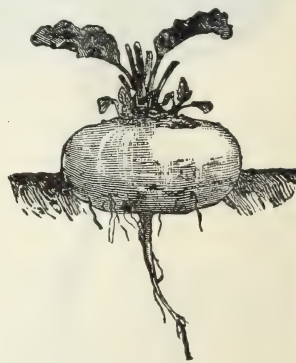
Egyptian Red Turnip. This is a well known variety, very early, tender, deep red and of Turnip shape. Leaves of this variety are smaller than the others. The seeds are also much smaller. We recommend it and consider it a good acquisition. The seed of this variety is obtained by us from the original source and is the finest stock offered. It increases in popularity every year.



Early Blood Turnip Beet.



Silver Beet or Swiss Chard.



Dewing's Early Red Turnip Beet.

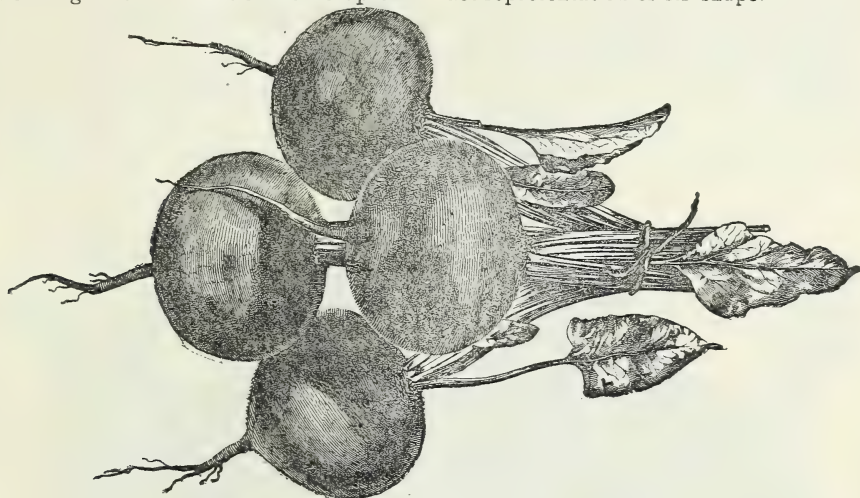
Crosby's Egyptian. An improvement on the foregoing sort; being of more uniform shape and color. Recommend same highly; it will take the place of the old variety for market purposes.

White French Sugar is used for stock food in our climate; not much planted.

Silver Beet or Swiss Chard. This variety is cultivated for its large succulent leaves, which are used for the same purposes as Spinach. It is very popular in the New Orleans market.

Lentz. A strain of Blood Turnip Beet which originated with one of the most prom-

inent market gardeners around Philadelphia. This beet, as selected and grown by him has had a great reputation in the surroundings of the above place, but the seed has been carefully guarded and kept until recently, when it fell into the hands of a seed grower, from whom we have received our supply. It is fully as early as the Egyptian Beet, but larger and of better quality; and it has a fine turnip form with smooth roots, dark blood red flesh, tender and sweet at all times, never becoming tough and stringy, even when old. The cut is an exact representation of its shape.



Chicago Early Blood Turnip Beet.

BORECOLE OR CURLED KALE.

CHOUX-VERT (Fr.), GRUENER KOHL (Ger.), BRETON (Sp.)

Dwarf German Greens. A vegetable highly esteemed in the northern part of Europe, but very little cultivated in this country. It requires frost to make it good for the table. Treated the same as cabbage.



Brussels Sprouts.

BROCCOLI.

CHOUX BROCCOLI (Fr.), SPARGEL-KOHL (Ger.), BROCCOLI (Span.)

Purple Cape. Resembles the Cauliflower, but not forming such compact heads, and not quite so white, being of greenish cast. We raise such fine Cauliflower here that very little Broccoli is planted.

The Purple Cape is the most desirable variety; cultivated the same as Half Early Cauliflower; further north than New Orleans, where Cauliflower does not succeed, the Broccoli may be substituted, being harder.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

CHOUX DE BRUXELLES (Fr.), ROSEN or SPROSSEN KOHL (Ger.), BRETON DE BRUSELAS (Sp.)

A vegetable cultivated the same as Cabbage, but very little known here. The small heads which appear along

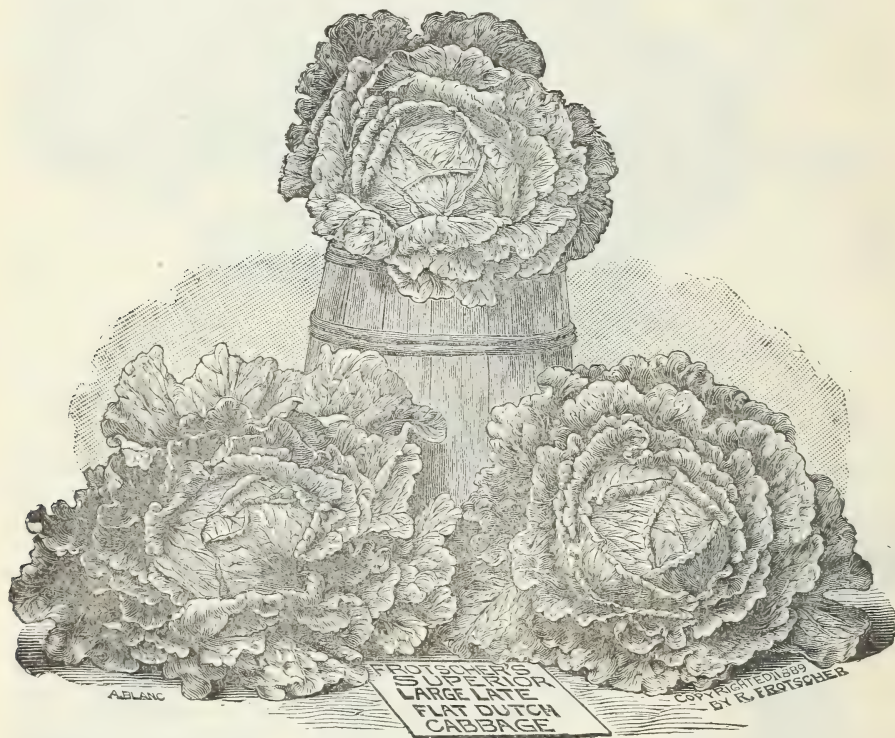
the upper part of the stalk between the leaves, make a fine dish when well prepared. Should be sown during August and September.

CABBAGE.

CHOUX POMME (Fr.) KOPFKOHL (Ger.), REPOLLO (Sp.)

Early York.
Large York.
Early Large Oxheart.
Early Winningstadt.
Jersey Wakefield.
Early Flat Dutch.
Early Drumhead.
Large Flat Brunswick.
Improved Early Summer.
Improved Large Late Drumhead.
Crescent City Late Flat Dutch.
All Season.

Frotscher's Sup'r Large Late Flat Dutch.
Stein's Early Flat Dutch.
Solid South.
Red Dutch, for pickling.
Green Globe Savoy.
Early Dwarf Savoy.
Drumhead Savoy.
St. Denis, or Chou Bonneuil.
Succession.
Pride of the South.
Steckler's French-Market.



These three heads of Cabbage were grown by M. Popovich, at Tunisburg, La.

During the past "World's Exposition" there was exhibited by the late Richard Frotscher different vegetables as they were in season. Many visitors will recollect the specimens of Cabbage, Beets, Celery, Cauliflower, Lettuce, Cucumbers, etc., they saw there displayed. He received a Prize for "Frotscher's Flat Dutch Cabbage" and Early Blood Turnip Beets. Ten heads of Cabbage, devoid of all outside leaves, weighed one hundred and seventy-three pounds. They were raised on Captain Marcy's place, one mile below Algiers. They were not exhibited for competition, but merely to show our Northern visitors what fine vegetables we have here during the winter, when at their homes everything is covered with snow and ice. The Committee of Awards on Vegetables gave the Prize without any solicitation on his part—they thinking it well merited.

CULTURE.

Cabbage requires a strong, good soil, and should be heavily manured. To raise large Cabbage without good soil and without working the plants well is an impossibility. Cabbage is sown here almost every month of the year, but the seed for the main crop should be sown from July to September. Some sow, earlier, but July is time enough. For a succession, seed can be sown till November. The main crop for spring should be sown from end of October to end of November, as stated before. The raising of Cabbage for spring has become quite an item of late years; Brunswick should be sown a little earlier than the Early Summer—the latter kind not till November, but in a frame, so the young plants can be protected against cold weather, which we generally have between December and January. After the middle of January setting out can be commenced with. These early varieties of Cabbage require special fertilizing to have them large. Early varieties are sown during the winter and early spring. Cabbage is a very important crop, and one of the best paying for the market gardener. It requires more work and attention than most people are willing to give to raise Cabbage plants during the months of July and August. We have found, by careful observation, that plants raised in August are the surest to head here. The most successful gardeners in raising cabbage plants sow the seeds thinly in seed beds, and water several times during the day; in fact the seed bed is never allowed to get dry from the sowing of the seed till large enough to transplant. There is no danger in doing this, of scalding the plants, as many would suppose; but on the contrary the plants thrive well, and so treated will be less liable to be attacked by cabbage flies, as they are too often disturbed during the day. Tobacco stems chopped up and scattered between the plants and in the walks between the beds, are a preventive against the fly.



Early Winningstadt.

Early York. An early variety, but very little grown here except for family use. As we have cabbage heading up almost the whole year, it has not the same value as in Northern climates, where the first cabbage in spring brings a good price.

Large York. About two or three weeks later than the above, forming hard heads not grown for the market. Recommended for family use.



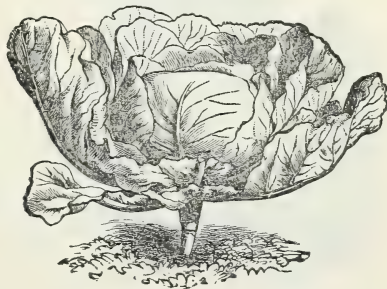
Early Large Oxheart.

Early Large Oxheart. An excellent variety, which is later than the Large York, and well adapted for sowing in fall or early spring.

Early Winningstadt. This is a very solid heading variety; pointed, of good size and of the same season as the Oxheart. Very good for family use. But does not suit the market, as no pointed cabbage can



Large York.



St. Denis or Chou Bonneuil.

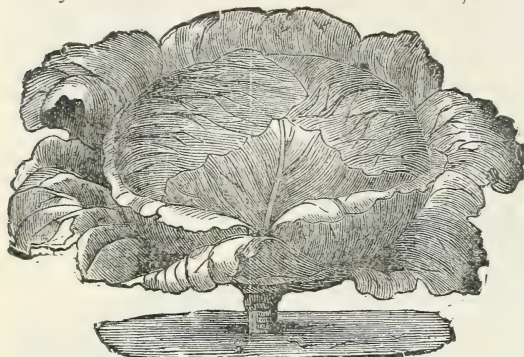
be sold, to any advantage in the New Orleans market.

Jersey Wakefield. Very popular in the North, but little planted here. It is of medium size and heads up well.

Early Flat Dutch. An intermediate kind between the early pointed and late varieties. It is not, on an average, as heavy as the Oxheart or Winningstadt; but if raised for the market more suitable on account of being flat. Very good variety for family use.

Early Drumhead. A similar variety to the above; a little earlier, and not making as many leaves, it can be planted close. A good early spring cabbage.

Large Flat Brunswick. This is a late German variety, introduced here about 31 years ago by the late Richard Frotscher. It is an excellent kind, and when well headed up the shape of it is a true type of a premium Flat Dutch Cabbage. Requires very rich ground if sown for winter crop, and should be sown early, as it is a little



Improved Large Drumhead.



Early Flat Dutch.



Green Globe Savoy.



Drumhead Savoy.

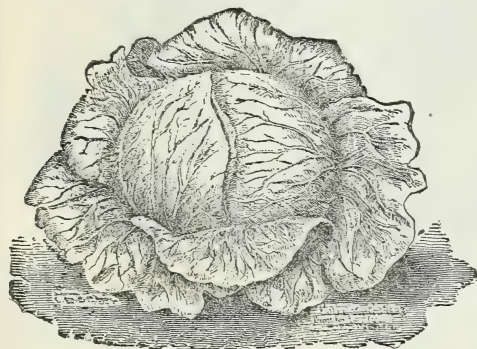


Improved Early Summer.



Crescent City Flat Dutch.

more susceptible of frost than the Superior Flat Dutch. It is well adapted for shipping, being very hard, and does not wilt so quick as others. At Frenier, on the Illinois Central Railroad, this is the kind principally planted, and is preferred over all other varieties. The people living there plant nothing else but cabbage, and have tried nearly all highly recommended varieties, and this is their choice. At that place the seeds are sown in October and November. The bulk of the cabbage raised there is shipped North in April and May, and is the finest which comes to the Chicago market.



Stein's Early Flat Dutch.

Improved Early Summer. This cabbage is of recent introduction. It is not quite so large as the Brunswick; for fall it can be sown in August; for spring, in November and as late as January; heads up very uniform and does not produce many outside leaves. It is hardier than the Brunswick, and stands the cold and heat better. The seed we offer is the best strain cultivated, and can be planted closer together than the late varieties—say about 8,000 to the acre. The finest crop of this variety



Early York.

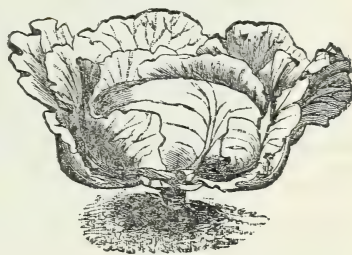
(one hundred and fifty thousand heads of cabbage) we ever saw, was raised a few years ago near the city. The grower could commence on one end of the row to cut, and continue to the end, all well headed. They averaged about 7 pounds.

Improved Large Late Drumhead. Fine large variety; should be sown early in the fall for winter, or during December and

January for late spring use; it will stand more cold than the Brunswick.

Frotscher's Superior Large Late Flat Dutch. This is the most popular variety for winter cabbage, and cultivated by almost every gardener who plants for the New Orleans market. Heads are large and solid, often weighing from fifteen to twenty-five pounds.

In regard to the time of planting, see remarks under the head of "Cabbage" in the directions for planting for July. We have tried seed of the Flat Dutch from different growers, but have found none yet to



Large Flat Brunswick.

equal the stock which is raised for us by contract.

Crescent City Flat Dutch. This variety has been sold for the past few years under the name of No. 1. It is the most uniform heading cabbage, suitable for this section; heads are large and solid. About two weeks earlier than the Superior Large Late Flat Dutch. Recommend the same highly.

Stein's Early Flat Dutch. This is one of the earliest cabbages for its size.



Early Dwarf Savoy.

The demand for the seed has increased almost double since it was introduced. It is a sure header, very regular and well adapted for shipping. Is planted exclusive of all other kinds by some of the largest cabbage growers in this vicinity.

Solid South. A cabbage introduced by C. L. Allen, one of the leading cabbage growers on Long Island. It is of the same season as the Early Summer, but more regular in shape than that variety, and

very hard heading; the crop can be cut almost at one time.

Red Dutch. Mostly used for pickling or salads. Very little cultivated.

Green Globe Savoy.

Medium sized heads, not very hard, but all the leaves can be used. This and the following varieties are of fine flavor, and preferred by many over the other kinds.

Early Dwarf Savoy.

Head rather small but solid; leaves very curled and succulent; of a dark green color. Very fine for family garden.

Drumhead Savoy.

Leaves are wrinkled, but not quite so much as the two foregoing kinds. It grows to a good size with large roundish head.

St. Denis or Chou

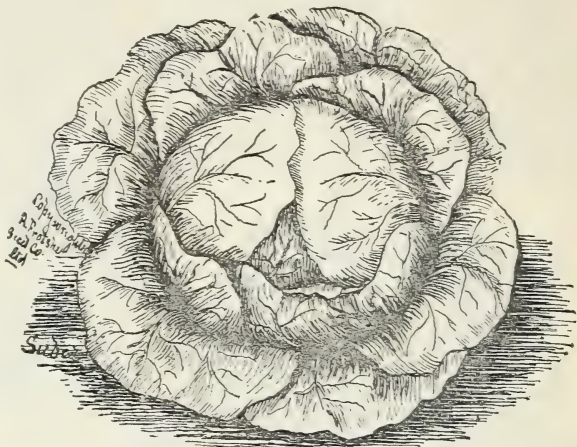
Bonneuil. This was, at one time, one of the most popular varieties grown for

this market, but during the past few years has not done so well as formerly, and is, therefore, planted very little now. It does better for spring than for fall; should be sown in November.

Succession. This cabbage is of recent introduction. It resembles the German Brunswick, but not quite so large, and is of same season. It heads up very regularly and uniform; should be planted same time as the Early Summer and Brunswick for a spring crop.

All Season. Not exactly new in our

section, as it had been tried years ago by Mr. Norbert Trepagnier, and pronounced by him to be a good market variety. The heads are large and solid, globular in



Succession.

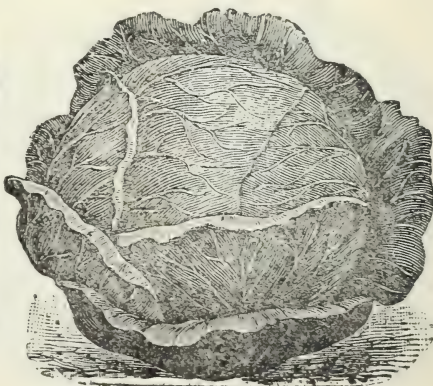
shape, the ribs pinkish and not quite as thick as of the Superior Flat Dutch. Will stand heat and drouth better than any other variety.

Steckler's French Market Winter.

This is a new and fine strain of an immense winter cabbage grown on Long Island. It is one of the most uniform heading varieties ever brought to this market. The heads are larger than the Crescent City Large Late Flat Dutch, very solid, dark green in color, and matures as early. Fine for shipping.



All Season.



Solid South.



Pride of the South

Pride of the South. An excellent new variety, resembling the German Brunswick closely in appearance and color, but more globular in shape, not quite as large and equally as early. In growth it is very uniform, heading regular and very firm and is a good shipping variety.

The seed should be sown during the months of October and November for a spring crop and will come in at the same time with the Brunswick and Early Summer.



Stockler's French market Winter.

CAULIFLOWER.

CHOUFLEUR (Fr.), BLUMENKOHL (Ger.), COLIFLOR (Sp.)

Extra Early Paris.

Half Early Paris.

Early Erfurt.

Le Normands (short stemmed.)

Large Algiers.

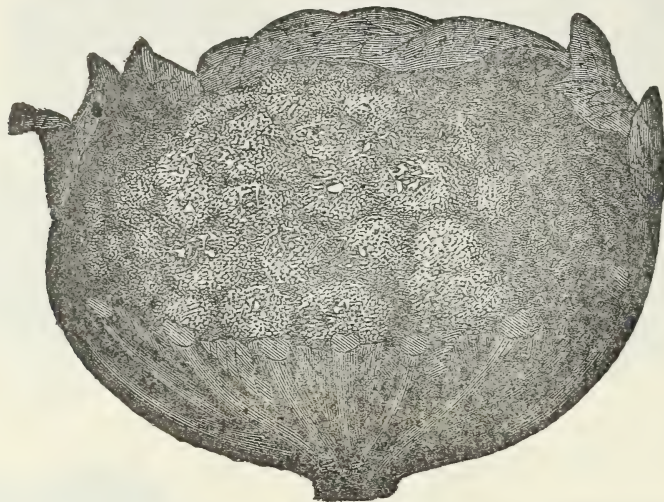
Early Italian Giant.

Late Italian Giant.

Early Snowball.

This is one of the finest vegetables grown, and succeeds well in the vicinity of New Orleans. Large quantities are raised on the sea coast in the neighborhood of Barataria Bay. The two Italian varieties are of excellent quality, growing to a large size, and are considered hardier than the German and French kinds. The ground for planting Cauliflower should be very rich. They thrive best in rich, sandy soil, and require plenty of moisture during the formation of the head. The Italian varieties should be sown from April to July; the latter month and June is the best time to sow the Early Giant. During August, September and October, the Le Normands, Half Early Paris and Erfurt can be

sown, but in this section the Algiers has the preference. The Half Early Paris is very popular, but the other varieties are just as good. For spring crop the Italian kinds do not answer, but the early French and German varieties can be sown at the end of December and during January, in a bed protected from frost, and may be transplanted into the open ground during February and as late as March. If we have a favorable season, and not too dry, they will be very fine; but if the heat sets in soon, the flowers will not attain the same size as those obtained from seeds sown in fall, and which head during December and January.



Early Italian Giant Cauliflower.

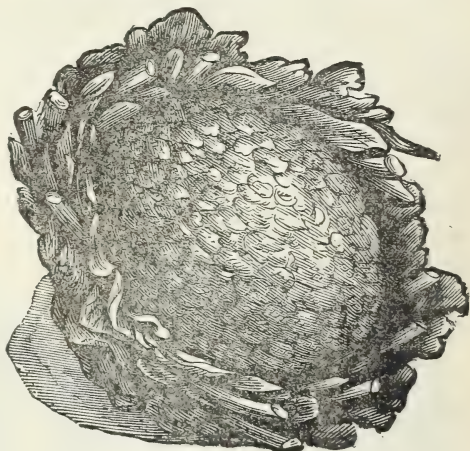
Extra Early Paris. The earliest variety; heads small, very tender.

Half Early Paris. The most popular in the New Orleans market. Heads of good size, white and compact.

Early Erfurt. This variety is of more dwarfish growth than the two former. Heads white and of good size. Heads with certainty.

Le Normands, is a French variety, and largely cultivated here. It stands more dry weather than the other varieties, and has large and pure white heads. Not so popular as the Half Early Paris in this market, but there is no good reason why it should not be, as it is an excellent kind in every respect; stands the heat better than any other.

Large Algiers. A French variety of the same season as the Le Normands, but a surer producer. It is one of the best



Large Algiers.

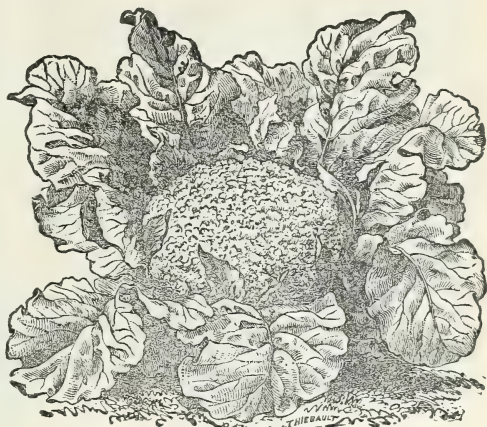
kinds, and has taken the place of other second early varieties since it has been introduced. It has become the leading market variety.

Early Italian Giant. Very large fine sort, not quite so late as the Late Italian, and almost as large. The heads are quite

large, white and compact, and of delicious flavor. We recommend it to all who have not tried it. When sown at the proper season, it will head with certainty, and will not fail to give satisfaction.

Late Italian Giant. This is the largest of all Cauliflowers, and grown to a considerable extent in the neighborhood of New Orleans. It is very large and compact; should not be sown later than June, as it takes from seven to nine months before it heads.

Early Snowball. An extra early dwarf variety similar to the Dwarf Erfurt; good to sow for last in spring. It will produce flowers as early as the Extra Early Paris, but larger.



Le Normands Short Stemmed Cauliflower.

CARROT.

CARROTTE (Fr.), MOEHRE OR GELBE RUBE (Ger.), ZANAHORIA (Sp.)

Early Scarlet Horn.

Half Long Scarlet French.

Improved Long Orange.

Long Red without core.

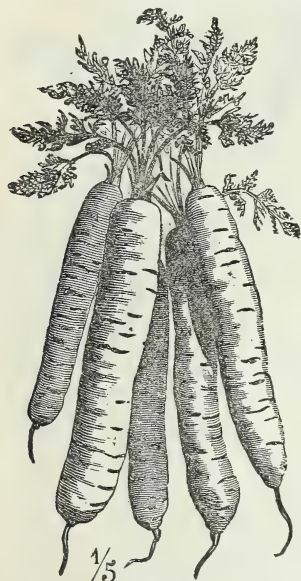
St. Valerie.

Half Long Luc.

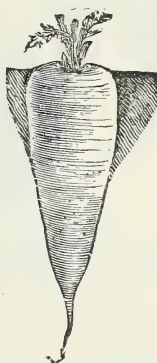
Danver's Intermediate.

Chantenay Half Long Scarlet.

Requires a sandy loam, well manured the previous year, and deeply spaded up. Should be sown in drills ten to twelve inches apart, so the plants can be worked after they are up. Gardeners here generally sow them broadcast, and often the roots are small from being crowded too much together.



Long Red Carrot without core.



Half Long Scarlet French Carrot.



Danver's Intermediate Carrot.

Danver's. An intermediate American kind of recent introduction. It is of a bright orange color; very smooth; symmetrically formed; somewhat stump-rooted

like the Half Long Luc. It will produce more in weight to the acre than any other Half Long variety.

Improved Long Orange. This is an old variety; roots long and of deep orange color. It is not much cultivated in this section, and the flavor is not so fine as that of the two preceding kinds. Valuable for field culture.

Chantenay Half Long. A half long scarlet variety; similar to the Half Long Luc, but thicker.

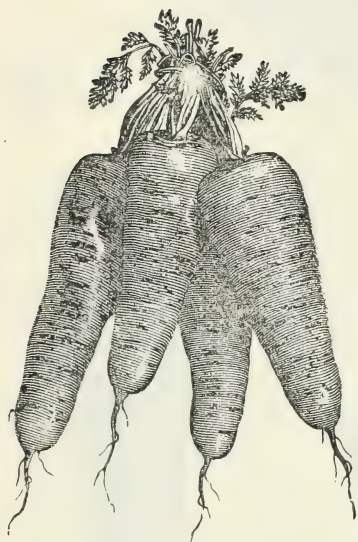
Early Scarlet Horn. A short stump-rooted variety of medium size, very early and of fine flavor. Not cultivated for the market.

Half Long Scarlet French. This is the most popular variety, and extensively grown for the market as well as for family use. It is a little later than the Early Horn, much larger, bright scarlet in color, and of fine flavor.

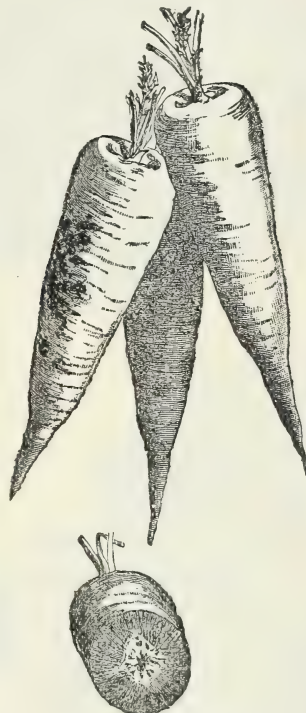
Half Long Luc. An excellent variety from France. It is as early as any previously mentioned, but stump-rooted and larger. Very smooth and of a fine color.

St. Valerie. Also a French variety, bright red in color; a little larger and longer than the Half Long French, and stronger in the leaves. This is one of the finest carrots, and will in the course of time take the place of the Half Long. It is very smooth.

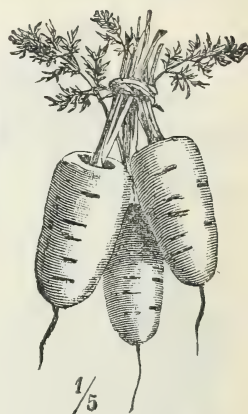
Long Red, without core. A variety from France, which is of cylindrical shape, very smooth, bright scarlet color, and of fine flavor; has no heart or core. It is not quite so early as the Half Long, but more productive. Consider it a first-class variety for the table, and should be more cultivated.



Half Long Luc Carrot.



St. Valerie Carrot.



Early Scarlet Horn Carrot.

CELERY.

CELERI (Fr.), SELLERIE (Ger.), APIO (Sp.)

Large White Solid.
Perfection Hartwell.
Dwarf Large Ribbed.
Golden Self Blanching.

Large White Plume.
Giant Pascal.
Cutting or Soup.
Celeriac or Turnip-rooted Celery.

Sow in May and June for early transplanting, and in August and September for a later crop. Sow thinly and shade during the hot months. When the plants are six inches high, transplant into trenches about four inches deep, nine wide and two and a half feet apart, made very rich by digging in rotten manure. Plants should be from 6 to 8 inches apart. When planted out during the hot months, the trenches require to be shaded, which is generally done by spreading cotton cloth over them; latanners will answer the same purpose. Celery requires plenty of moisture, and watering with soapsuds, or liquid

manure, will benefit the plants a great deal. When tall enough, it should be earthed up to blanch to make it fit for the table. Which can be commenced with when the plants are a foot high. Best not to earth up too high at first, only when the final or last hilling up is made.



Giant Pascal Celery.



Dwarf Large Ribbed Celery.

Large White Solid. This variety used to be planted exclusively, but since the introduction of half dwarf and dwarf kinds, it has been dropped, more so by market gardeners. It is crisp, but not as fine flavored as the following kinds.

Perfection Hartwell. This variety is in size between the Large White Solid and Dwarf kinds; it is of excellent quality, very thick, and when blanched the heart is of a beautiful golden yellow color; preferable to the White Solid, and one of the best kinds ever introduced.

Dwarf Large Ribbed. This kind was brought here several years ago from France. It is short but very thick ribbed, solid and of fine flavor. The best dwarf variety for this section.

Golden Self Blanching. A French variety, of the best quality. The heart is solid, very tender, of a beautiful yellow color; the ribs brittle and of a delicious flavor. Cannot be too highly recommended.

Large White Plume. A handsome thick ribbed variety lately introduced in the South, of a yellowish white color and very crisp and tender. It is easily bleached requiring but little earthing up, as the stalk, portions of the inner leaves and heart are white naturally.

The originator claims that up to but a few years ago this variety has always had a tendency to revert to the old green type, and it



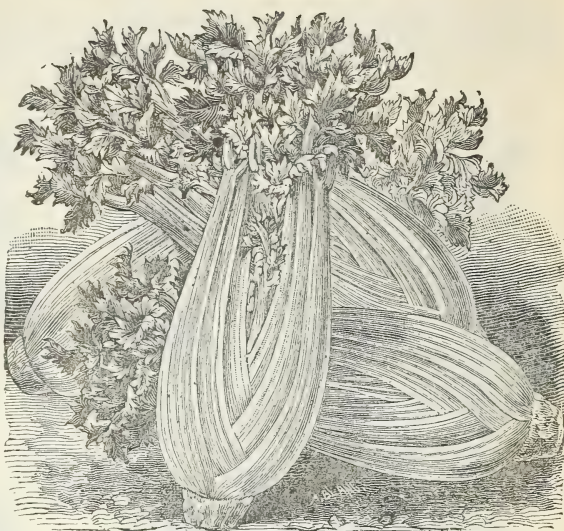
Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted Celery.

has always produced a proportion of green plants, but persevering selection for years enables them now to produce an almost absolutely pure stock far superior to any that has ever been offered. Our stock was obtained from the originator.

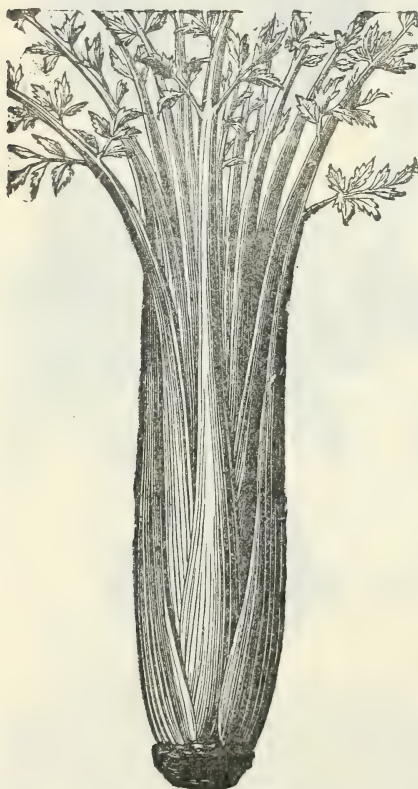
Giant Pascal. This is a selection from the New Golden Self-Blanching Celery; it partakes of the best qualities of that variety, but it is a much larger and better keeper. It is of a fine nutty flavor; grows about two feet high; the stalks are very broad, thick and crisp, entirely stringless; the width and thickness of the stalks are distinctive features of this kind. It bleaches with but little "earthing up" and very quickly, usually in five or six days.

Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted. Is very popular in some parts of Europe, but hardly cultivated here. It should be sown in the fall of the year, and transplanted six inches apart. When the roots have obtained a good size, they are boiled, scraped off, sliced and dressed with vinegar, etc., as a salad.

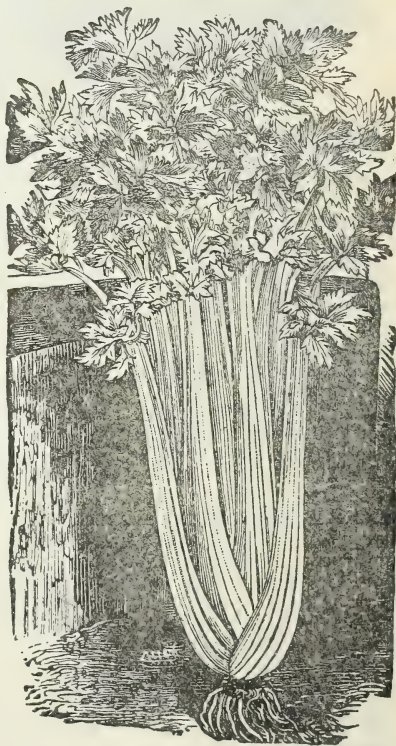
Celery for Soup. This is sown in the spring of the year, broadcast, to be used for seasoning the same as Parsley.



Perfection Hartwell Celery.



Large White Solid Celery.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery.

CHERVIL.

CERFEUIL (Fr.), KERBELKRAUT (Ger.)

An aromatic plant, used a good deal for seasoning, especially in oyster soup, and is often cut between Lettuce when served as a salad. In the North this vegetable is very little known, but in this section there is hardly a garden where it is not found. Sow broadcast during fall for winter and spring, and in January and February for summer use.

COLLARDS.

A kind of Cabbage which does not head, but the leaves are used the same as other cabbage. Not so popular as in former years, and very little planted in this vicinity.

CORN SALAD.

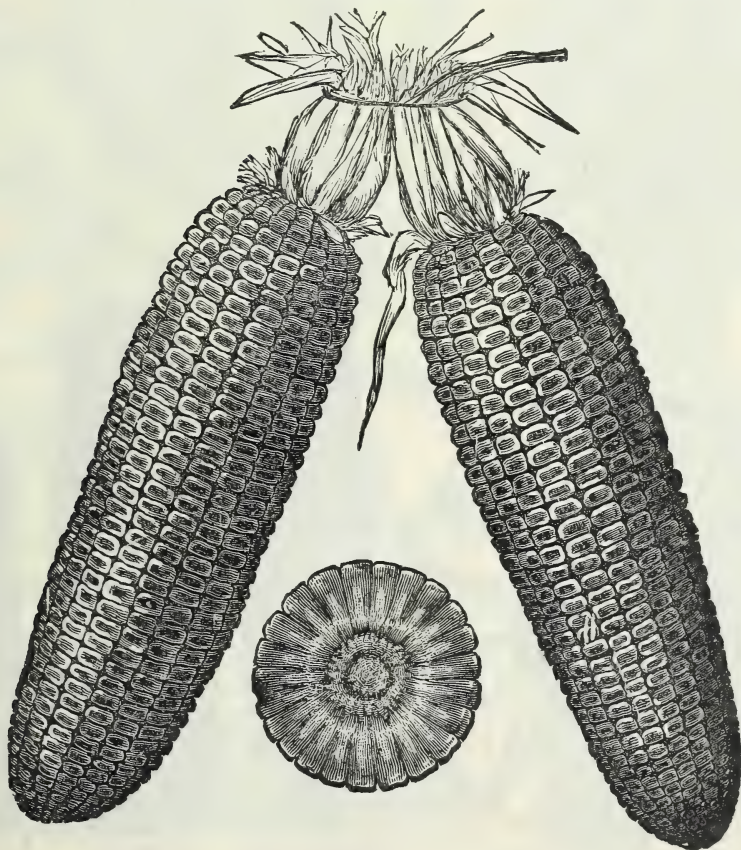
MACHE DOUCET (Fr.), ACKER SALAT (Ger.), VALERIANA (Sp.)

Broad-leaved Corn Salad is the variety generally cultivated. It is used as a salad during the winter and early spring months. Should be sown broadcast or in drills 9 inches apart during fall and winter.

CORN.

INDIAN.

MAIS (Fr.), WELSCHKORN (Ger.), MAIZ (Sp.)



Improved Leaming.

Extra Early or Crosby's Dwarf Sugar.
Adams's Extra Early.
Adam's Early.
Early Sugar or Sweet.
Stowell's Evergreen Sugar.
Golden Dent Gourd Seed.
Early Yellow Canada.
Large White Flint.

Blunt's Prolific Field.
Improved Leaming.
Golden Beauty.
Champion White Pearl.
Mosby's Prolific.
Hickory King.
White Rockdale Corn.
Yellow Creole Corn.

Plant in hills about three feet apart, drop four or five seeds and thin out to two or three. Where the ground is strong the Adam's Extra Early and Crosby's Sugar can be planted in hills two and a half feet apart, as these two varieties are more dwarfish than the other kinds. Plant for a succession from February to June.

Extra Early or Crosby's Dwarf Sugar. This is a very tender variety and of excellent quality. Ears small, but very sweet. It is not so extensively planted as it deserves to be.

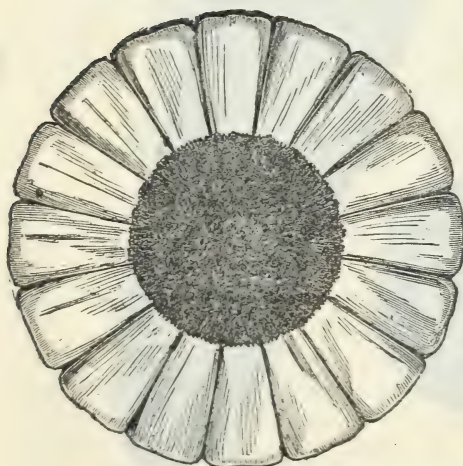
Adam's Extra Early. The earliest kind, but ears are small, and not as desirable as the Adam's Early, which follows this variety closely in maturity.

Adam's Early. This is almost exclusively planted for the first roasting ears by the market gardeners. The ears are of good size, but otherwise for the table only, same as common corn. Strange to say, the gardeners do not plant any sugar corn for the market. We sell hundreds of bushels of St. Charles and other varieties of field corn, to be planted for the market, to be sold green.

Early Sugar or New England. A long eight-rowed variety, which succeeds the Extra Early sorts. Desirable kind.

Stowell's Evergreen Sugar. This is the best of all Sugar Corn. It is early, the ears are of large size and are well filled. It remains green longer than any other variety, and is quite productive. The cultivation of this excellent cereal, as well as all other Sugar Corn, is much neglected, yet why people will plant common field-corn for table use, considering size instead of quality, we cannot understand.

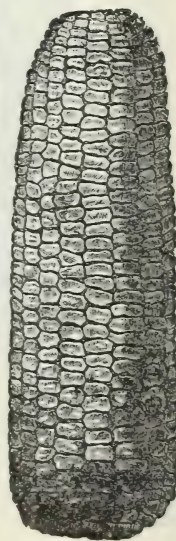
Golden Dent Gourd Seed. A field variety which is very productive at the North. It makes a fine corn South, but has to be planted here several years in succession before it attains perfection, as during the first year the ears are not well covered by the husk, which is the case with all Northern varieties. When selected and planted here for a few years, it becomes acclimated and makes an excellent Corn, with large, fine ears, grain deep and cob of medium size.



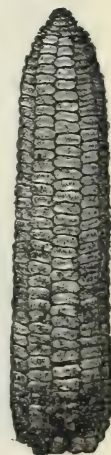
Champion White Pearl Corn.



Early Sugar or
New England Corn.



Evergreen
Sugar Corn.



Extra Early
Sugar Corn.

Early Yellow Canada. A long eight-rowed variety, very early, and is planted in both the field and garden. It does well here.

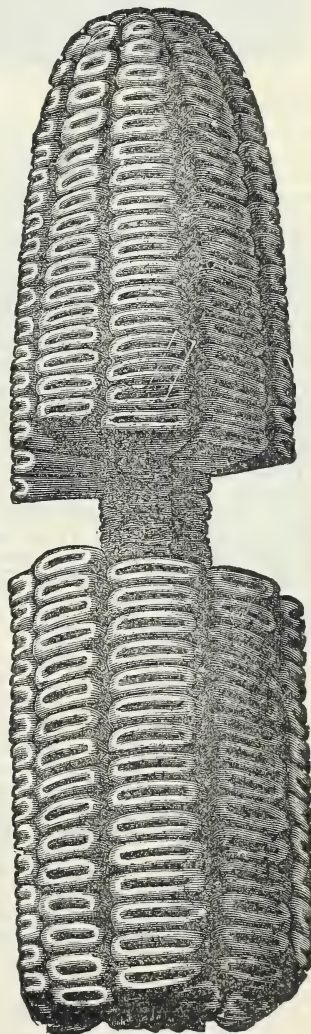
Large White Flint. A very popular variety with gardeners and amateurs. It is

planted here for table use principally, but like the Golden Dent, makes an excellent kind for field culture after it has been planted here for two or three years.

Blunt's Prolific Field Corn. This is a very excellent variety, either for the field

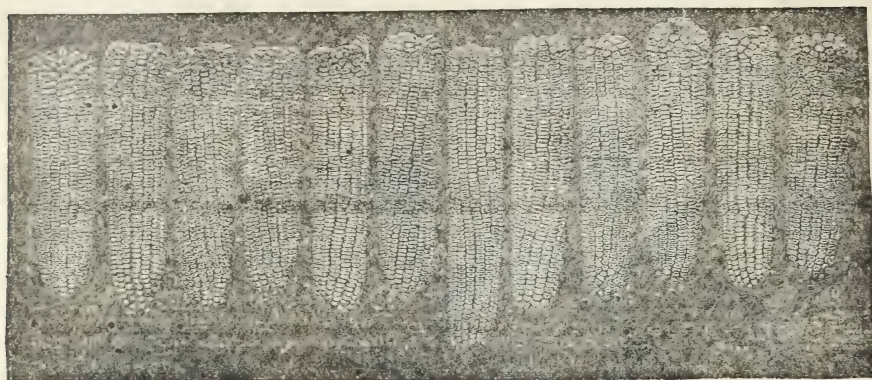


Golden Beauty Corn.



Hickory King Corn.

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White Rockdale Corn.

or for the table. It is very prolific, producing from four to six ears of corn. They are of medium size, but well filled and heavy. It is second early. We recommend it as an early yielding corn for field culture.

Improved Leaming. An extra early field variety. It is not hard and flinty, but sweet and nutritious, making excellent feed and fine meal. The ears are large and handsome, with deep large grains, deep orange color and small red cob. It is very productive. The shucks cover the ear better than any Northern or Western variety we have ever tried. It is adapted to any variety of soils, and produces well on heavy or light soil; it has shown itself as very reliable.

Golden Beauty. This is the handsomest of all yellow corn; the ears are of a perfect shape, long, and filled out to the end of the cob. The grains are not of a flinty type, neither are they so soft as to be greatly shrivelled, as in the Golden Dent. Golden Beauty matures early, ripening in eighty days from planting, and surpasses all in size and beauty of grain.

Champion White Pearl. This is a very handsome white corn. The grain is pure white, exceedingly heavy and long, two of which will span the cob, which is small. Being medium in size of stalk it can be planted much thicker than a large corn, and at the same time bear a full sized ear. The originator has established in Champion White Pearl Corn a short, thick stalk, with the ear growing low upon it, which is an advantage in stormy weather. Planted here a good deal for the market.

Mosby's Prolific. This is a Southern Corn, and is recommended for general crop.

The originator of this variety says: "This corn is a cross between two widely different varieties. It is purely white; small cob, deep full grain, neither too hard nor too soft, and stands crowding in the drill as close again as any other kind. Ears of medium size, but long. It stands the drouth better than ordinary corn." Should be planted early.

Hickory King. This Field Corn has come into general cultivation. It has proven itself all that is claimed for and is the largest grained and smallest cobbled Pure White Dent Corn in the world. It is early, the ears are from seven to nine inches in length, and are generally borne from three to five on a stalk, making it very productive. The ears are well covered by the shucks, a great consideration in field corn planted in the South.

White Rockdale. This new Southern variety has been planted quite extensively and has proven to be everything that was claimed for it. *It is the best Southern White Corn in cultivation*, flintier than the Mosby's Prolific; moderately early; cob small, grain deeply dented, of pure white color and makes excellent meal. We recommend same highly; any one using this corn will not be disappointed.

Yellow Creole. This is the flintiest variety of all corns in cultivation; it can be easily called weevil proof. It will withstand more drought than any other sort; the ears are well covered by the shuck, which prevents birds from picking it and rain from spoiling it. It is the kind generally planted here for main crop. The strain we offer is the true kind and very choice.

CRESS.

CRESSON (Fr.), KRESSE (Ger.), BERRO (Span.)

Used for salad during winter and spring. Sow broad-cast or in drills six inches apart. *Curled or Pepper Grass.* Not much used in this section.

Broad-leaved. This variety is extensively cultivated for the market. It is sown from early fall to late spring. The leaves resemble Water Cress, a variety which does not well succeed here. Is considered a very wholesome dish.

CUCUMBER.

ÇONCOMBRE (Fr.), GURKE (Ger.), PEPINO [Sp.]

Improved Early White Spine.
Frotscher's New Orleans Market.
Early Frame.
Long Green Turkey.

Early Cluster.
West India Gherkin.
Japanese Climbing.

Cucumbers need a rich soil. Plant in hills from three to four feet apart; the hills should be made rich with well decomposed manure, and eight to ten seeds should be planted in each hill, and covered about one-half inch deep; when well up thin out to four plants in the hill till the vines meet. When the spring is dry the plants have to be watered, else they do not keep in bearing long. They can be planted from March till July. A great many Cucumbers are planted here in February, or even sooner, and are protected by small boxes with a pane of glass on top. These boxes are removed during the day and put back in the evening. When days are cloudy and cold, the plants are kept covered.



Improved Early White Spine.

Improved Early White Spine. This is a popular variety. It is of medium size, light green, covered with white spines, and turns white when ripe. A good kind for shipping. It is used by market gardeners for forcing as well as outdoor culture and is very productive.

Frotscher's New Orleans Market. This is a variety selected from an imported forcing Cucumber, introduced by the late Richard Frotscher. It is good for forcing or open ground; very productive, keeps its green color and has few vines. This kind cannot be excelled for shipping, as it produces very



Frotscher's New Orleans Market.

perfect cucumbers and but few culls; the largest growers of cucumbers for shipping about here plant none but this variety. It is quite different from the Long White Spine offered by some.

Early Frame. A good, early variety, but not so popular as the foregoing kind. It is deep green in color, but turns yellow very quickly, therefore gardeners do not plant it much.

Long Green Turkey. A long variety attaining a length of from fifteen to eighteen inches when well grown. Very fine and productive.

Early Cluster. Early, short and prickly; it bears in clusters.

West India Gherkin. This is an oval variety, small in size. When grown to its full size it can be stewed with meat. In fact, this is the only use made of it about New Orleans.

Japanese Climbing Cucumber. The

vines are extra strong, and foliage more vigorous than other kinds. Being of a climbing habit it can be grown on trellises, etc. Fruit is round, about 10 inches long, thick, and of fine flavor. It is very prolific. from forty to fifty cucumbers growing on a single plant. Has given entire satisfaction the past season.



West India Gherkin.



Early Frame.



Early Cluster.

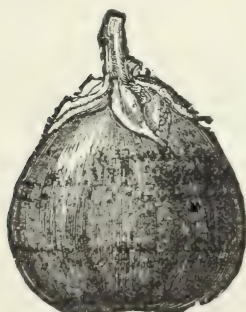
EGG PLANT.

AUBERGINE [Fr.], EIERPFLANZE [Ger.], BERENGENA [Sp.]

The seed should be sown in hot beds in the early part of January. When a couple of inches high they should be transplanted into another frame, so that the plants may become stronger and robust. When warm enough, generally during March, the plants can be planted in the open ground, about two and a half feet apart. This vegetable is very profitable in the South, and extensively cultivated.

Large Purple, or New Orleans Market. This is the only kind grown here, is large, oval in shape and of a dark purple color and very productive. Southern grown seed of this, as a good many tropical or sub-tropical vegetables, is preferable to Northern seed, as it will germinate more readily, and the plant will last longer

during the hot season. It is the best variety for shipping, superior to the Northern raised kinds. It carries better. The cut is made from three ordinary specimens and represents the true form. This season we will have enough Southern grown seeds to supply our patrons.



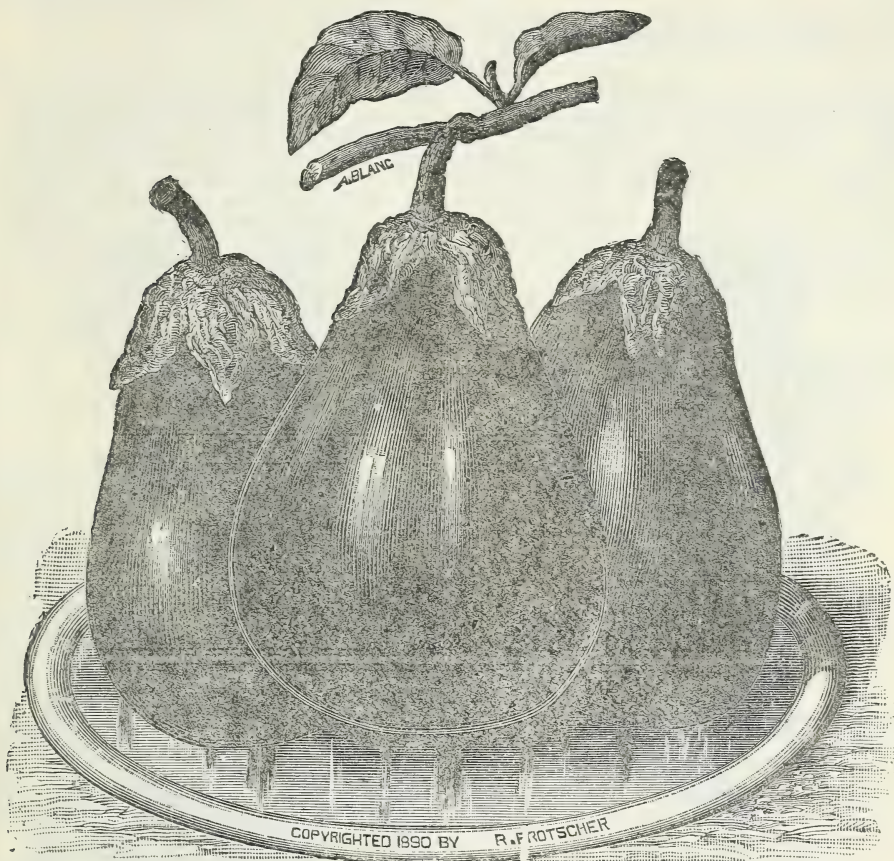
New York Market.



Early Dwarf Oval.

Early Dwarf Oval. This variety is very early and productive; the fruit is not so large as the New Orleans Egg Plant, but equal in flavor. For market it will not sell as well as the former; desirable for family garden.

The New York Market. Is rounder in shape than the New Orleans; has spines on leaves and stems; not very popular here. Shippers and gardeners always give the New Orleans Market variety the preference.



New Orleans Market.

ENDIVE.

CHICOREE (Fr.), ENDIVIEN (Ger.), ENDIBIA (Sp.)

A salad plant which is very popular and much cultivated for the market, principally for summer use. It can be sown in drills a foot apart, and when the plants are well up, thinned out till about eight inches apart. Or it can be sown broad-cast thinly and transplanted the same as Lettuce. When the leaves are large enough, say about eight inches long, tie them up for blanching, to make them fit for table. This can only be done in dry weather, otherwise the leaves are apt to rot. For summer use do not sow before the end of March, as if



Green Curled Endive.

sown sooner, the plants will run into seed very early. Sow for a succession during the spring and summer months. For winter use sow in September and October.

Green Curled. Is the most desirable kind, as it stands more heat than the following sort, and is the favorite market variety.

Extra Fine Curled. Does not grow quite so large as the foregoing, and is more

apt to decay when there is a wet summer. Better adapted for winter.

Broad-Leaved or Escarolle. Makes a fine salad when well grown and blanched, especially for summer.

GARLIC.

Garlic. There is more Garlic grown in Louisiana than in any other State, or in all States together. It is a staple product of the lower parishes, and is raised for home consumption and shipping. It is used for flavoring stews, roasts and various other dishes. People from the south of Europe use much more than the inhabitants of the United States. It should be planted in October and November, in drills two to three feet apart, about six inches in the drills and

one inch deep. The distance between the rows depend upon the mode of cultivation; if planted in the garden, a foot between the rows is sufficient. It is cultivated like Onions; in the spring they are taken up and platted together in a string by the tops. One of these strings contains from fifty to sixty heads in double rows; they are then stored or rather hung up in a dry, airy place, and will keep from 6 to 8 months.

KOHLRABI or TURNIP-ROOTED CABBAGE.

CHOU NAVET (Fr.), KOHLRABI (Ger.), COL DE NABO (Sp.)

This vegetable is very popular with the European population of our city, and largely cultivated here. It is used for soups, prepared in the same manner as Cauliflower. For late fall and winter use it should be sown from the end of July till the middle of October; for spring use, during January and February. When the young plants are one month old transplant them in rows one foot apart, and about the same distance in the rows. They also grow finely if sown broad-cast and thinned out when young, so that the plants are not too crowded; or, they may be sown in drills, and cultivated the same as Ruta Bagas.

Early White Vienna. The finest variety of all, and the only kind we keep. It is early, forms a smooth bulb, and has few small leaves. The so-called large White or Green is not desirable.



Early White Vienna Kohl-Rabi.

LEEK.

POIREAU (Fr.), LAUCH (Ger.), PUERO (Sp.)

A species of Onion highly esteemed for flavoring soups. Should be sown broad-cast and transplanted, when about six to eight inches high, into rows a foot apart, and six inches apart in the rows. Should be planted at least four inches deep. They require to be well cultivated in order to secure large roots. Sow in October for winter and spring use, and in January and February, for summer.

Large London Flag. Is the kind most generally grown.

Large Carentan. This is a French variety which grows to a very large size; takes the place of the former.

Rouen. A French variety introduced here some years ago, which does well in our climate and seems to be particularly adapted to our soil. It grows shorter than either the London Flag or the Carentan and much stouter than any of them. As a market variety it cannot be excelled.



Large London Flag.

LETTUCE.

LAI TUE (Fr.), LATTICH (Ger.), LECHUGA (Sp.)

Early Cabbage or White Butter Head.
Improved Royal Cabbage.
Brown Dutch Cabbage.
Drumhead Cabbage.
White Paris Coss.

Perpignan.
Frotscher's N. O. Improved Large Passion.
Trocadero.
Steckler's French Market.

Lettuce is sown here during the whole year by the market gardener. Of course it takes a great deal of labor to produce this vegetable during our hot summer months. For directions how to sprout the seed during that time, see "Work for June." The richer and better the ground the larger the head will be. No finer Lettuce is grown anywhere else than in New Orleans during fall and spring. The seed should be sown broad-cast, when large enough, plant out in rows a foot apart, and from eight to ten inches apart in rows. Some kinds grow larger than others; for instance, Butter Head will not require as much space as Drumhead or Perpignan.



White Paris Coss Lettuce.



Improved Royal Cabbage Lettuce.



Early Cabbage or White Butter Lettuce.

Early Cabbage or White Butter.

An early variety, forming a solid head, but not quite so large as some others. It is the best kind for family use, to sow during fall and early spring, as it is very early and of good flavor.

Improved Royal Cabbage. This is the most popular variety in this State. Heads light green, of large size, and about two weeks later than the White Butter. It is tender and crisp; can be sown later in the spring than the foregoing kind, and does not run into seed so quickly.



Drumhead Cabbage Lettuce.



Perpignan Lettuce.

Brown Dutch Cabbage. A very hard kind, forms a solid head; not so popular as many other kinds; good for winter.

Drumhead Cabbage. An excellent spring variety, forming large heads, the outer leaves curled.

White Paris Coss. This is very popular with the New Orleans market gardeners, as it is the favorite with the French population. It grows to perfection and forms large, fine heads, particularly in the spring of the year.

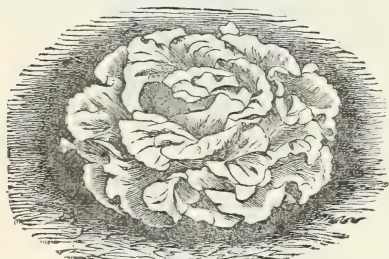
Frotscher's N. O. Improved Large Passion. This is a Cabbage Lettuce introduced by the late Richard Frotscher from California; it attains a large size; grows slowly, but heads very hard. It does better here during late autumn and winter than in summer, as it cannot stand the heat. If sown late in the fall and transplanted during winter, it grows to very large heads, hard and firm. This is the kind shipped from here in the spring, and cannot be surpassed for that purpose.

Trocadero Lettuce. A new Cabbage Lettuce from France; it is of light green color, forming a large solid head, resembling the New Orleans Improved Passion



Lettuce somewhat in appearance; however, the leaves are thinner, and, therefore, not so well adapted for shipping. It is excellent for forcing for home market.

Perpignan. A fine German variety, which forms large, light green heads, and which stands the heat better than the Royal. It is much cultivated for the market, as it thrives well when sown during the latter part of spring.



Trocadero Lettuce.

Steckler's French Market. This new Lettuce is a great improvement on the old and well known Royal strain, forming much larger and more compact heads. Is very crisp, tender, and olive green in color. Has been largely planted the past year, and gave most gratifying results.



Steckler's French Market Lettuce.

MELON.

MUSK OR CANTELOUPE.

Osage.

Netted Nutmeg.

Netted Citron.

Pine Apple.

Early White Japan.

Persian or Cassaba.

New Orleans Market.

New Early Hackensack.

Emerald Gem.

Long Island Beauty.

Melons require a rich sandy loam. If the ground is not rich enough a couple of shovels full of rotted manure should be mixed into each hill, which ought to be from five to six feet apart; drop ten or twelve seeds, and when the plants have two or three rough leaves, thin out to three or four plants. Canteloupes are cultivated very extensively in the neighborhood of New Orleans; the quality is very fine and far superior to those raised

in the North. Some gardeners plant during February and cover with boxes, the same as described for Cucumbers. When Melons are ripening, too much rain will impair the flavor of the fruit.

Osage Musk Melon. This variety is cultivated largely for the Chicago market. It is small and does not look very attractive, but is of excellent flavor. Recommend it highly for family use. It will not sell well in this market. People here are accustomed to roughly netted melons, such as the New Orleans Market. The Osage is smooth and very slightly netted.

Netted Nutmeg. Small oval melon, roughly netted, early, and of fine flavor.

Netted Citron. This variety is larger than the foregoing kind; it is more rounded in shape, of medium size and roughly netted.

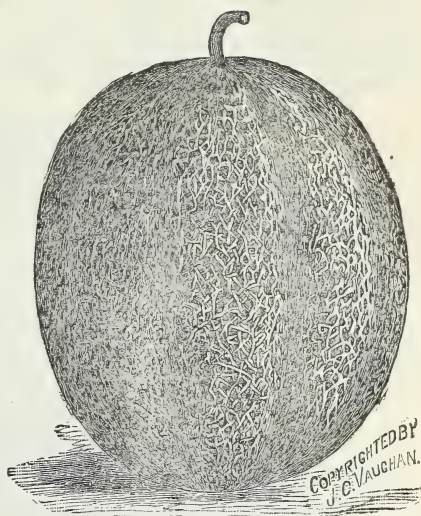
Pine Apple. A medium sized early variety, oval in shape, and of very fine flavor.

Early White Japan. An early kind, of creamish white color, very sweet and medium size.

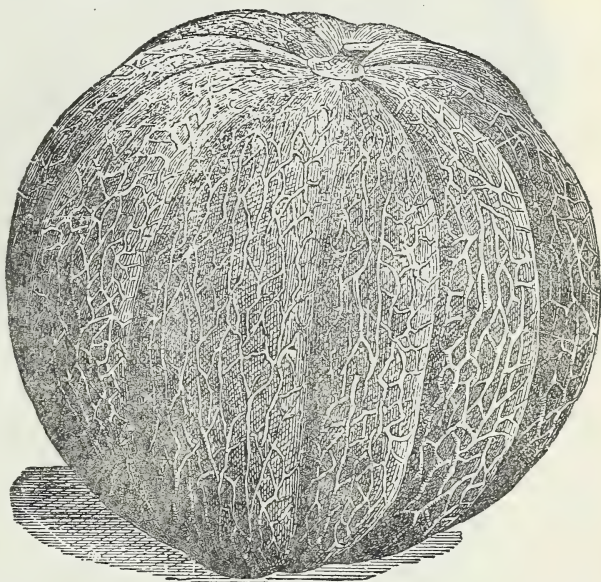
Persian or Cassaba. A large variety, of oval shape and delicate flavor. The rind of this kind is very thin, which is a disadvantage in handling, and prevents it from being planted for the market. Very fine for family use.

New Orleans Market. A large species of the citron kind. It is extensively grown for this market; large in size, very roughly netted and of luscious flavor; different altogether from the Northern Netted Citron, which is earlier but not so fine in flavor, and not half the size of the variety grown here.

The New Orleans Market cannot be excelled by any other variety in the world. In a favorable season it is a perfect gem. It has been tried alongside of varieties praised at the North, such as are brought out every year, but none of them could compare with the New Orleans Market. Northern grown seed do not thrive here. It requires a Southern sun to bring the seed to perfection. Small varieties of melons will improve in size if cultivated here for a number of years, and if care is taken that no Cucumbers, Squashes, Gourds or Pumpkins are cultivated in the vicinity. If the best and earliest specimens are selected for seed,



Osage Melon.



New Orleans Market Melon.

in three or four years the fruit will be large and fine.

New Early Hackensack. A newly introduced variety, resembling the well known Hackensack, but not quite so large. It is productive and of good flavor. The seed we offer are Southern grown. It is

earlier than the New Orleans Market. Recommend same highly.

Emerald Gem. A medium size Melon which originated in Michigan. It is almost round, of very good quality, the skin is green and smooth; flesh salmon, fine grained and thick. Good variety for family use.

Long Island Beauty. A splendid new

variety of the Hackensack type, originated on Long Island. It is of very superior quality, with green flesh, and densely netted. In shape it resembles the Hackensack, but is slightly more ribbed, and is decidedly the most attractive looking melon we have ever seen. Besides being the most beautiful, it is also the earliest of all.

MELONS—WATER.

MELON D'EAU (Fr.), WASSERMELONE (Ger.), SANDIA (Sp.)

Ice Cream, white seeded.

Mammoth Iron Clad.

Rattle Snake.

Pride of Georgia.

Kolb Gem.

Seminole.

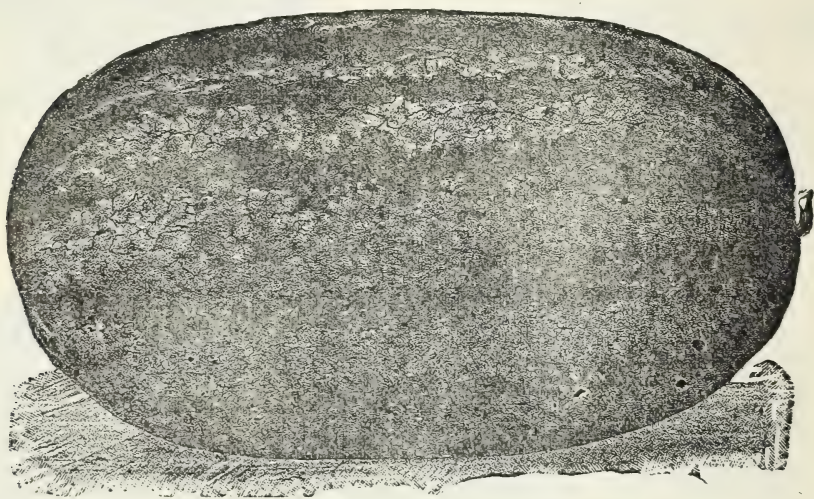
Florida Favorite.

Lone Star.

Duke Jones.

Early Triumph.

Water Melons will grow and produce in places where Canteloupes will not do well. The soil for this plant must be light and sandy. Plant in hills about eight feet apart, eight to twelve seeds in a hill; when the plants are well up thin out to three. The plants should be hoed often, and the ground between the hills kept clean till the vines touch.



Mammoth Iron Clad.

Ice Cream. [WHITE SEEDED.] A medium sized variety of excellent quality. It is early and very productive. Being thin in the rind it is not so well adapted for the market as the other kinds; notwithstanding this it is grown exclusively by some for that on account of its earliness. It has come into general cultivation more and more every year, as it is very sweet, and sells readily in the market.

Rattle Snake. An old Southern variety which has come into notice of late years. It is of large size, light green, with large dark stripes, and is identical with the Gypsy. Fine market variety. It stands transportation better than most other kinds; has been the standard market melon till the Kolb Gem was introduced. However it always

will remain a favorite with market gardeners. The seed we offer of this variety is especially grown for us by one of the best growers in Georgia. It is one of the purest strains that can be found.

Mammoth Iron Clad. Highly recommended North. It did not do as well as Southern raised seed. We have the seed now grown in Florida, and, no doubt, it will give better satisfaction.

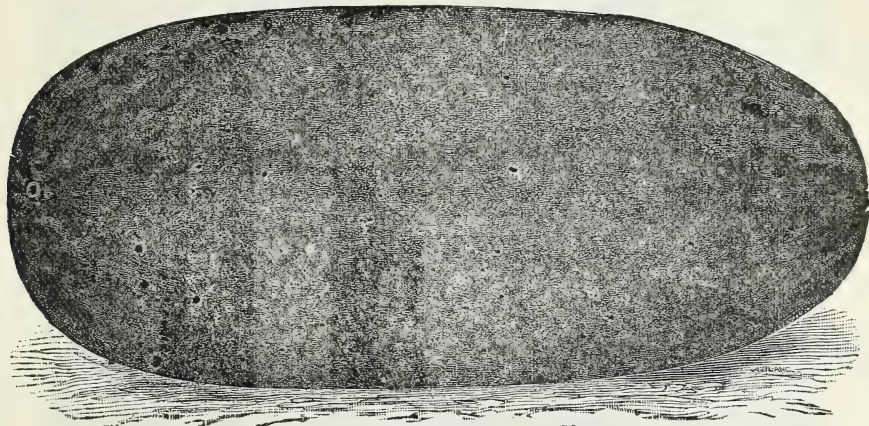
Pride of Georgia. A variety from Georgia of excellent quality; attains a large size when well cultivated. Very good for family use.

Kolb Gem. Only a few years since this variety has been introduced, but the shipping qualities are so good that the bulk of Melons raised for the market are of that

kind. Flesh crimson, very thin but tough rind; fine flavor and full of flesh; no hollow in the middle. It is the heaviest Melon for its size. What we offer are Southern grown seeds.

Florida's Favorite. This Melon originated in Florida. It is an excellent variety;

prolific, earlier than the Kolb Gem, Rattle Snake or Pride of Georgia, and very fine for the table. It is not as good for shipping as the Kolb Gem or Rattle Snake, of medium size, colored with light and dark green stripes alternately, flesh deep red, deliciously sweet, firm and crisp. One of the best Melons.

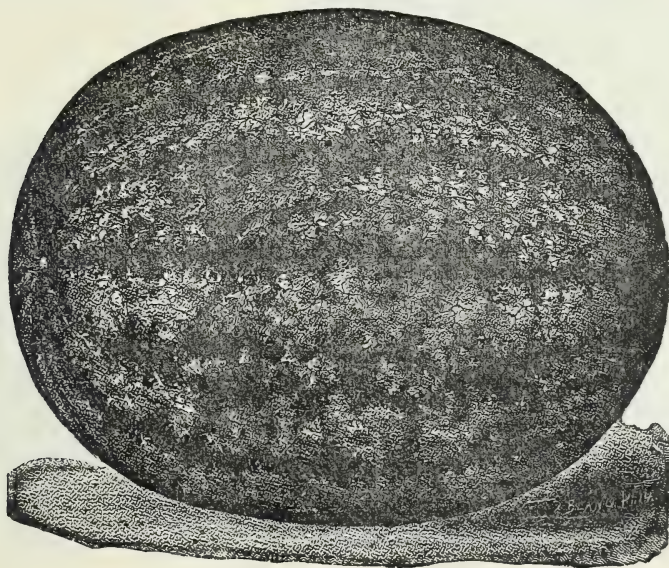


Florida's Favorite.

Seminole. A novelty of recent introduction. A very early melon, oblong in shape, of two colors, some very grey and others light green, resembling the Ice Cream, but larger in size. It is fine flavored and productive.

Duke Jones. A Southern Melon of

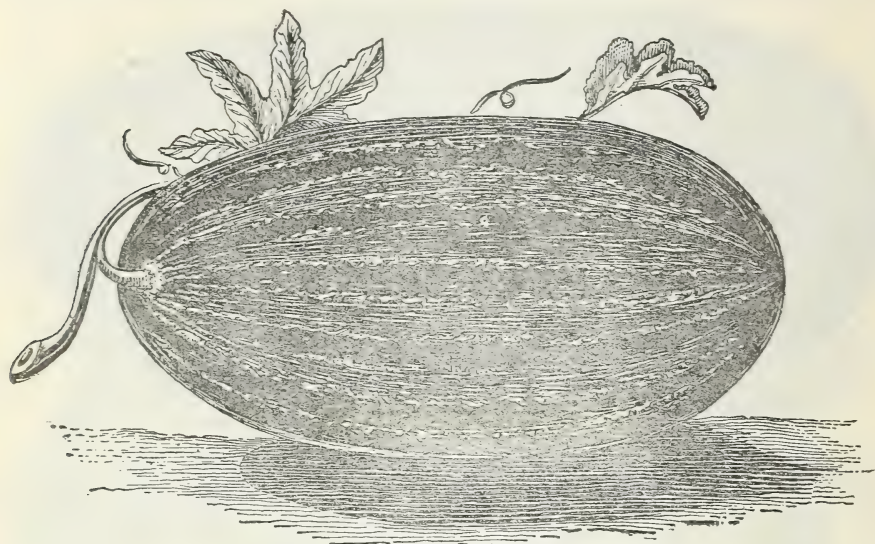
great merit. It is of the same shape as the Kolb Gem, but of much finer flavor and of large size. Rind dark green, red flesh, large and early. The seed we offer has been grown from headquarters by a careful grower of Georgia. It is a good shipper. We recommend it highly.



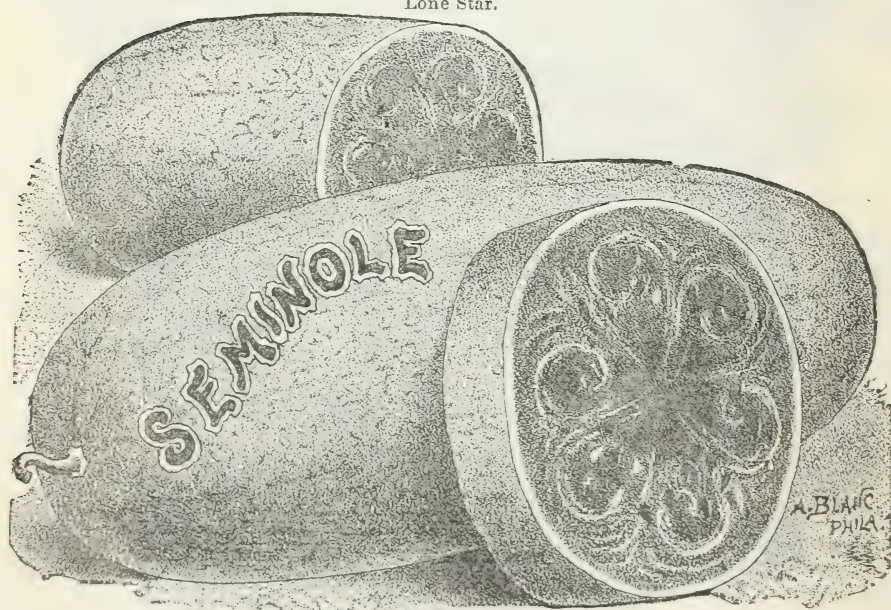
Kolb Gem.

Lone Star. This Melon was brought here from Texas by Mr. Nat. Henderson, of Iberia Parish, La. It has proven to be the best Melon for this section, either for market or family use. This Melon is above medium and very uniform in size; a prolific bearer, oblong in shape; the rind is of mottled green and black color, somewhat like

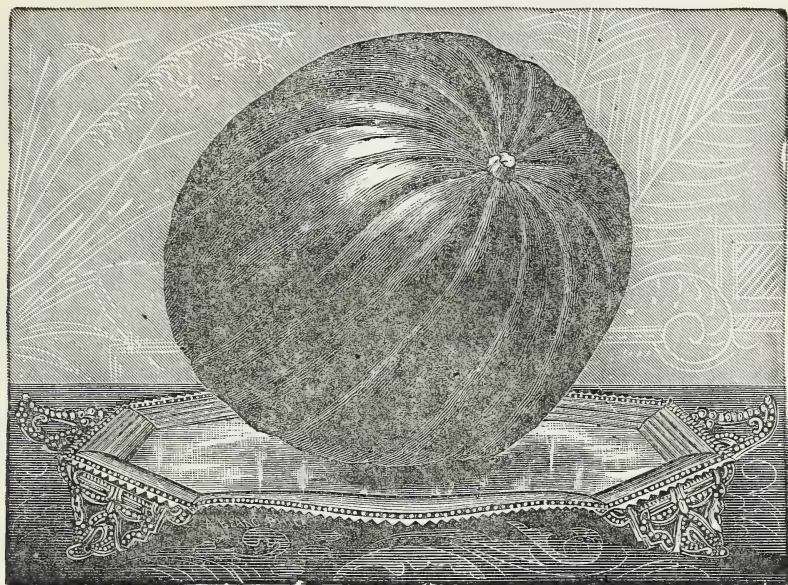
the Rattle Snake but of a darker green. The flesh is of a deep red color, solid, crisp and very sweet in flavor, it cannot be excelled by any variety. It is excellent for market as well as for family use. When better known it will become one of the leading varieties for the South. Recommend same very highly.



Lone Star.



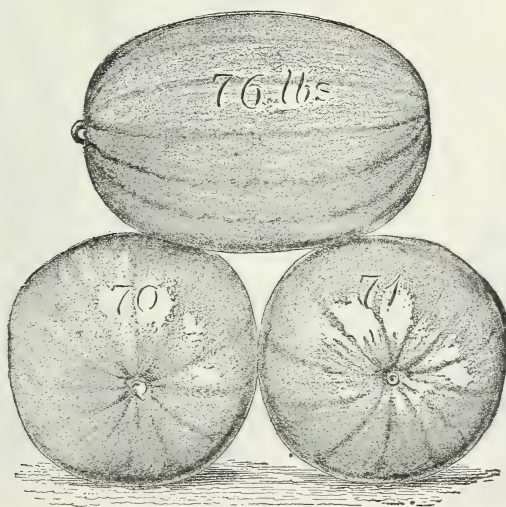
Seminole.



Pride of Georgia.

Early Triumph True Strain. This new melon has been largely planted the past two years, and has proven so successful that we consider it worthy in being classed as one of our leading varieties. It

is the best market and shipping melon thus far introduced. The rind is dark green, the flesh deep red and very sweet. The melon is very large, weighing from 40 to 80 pounds.



Early Triumph True Strain.

MUSTARD.

MOUTARDE (Fr.), SENF (Ger.), MOSTAZA (Sp.)

This is grown to quite an extent in the Southern States, and is sown broad-cast during fall, winter and spring. It may be used the same as Spinach, or boiled with meat as greens. The White or Yellow Seeded is very little cultivated and is used chiefly for medical purposes, or pickling. The large-leaved or Curled has black seed, a distinct kind from the Northern or European variety. The seed is raised in Louisiana. It makes very large leaves; cultivated more and more every year.

White or Yellow Seeded. | *Chinese very Large Cabbage Leaved.* | *Large Leaved Curled.*

Large Leaved Curled. The favorite kind here, sown largely for the market. Leaves are pale green, large and curled or scalloped on the edges.

Chinese Very Large Cabbage

Leaved. A European variety, with light green very large leaves. It has not the same taste as the large-leaved or the large curled, but will stand longer before going to seed.

NASTURTIUM.

CAPUCINE (Fr.), INDIANISCHE KRESSE (Ger.), CAPUCHINA (Sp.)

*Tall.**Dwarf.*

Planted here only for ornament. (For description see List of Climbing Plants.)

OKRA.

Green Tall Growing.
Dwarf Green Prolific.

White Velvet.
French Market Dwarf Prolific.

This is a highly esteemed vegetable in the South, and no garden, whether small or large, is without it. It is used in making "Gumbo," a dish the Creoles of Louisiana know better how to prepare than any other nationality. It is also boiled in salt and water, and served with vinegar as a salad, and is considered a wholesome dish. Should not be planted before the ground is warm in spring, as the seeds are apt to rot. Sow in drills, which ought to be two to three feet apart, and when up, thin out, and leave one or two plants every twelve or fifteen inches.



White Velvet Okra.



Tall Growing Okra.



French Market Dwarf Prolific.

Tall Growing. This is the variety most cultivated here. The pods are long, round towards the end and keep tender longer than the square podded kind.

Dwarf Green Prolific. This is an extra early variety, very prolific; the pods are close together, from which the name. If planted for market it will be only in demand up to the time the long podded varieties come in; as in this market no ribbed pods sell well.

White Velvet. A white variety; dwarf with round smooth pods, free from ridges and seams, and not prickly to the touch; very prolific and early. We tried this variety thoroughly. It has come up to what is claimed for it. We recommend it to all who have not tried it.

French Market Dwarf Prolific. One of the earliest and most productive of all Okras. It is a cross between the Tall Growing and the White Velvet varieties; commencing to bear when 6 inches high, producing a pod at the stem of each leaf, and continues bearing until the plant reaches its maximum height, seven feet. Pods are light green, nearly round, and smooth. The cut is an exact reproduction of a single plant. It will supersede all other varieties for market and shipping.

ONIONS.

OGNON (Fr.), ZWIEBEL (Ger.), CEBOLLA (Sp.)

Red Bermuda.

White Bermuda.

Louisiana or Creole.

Danver's Yellow Globe.

Red Wethersfield.

The Prize Taker.

White Queen.

The cut on next page represents a well-grown Onion raised from Louisiana or Creole seed. The Onion is one of the most important vegetables planted in this section. Thousands of barrels are annually shipped from here to the West and North. If sown at the proper time, with ordinary cultivation, they will always produce a crop and meet with ready sale. The seed is not a sure crop every year and some years it sells very high; the past season the crop was very small. Different varieties of Italian kinds have been tried here, but none produce good bulbs but the **True Red Bermuda**, which is raised at Tenerife and the coast of Africa. It is a flat shaped onion, a little lighter in color than the Creole, earlier, and does not shoot up like that kind; comes in the market just after the shipping from the West is exhausted and hits the market at the proper time. We would recommend the Bermuda for home use and home market, but for shipping to distant markets it is unfit, as it decays quickly, and when dry peels off. The Creole has the preference, even shot up onions sell for a better price than the Bermuda. *None of the Northern grown seed sown here will produce any Onion.*

White Bermuda. This variety is of the same shape, size and flavor as the Red Bermuda; the only difference is in the color, which is pure white. Very good for family use.

The **Louisiana or Creole** has been cultivated here for a century—supposed to have been brought here first from the south of Europe; we presume the bulbs produced but few seeds. It is hard to say from what variety this Onion originated; having been planted here for so long it has become a

distinct kind. It is not as red as the Wethersfield, and not as light as the Strassburg; in flavor it is similar to the two last named varieties, but much stronger than the Italian kinds. In this latitude the seed should be sown from the 15th of September to about the 10th of October; if sown sooner, a good many will throw up seed stalks, which impairs the keeping quality of the Onion. We sow the seed broad-cast, protect the seed beds by spreading green moss over them, which is removed every even-

ing and replaced in the morning. Some gardeners use Latanias for covering the beds. When the seed is coming up, say in 7 or 9 days, the cover has to be removed entirely; but if the weather is dry, the watering has to be continued. They thrive best in loamy soil. Can be planted in the same ground for years, and require no rotation as other crops.

When the plants have reached the size of a goose quill, they are transplanted into rows which can be from one to two feet apart, according to the mode of cultivation, and about five or six inches apart in the rows. The ground should be thoroughly prepared before setting out the plants. We generally shorten the tops and roots. In

April the Onion will be ready to be taken up.

In sections where it is too cold to sow Onion seed in the fall, the Creole seed can be sown in January and February; in that case they should be sown very thinly in drills, thinned out to a proper stand, and by the end of spring they will produce a good sized Onion. Growers here use very little, if any fertilizers, but it can be used with advantage. For spring sowing we recommend the Bermuda seed.

The seed of the Creole Onion, which we offer, is grown for us by an experienced Onion grower at Lafourche. No better stock can be found. We do not depend upon chance purchases; very often seed



raised from shot up Onions are sold very low, but will not produce good merchantable Onions, having a tendency to go to seed again before the bulb is matured. Most gardeners here know all about the cultivation of the Creole Onion; these remarks, therefore, are made for those who live in adjoining States where the Creole Onion can be successfully cultivated—more so in Texas, Mississippi and Florida. The demand for Creole Onion seed from these sections increases every year, especially from Texas.

Danver's Yellow Globe. An excellent variety North, where thousands of barrels are annually grown for home consumption and for shipping to Southern markets at the time when our Creole Onions are consumed and new crops not expected before several months after. In the southern parts of Louisiana, Mississippi and Florida the Danver's Onion will not bulb, but in the middle States and further north it will do well enough, still it does not come up to Louisiana or Creole. In shape it is globular, of medium size, very firm and solid; of a yellowish red color and of a mild flavor. Where the Bermuda and Creole do not succeed the Danver's may be tried and invariably will do well.

Red Wethersfield. Another good Northern variety, not adapted to our Southern climate and soil. Will do well in the middle and Northern States, where the Ber-



muda and Creole do not succeed. In shape it is not quite as globular as the preceding variety, of a deep red color, medium size and very firm. It is an excellent shipper and good keeper.

The Prize Taker. One of the largest Onions, more flat in shape than either Danver's or Wethersfield, and of a yellowish red color. Flesh is firm and solid, of a transparent white and of excellent mild flavor. Does better in the South than either of the above.

ITALIAN ONION.

White Queen. This is a medium sized, white variety from Italy, very early and flat; can be sown as late as February, and good sized bulbs will yet be obtained. It is of mild flavor and very fine when boiled and dressed for the table. It cannot be too highly recommended.

SHALLOTS.

ESHALLOTTE (Fr.), SCHALLOTTE (Ger.)

A small sized Onion which grows in clumps. It is generally grown in the South, and used in its green state for soups, stews, etc. There are two varieties, the Red and White; the latter variety is the most popular. In the fall of the year the bulbs are divided and set out in rows a foot apart, and four to six inches in the rows. They grow and multiply very fast, and can be divided during winter and set out again. Late in the spring, when the tops become dry, they have to be taken up, thoroughly dried, and stored in a dry, airy place.

PARSLEY.

PERSIL (Fr.), PETERSILIE (Ger.), PERJIL (Sp.)

Plain Leaved.

Double Curled.

Improved Garnishing.

Parsley can be sown during the fall from August to October, and during spring, from the end of January to the end of April. It is generally sown broadcast.

Plain Leaved. This is the kind raised for the New Orleans market.

as the other kind, extensively raised for shipping purposes.

Double Curled. The leaves of this variety are curled. It has the same flavor

Improved Garnishing. This is the best kind to ornament a dish; it has the same flavor as the other kinds.

Market Gardeners' Curled Parsley.

A splendid variety for shipping. The leaves are handsomely curled, dark green

in color, and of a very fine flavor. A decided improvement on the regular curled variety. We recommend same very highly.

PARSNIP.

PANAIS (Fr.), PASTINAKE (Ger.), PASTINACA (Sp.)

Hollow Crown or Sugar.

Should be sown in deep, mellow soil, deeply spaded, as the roots are long, in drills twelve to eighteen inches apart; when the plants are three inches high, thin out to three inches apart in the rows. Sow from September to November for winter, and January to March for spring and summer crops.

The Hollow Crown or Sugar, is the kind generally cultivated; it possesses all the good qualities for which other varieties are recommended.

PEAS.

POIS (Fr.), ERBSE (Ger.), GUISANTE (Sp.)

EARLIEST.

Early Alaska, 2½ feet.

Extra Early, or *First and Best*, 2½ feet.

Early Washington, *Early May* or *frame*, 2 feet.

Early Tom Thumb, 1 foot.

Laxton's Alpha, 3 feet.

American Wonder, 1½ feet.

Blue Beauty, 2 feet.

SECOND CROP.

Bishop's Dwarf Long Pod, 1½ feet.

Champion of England, 5 feet.

McLean's Advancer, 3 feet.

McLean's Little Gem, 1½ feet.

Laxton's Prolific Long Pod, 3 feet.

Eugenie, 3 feet.

Carter's Strategem, 2½ feet.

Carter's Telephone, 5 feet.

Paragon, 3 feet.

GENERAL CROP.

Dwarf Blue Imperial, 3 feet.

Royal Dwarf Marrow, 3 feet.

Black Eyed Marrowfat, 4 feet.

Large White Marrowfat, 4 feet.

Dwarf Sugar, 2½ feet.

Tall Sugar, 6 feet.



Early Alaska.

Peas are a fine vegetable, and therefore are very generally cultivated. It is best to plant in ground manured the previous season, else they will make more vines than peas. As a general thing the dwarf kinds require richer ground than the tall growing varieties. Marrowfat Peas, planted in rich ground will not bear well, but they produce finely in sandy light soil.

The Extra Early, Tom Thumb and Laxton's Alpha will not produce a large crop without being in rich ground. Peas have to be planted in drills two inches deep and from two to three feet apart, according to the height they may grow. Tom Thumb can be planted one foot apart, whereas the White Marrowfat or Champion of England require three feet. The Extra Early, Alpha and Tom Thumb can be planted during August and September for fall. During November and December we plant the Marrowfat; January and February, or as late as March, all kinds can be planted; but for the latter month only the earliest varieties should be used, as the late varieties will get mildewed before they bring a crop. Peas will bear much better if some brush or rods are stuck in the drills to support them, except the very dwarf kinds.

Early Alaska. This is an extra early Pea, blue in color, the earliest by a few days of any other kind; very pure and prolific, the best flavored pea among the Extra Early smooth podded kinds. Recommend it highly.

Extra Early or First and Best. This was the earliest Pea cultivated until the introduction of the Alaska; very popular with the small market gardeners here, who have rich grounds. It is very productive and well flavored. The stock we sell is as good as any, no matter whose name is put before "Extra Early."

Early Washington, Early May or Frame, which are nearly all the same thing, is about ten days later than the Extra Early. It is very productive and keeps

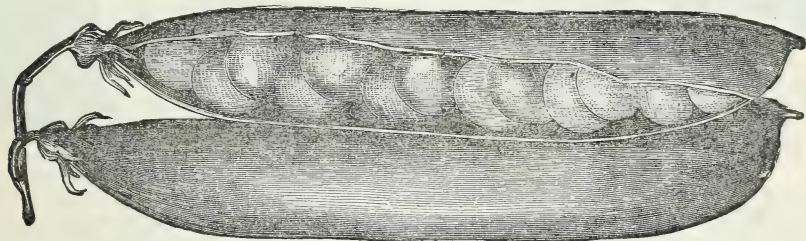
Blue Beauty. An extra early variety of compact growth; productive and of fine flavor. Good market variety.

Bishop's Dwarf Long Pod. An early dwarf variety; very stout and branching, requires no sticks but simply the earth drawn around the roots. It is productive and of excellent quality.

Champion of England. A green wrinkled variety of very fine flavor; not profitable for the market, but recommended for family use.

McLean's Advancer. This is another green wrinkled variety, about two weeks earlier than the foregoing kind.

McLean's Little Gem. A dwarf wrinkled variety. It is early, very prolific and of excellent flavor. Requires no sticks.



Carter's Telephone.

longer in bearing than the foregoing kind. Pods a little smaller. Very popular about New Orleans.

Early Tom Thumb. Very dwarfish and quite productive. Can be cultivated in rows a foot apart; requires no branches or sticks.

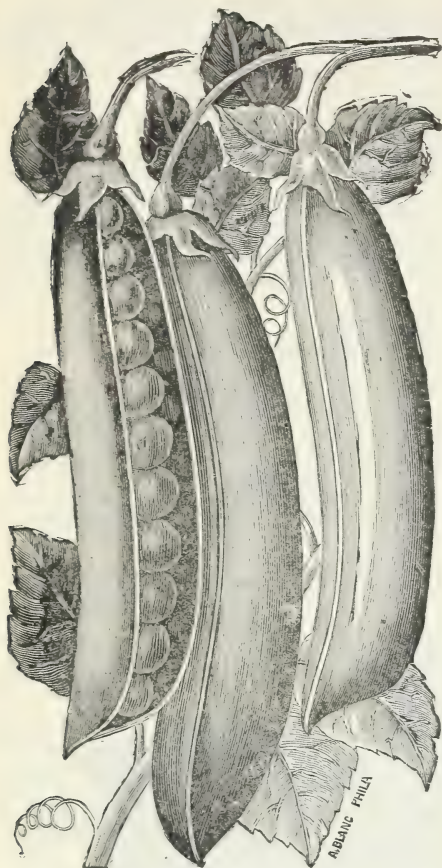
Laxton's Alpha. This is the earliest wrinkled pea in cultivation; of delicious flavor and prolific. This variety deserves to be recommended to all who like a first-class pea. It will come into general cultivation when better known.

American Wonder. A wrinkled pea of dwarf growth; 10 to 12 inches high; is prolific, early, of fine quality, and comes in after the Extra Early.

Laxton's Prolific Long Pod. A green narrow pea of good quality. Pods are long and well filled. It is second early, and can be recommended for the use of market gardeners, being very prolific.

Eugenie. A white wrinkled variety of fine flavor; it is of the same season as the Advancer. Cannot be too highly recommended for family use.

Carter's Stratagem. This is a wrinkled variety from England. It is very distinct in vine and foliage; growing thick and large, does not need any support. It is the largest podded variety ever brought out; pods 4-5½ inches long, which cannot be surpassed in flavor, and is very productive. Recommend it highly.

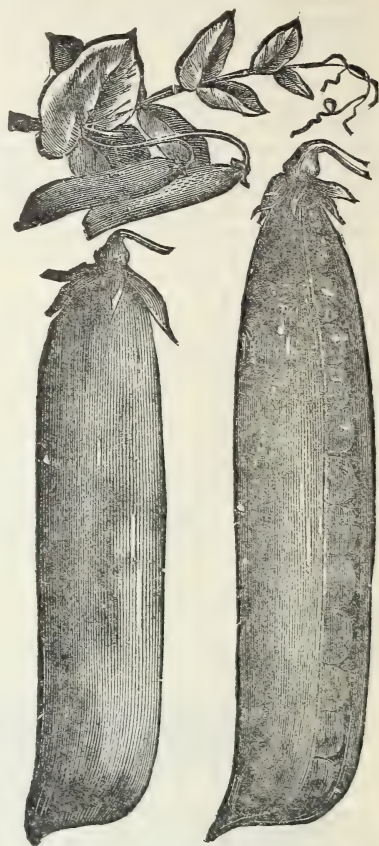


Carter's Stratagem.

Carter's Telephone. Another wrinkled English late variety; grows about from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet high. The pods are very long, containing from 8 to 12 fine flavored peas. It is productive; will bear twice as much as the Champion of England, which is about of the same season.

Paragon. Recently introduced by W. H. Grenell. It is a white wrinkled pea, second early, long straight pods containing six to nine peas. Short stocky vine with luxuriant foliage, pods light green; quality unsurpassed, the largest producer known. It will stand more heat than any other variety, not affected by mildew.

Dwarf Blue Imperial. A very good bearer if planted early, pods are large and well filled.



Extra Early or First and Best.

Royal Dwarf Marrow. Similar to the large Marrowfat, but of dwarf habit.

Black-Eyed Marrowfat. This kind is planted more for the market than any other. It is very productive, and when young, quite tender. Grows about four feet high.

Large White Marrowfat. Similar to the last variety, except that it grows about two feet taller and is less productive.

Dwarf Sugar. A variety of which the whole pod can be used after the string is drawn off from the back of the pod. Three feet high.

Tall Sugar. Has the same qualities as the foregoing kind, only grows taller, and the pods are somewhat larger. Neither of these two varieties are very popular here.

THE PEA BUG.

All peas grown near Philadelphia have small holes in them, caused by the sting of the Pea Bug, while the pod is forming, when it deposits its egg in it. Later the insect perfects itself and comes out of the dry pea, leaving the hole.

The germ of the pea is never destroyed, and they grow equally as well as those without holes. Market gardeners in this neighborhood who have been planting the Extra Early Peas for years, will not take them without holes, and consider these a trade mark.

FIELD or COW PEAS.

There are a great many varieties of Cow Peas, different in color and growth. They are planted mostly for fertilizing purposes and are sown broad-cast; when in a good stand, and of sufficient height, they are plowed under. The Clay Pea is the most popular. There are several varieties called crowders, which do not grow as tall as the others, but produce a great many pods, which are used green, the same as snap beans, and if dried, like dried beans, make a very good dish. The crowders are of an oblong shape, almost pointed at one end; they are on an average larger than the other Field Peas. Lady Peas are small, white, with a black eye; they are generally planted between corn, so that they can run upon it. Dry, they are considered the very best variety for cooking. The Clay and Unknown Peas produce the most vines.

IMPROVED VELVET BEAN.

THE IMPROVED VELVET BEAN AS A FERTILIZER.—The Improved Velvet Bean, or more properly, "Pea," (as it belongs to the Cow Pea family) is a vining or climbing plant growing to forty and fifty feet, and branches literally covered with foliage. It is a nitrogenous plant, enriching the ground so much that Orange growers in Florida plant the Velvet Bean in their groves for fertilizer as well as forage. When planted in rows four feet apart and one foot in the rows, two or three beans in a place, as soon as danger of frost is past, cultivated once or twice to give vines a start of weeds and grass, they grow very rapidly, and in two months the under leaves begin to drop and by fall the mulch of leaves is often six to eight inches deep. The vines and leaves have covered the ground four feet deep. The growth is so dense that it kills out cocoa or nut grass, Johnson grass and Bermuda. In fact the light is so thoroughly excluded that no other grass or weed can grow. The value of the vines and leaves for forage is good, and as a fertilizer it settles the question of making Orange groves without other plant food until the trees come into bearing, then Potash should be used. Turn the vines, leaves and beans under in February and they will reproduce themselves. The best thing for piny wood lands.

Velvet Beans are cheaper at \$4.00 per bushel than Cow Peas at \$1.25, as it requires but 1 peck per acre, whereas Cow Peas require 1½ bushels.

This is a good thing. I planted half an acre last July which put my ground in fine condition, from sod to a finely pulverized, for fall gardening. Three rows were left for seed and are now ripe enough to gather. The Velvet Bean cannot be too highly recommended both as a stock food and a fertilizer.

W. B. GRAY.

PEPPER.

PIMENT (Fr.), SPANISCHER PFEFFER (Ger.), PIMENTO (Sp.)

<i>Sweet Spanish or Monstrous.</i>	<i>Long Red Cayenne.</i>	<i>Tabasco.</i>
<i>Sweet Pepper, Ruby King.</i>	<i>Red Cherry.</i>	<i>Red Cluster.</i>
<i>Golden Dawn Mango.</i>	<i>Bird Eye.</i>	<i>Celestial.</i>
<i>Bell or Bull Nose.</i>	<i>Chili.</i>	

Peppers are tender and require to be raised in the hot bed. Seed should be sown in January, and when large enough transplanted into the ground in rows from one and a half to two feet apart, and a foot to a foot and a half in the rows. There are more Peppers raised here than in other sections of the country; the hot varieties are used for seasoning and making pepper sauce; the mild variety is highly esteemed for salad. Care should be taken not to grow different kinds close together, as they mix very readily.

Sweet Spanish or Monstrous. A very popular variety, much cultivated. It is very mild, grows to a large size, tapering towards the end, and, when green, is used as a salad. Superior for that purpose to any other kind.

Sweet Pepper, Ruby King. This variety grows to a larger size than the Sweet Spanish Monstrous, and is of different shape. The fruit is from 5 to 6 inches long by about 3 to 4 inches in diameter, and of bright red color. It is remarkably mild and pleasant in flavor, and can be sliced and eaten as a salad the same as the Spanish Monstrous. Single plants ripen

from 8 to 10 fruits, making this variety both productive and profitable. A decided acquisition.

Golden Dawn Mango. This sweet pepper attracted much attention for the last few years, and was admired by all who saw it. We believe it to be all the originator claims for it. In shape and size it resembles the Bell. Color, a bright waxy golden yellow; very brilliant and handsome. Single plants ripen from twelve to twenty-four fruits, making them productive and profitable. They are entirely exempt from any fiery taste or flavor, and can be eaten as readily as an apple.

Bell or Bull Nose. Is a large oblong variety which is not sweet or mild, as thought by some people. The seeds are very hot. Used for pickling.

Celestial. One of the handsomest and most ornamental of all the pepper varieties. The plant grows stout and bushy, producing a large quantity of fine colored rather thick pods, and as it continues to bloom and set fruit almost the entire season, these pods

are of a different color. When quite young they are of a light green, changing to a pure white, when almost fully grown they become of a bright yellow and when fully ripe of bright scarlet. The pods are upright like either the Cluster or Tabasco, and are as equally sharp and pungent as the Tabasco. Not only as an ornament, but for the table we recommend this variety highly.

Long Red Cayenne. Is very hot and pungent. Cultivated here and used for



Sweet Spanish or Monstrous Pepper.



Long Red Cayenne Pepper.



Tabasco Pepper.

pepper sauce and seasoning purposes. There are two varieties, one is long and straight, and the other like shown in cut, which is the only kind we keep.

Red Cherry. A small roundish variety, very hot and productive.

Bird Eye. Small as the name indicates. It is very hot and used principally for pepper vinegar.

Chili. A small variety, from three-fourths to an inch long. It is strong and used for pepper sauce; very prolific.

Tabasco. This variety of pepper is grown for the market as well as for making sauce. It is pungent and strong, also very prolific. It is easily gathered, as the fruit does not adhere to the stem and grows almost erect on the branches, as may be seen in the cut. This variety is used in manufacturing the well-known Tabasco Sauce. It is splendid for family use.

Red Cluster. A new variety of which the pods grow in bunches, upright like the Chili, which the pods resemble, but are a

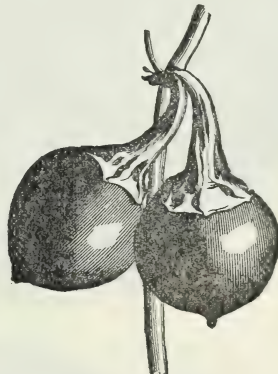


Sweet Pepper, Ruby King.

little larger. Quite distinct and ornamental on account of the bright fruit and compact growth of the plant. It is hot and pungent



Red Cluster Pepper.



Red Cherry Pepper.

POTATOES.

POMME DE TERRE (Fr.), KARTOFFEL (Ger.)

Early Rose.
Breeze's Peerless.
Extra Early Vermont.
Beauty of Hebron.
White Elephant.

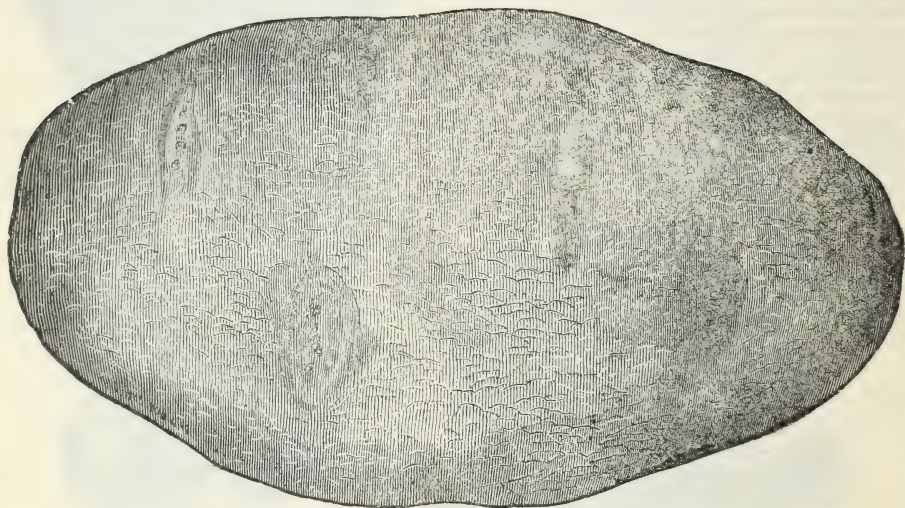
Rural Blush.
Rural New Yorker No. 2.
Bliss Early Triumph or Improved Bermuda.
Early Ohio.

The above varieties were tried on the grounds of the Louisiana Experiment Station at Calhoun, La., and Audubon Park, New Orleans, among 150 different kinds tested they gave about the best results, both in yield and quality.

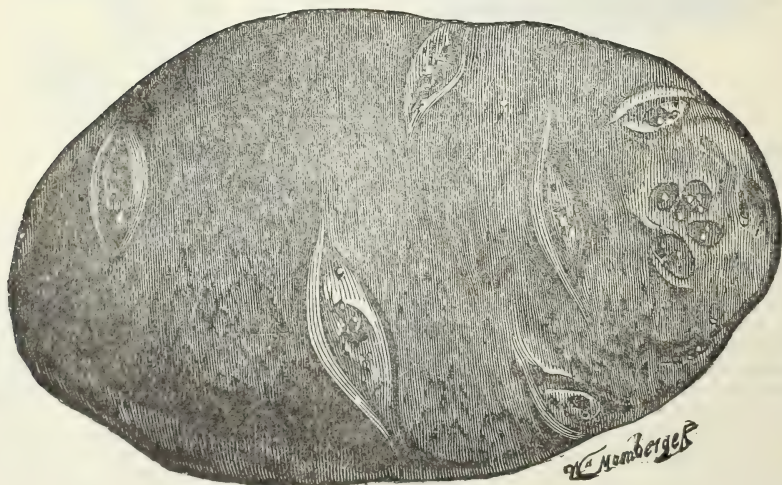
Potatoes thrive and produce best in a light, dry but rich soil. Well decomposed stable manure is the best, but if not to be had, cotton seed meal, bone dust, or any other fertilizer should be used to make the ground rich enough. If the ground was planted the fall previous with Cow Peas, which were plowed under, it will be in good condition for potatoes. Good sized tubers should be selected for planting, which can be cut in pieces not too small, each piece ought to contain at least three eyes. Plant in drills from two to three feet apart, according to the space and how to be cultivated afterwards. Field cul-

ture, two and a half to three feet apart; for garden, two feet will answer. We plant potatoes here from end of December to end of March, but the surest time is about the first of February. If planted earlier they should be planted deeper than if planted late, and hilled up as they grow. If potatoes are planted shallow and not hilled up soon, they will suffer more, if caught by late frost, than if planted deep and not hilled up well. Early potatoes have not the same value here as in the North, as the time of planting is so long, and very often the first planting gets cut down by a frost, and a late planting, which may just be peeping through the ground, will escape and produce in advance of the first planted. A fair crop of potatoes can be raised here if planted in August; if the autumn is not too dry, they will bring nice tubers by the end of November. They should not be cut if planted at this time of the year, but planted whole. They should be put in a moist place before planting, so they may sprout. The early varieties are preferable for this time of planting.

All new kinds introduced have been tried here, but of late so many have come out that it is almost impossible to keep up with them. New varieties of potatoes come out with fancy prices, but these prices for new potatoes do not pay here, as we can keep none



Extra Early Vermont.

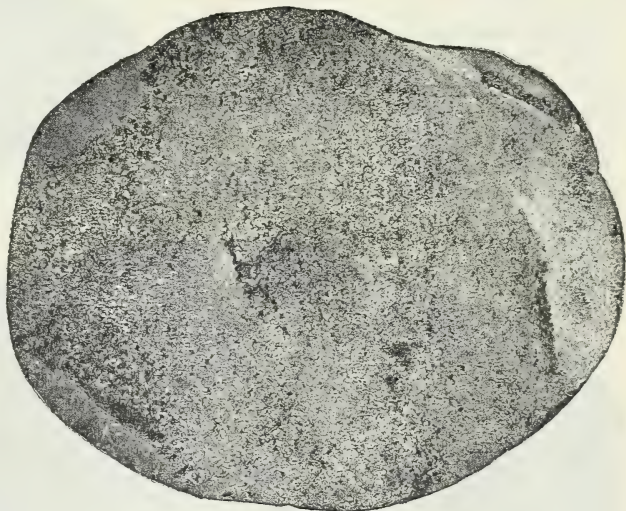


Breese's Peerless.

over for seed, and any person raising for the market would not realize a cent more for a new fancy variety per barrel, than for a barrel of good Peerless or Early Rose. Earliness is no consideration, as we plant from December to end of March. Somebody may plant Early Rose in December and another in February, and those planted in February come to the market first; it depends entirely upon the season. If late frosts set in, early planted Potatoes will be cut down, and those just coming out of the ground will not be hurt.

Up to now the Peerless is the standard variety. Among the new kinds tried here we find the White Elephant to be a fine potato. It is a very strong grower, tubers oblong, very productive, good quality and flavor. The Extra Early Vermont, Beauty of Hebron, Bliss Early Triumph or Improved Bermuda and Early Rose for early, and Peerless, White Elephant and Rural New Yorker for late, are as good varieties as exist, and it is not likely that we will have anything better by new introductions. The Rural Blush, which was introduced some years ago, may be added to the late varieties; it is of excellent quality, strong grower and yields heavily. Most people are not careful enough in selecting their seeds. Some of the potatoes sold in this market for seed are not fit for planting.

Bliss Early Triumph or Improved Bermuda. One of the best of all early potatoes, combining the productiveness of the Peerless, with the excellent qualities of the Early Rose. It is more prolific than the former, and much earlier than the latter. Tubers are medium in size, round and very uniform in shape; eyes slightly depressed and color of a beautiful light red. It is rapidly growing in favor, and will soon become a standard variety.



Early Rose. This is, without any doubt, the best potato for the table. It is oval, very shallow-eyed, pink skinned, very dry and mealy when boiled. It has not become so popular as it deserves as a market variety, as pink or red potatoes do not sell so well here as the white kinds. This variety should not be planted too soon, from the fact

Bliss Early Triumph or Improved Bermuda.

that they make small stalks, and if cut down by frost they suffer more than other varieties; but they want rich, light soil to grow to perfection.



Early Ohio.

Breese's Peerless. Several years ago this variety was introduced, yet at present it is the leading kind for market as well as for family use. Skin dull white, sometimes slightly russeted; eyes few and shallow, round, occasionally oblong; grows to a large size; very productive, and earlier than the Jackson White. As white potatoes are more saleable than pinkish kinds, and as this variety is handsome in appearance and of good quality, it has become the general favorite in this section.

Extra Early Vermont. Very similar to the Early Rose, but of a stronger growth; a little earlier, and the tubers are more uniform and larger. It is an excellent table variety.

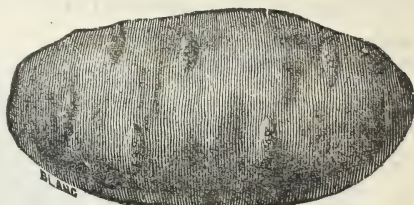
Beauty of Hebron. We have tried this variety thoroughly and found it in every particular as has been represented. It is earlier than the Early Rose, which resembles it very much, being a little lighter and more russeted in color. It is productive and of excellent table quality; more mealy than the Early Rose.

White Elephant. This variety has again given entire satisfaction. The tubers are large and of excellent quality; planted alongside the Peerless, it produced fully one-third more than that variety.

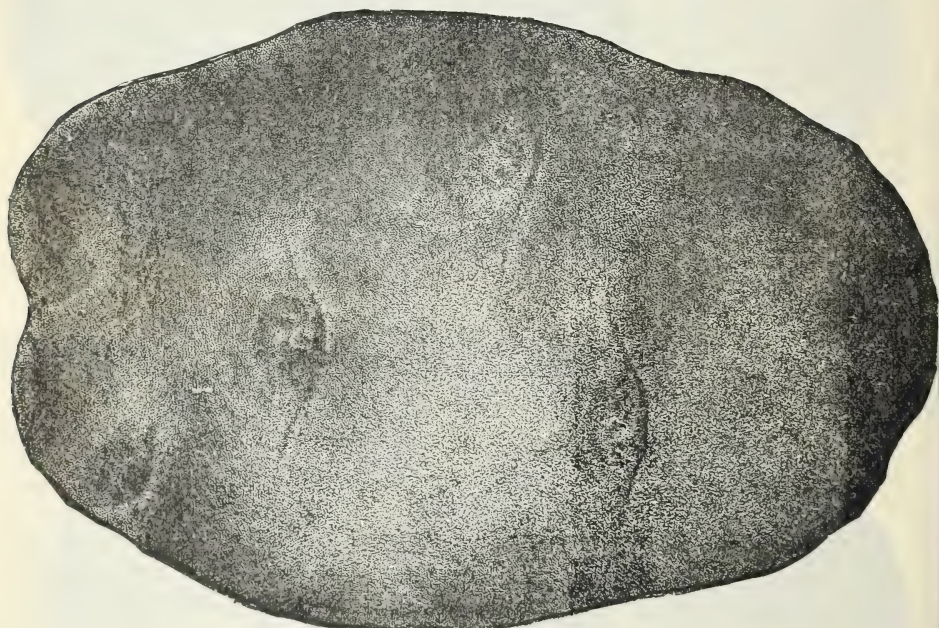
Rural Blush. Second early, tubers roundish flattened, blush skin, flesh slight-

ed with pink. Very dry and of excellent quality. A heavy yielder and good keeper.

Rural New Yorker No. 2. Of recent introduction. This potato is the nearest to perfection of any yet introduced, and exceeds all others in yield. It is of large size, very smooth skin; few eyes, distinct and shallow. Flesh very white, of excellent table quality.



Early Rose.



Rural New Yorker No. 2.

Early Ohio. This Potato is not exactly a novelty, as it has been in commerce for about two years; but as it is comparatively little known in the South, and has proven to be one of the best of the early varieties, we think it worthy of some special mention, and therefore add it to our list.

The originator claims that it is a hardier and more productive potato than the Triumph, and from what we have seen we are fully convinced that the claims are not exaggerated. The potato in appearance bears some resemblance to the Early Triumph, except perhaps in color, which is a little

lighter than the latter, and the shape of the eyes is somewhat different. Like all pink or red varieties it does best in sandy soil, but will grow very well in heavy soil, and not rot as easy during a wet season as do the Early Rose or even the Triumph.

THE SWEET POTATO.

Convolvulus Batalas.

The Sweet Potato is, next to corn, the most important food crop in the South. They are a wholesome and nutritious diet, good for man and beast. Though cultivated to a limited extent on the sandy lands of New Jersey and some of the Middle States, it thrives best on the light rich lands of the South, which bring their red and golden fruits to greatest perfection under the benign rays of a Southern sun. It is a plant of a warm climate, a child of the sun, much more nutritious than the Irish Potato on account of the great amount of saccharine matter it contains, and no Southern table should be found without it from first day of August till the last day of May. Some plant early in spring the Potato itself in the prepared ridges, and cut the vines from the potato when large enough, and plant them out; others start the potatoes in a bed prepared expressly for that purpose, and slip off the sprouts as they come up and set these out. The latter method will produce the earliest potatoes; others who set the vines say that they make the largest tubers. In preparing the land the soil should be thoroughly pulverized, the ridges laid off about five feet apart, well drawn up and rather flat on top. If everything is ready, and time for planting has arrived, do not wait for a rain, make a paste of clay and cow manure; in this dip the roots of the slips and press the earth firmly around them. Old slips are more tenacious of life than young ones, and will under favorable circumstances answer best. Watering afterwards, if dry weather continues, of course will be beneficial. Otherwise plant your vines and slips just before or after a rain. Two feet apart in rows is considered a good distance. The ridges should never be disturbed by a plow from the time they are made until the potatoes are ready to be dug.

Scrape off the grass and young weeds with the hoe, and pull up the large ones by hand. Crab grass is peculiarly inimical to the sweet potato, and should be carefully kept out of the patch. The vines should never be allowed to take root between the rows. Sweet Potatoes should be dug before a heavy frost occurs; a very light one will do no harm. The earth should be dry enough to keep it from sticking to the potatoes. The old fashioned potato bank is the best arrangement for keeping them, the main points being a dry place and ventilation.

Varieties generally cultivated in the South:

The Yam. Taking into consideration quality and productiveness, the Yam stands at the head of the list. Frequently, when baked the saccharine matter in the shape of candy will be seen hanging to them in strings. Skin and flesh yellow and very sweet. Without a doubt the best potato for family use.

Southern Queen. Very similar to the former, but smoother, the tubers having no veins or very few; it is earlier.

There are some other varieties of Sweet Potatoes highly prized in the West, but not appreciated here. The red and yellow Nansemond are of a fine quality and productive but will not sell so well as the California Yam when taken to market. For home consumption they are fine, and deserve to be cultivated.

Shanghai, or California Yam. This is the earliest variety we have, frequently, under favorable circumstances, giving good sized tubers two months after planting the vine. Very productive, having given 300 bushels per acre when planted early and on rich land. Is almost the only kind cultivated for the New Orleans market. Skin dull white or yellow, flesh white, dry and mealy, in large specimens frequently stringy.

PUMPKIN.

POTIRON (Fr.), KURBISS (Ger.), CALABAZA (Sp.)

*Kentucky Field.
Large Cheese.*

*Cashaw Crook Neck, green striped.
Golden Yellow Mammoth.*

Are generally grown in the field, with the exception of the Cashaw, which is planted in the garden; but great care must be taken not to plant them close to Squashes or Melons, as they will mix and spoil their quality. Plant in hills from eight to twelve feet apart.

Kentucky Field. Large round, soft shell, salmon color; very productive; best for stock.

Large Cheese. This is of a bright orange, sometimes salmon color, fine grained, and used for table or stock feeding.

Cashaw Crook Neck. This is extensively cultivated in the South for table use. There are two kinds, one all yellow and the other green striped with light yellow color. The latter is the preferable kind; the flesh is fine grained, yellow, very sweet, and better than any Winter Squash. It keeps well; it takes the place here of the Winter Squashes, which are very little cultivated. The



Green Striped Cashaw Crook Neck.



Golden Yellow Mammoth.

striped variety has been cultivated here since a century and never was found North or West; within a few years it has been brought out by Northern seedsmen as "**Japan Pie Pumpkin.**" We had this kind grown alongside of the Southern Striped Cashaw and found it one and the same.

Golden Yellow Mammoth.

This is a very large Pumpkin. Flesh and skin are of a bright golden color, fine grained, and of good quality. Some were brought to the store weighing one hundred to one hundred and fifty pounds, raised on land which was not manured or fertilized.

RADISH.

RADIES, RAVE (Fr.), RADIES; RETTIG (Ger.), RABANO (Sp.)

Early Long Scarlet.

Chartier's Long Radish.

Early Scarlet Turnip.

Golden Globe.

Early Scarlet, Olive-shaped.

White Summer Turnip.

Scarlet Half Long French.

Scarlet Olive shaped, White Tipped or French Breakfast.

Black Spanish, winter.

Chinese Rose, winter.

White Strasburgh.

White California Mammoth.

This is a popular vegetable, and grown to a large extent. The ground for radishes should be rich and mellow. The early small varieties can be sown broad-cast among other crops, such as beets, peas, spinach, or where lettuce has been transplanted. Early varieties are sown in this section the whole year, but during summer they require frequent watering to make them grow quickly. The Golden Globe, White Summer Turnip and White Strasburgh are best for planting during the summer months. The Half Long Scarlet French is the only red kind raised for the New Orleans market, and all the other cities in the United States taken together do not use as many of that one variety as New Orleans does.

Early Long Scarlet. This is a desirable variety; of a bright scarlet color; short top and brittle.

Early Scarlet Turnip. A small round variety, the favorite kind for family use. It is very early, crisp and mild when young.

Chartier's Long Radish. A long Radish, described as deep crimson colored at the top, shading off lighter until at the bottom it becomes white.

Golden Globe. This stands the heat better than the foregoing kinds. It is of an oblong shape, and of a beautiful bright

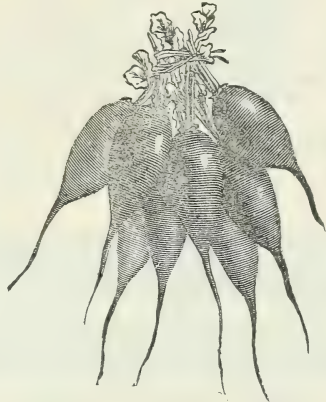
yellow color. It should be sown very thinly. Best adapted for summer and fall sowing. The variety we keep is of the finest strain, and as good as any ever sold.

Early Scarlet, Olive-Shaped. This is similar to the Half Long French, but shorter, and not quite so bright in color. It is early and of good quality. Top short.

White Summer Turnip. This is a summer and fall variety. Oblong in shape, skin white, stands the heat well, but not much used.



Early Scarlet Turnip.



Scarlet Half Long French.



Golden Globe.

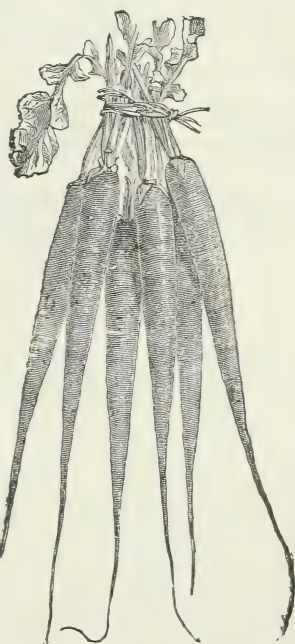
Scarlet Half Long French. This is the most popular Radish for the market. It is bright scarlet color, and when well grown, from two to three inches long, very brittle and tender.

Scarlet Olive-Shaped, White tipped, or French Breakfast. A handsome Radish of the same shape as the foregoing kind, with end and root white. Quite tender.

Black Spanish. (WINTER.) This is sown during fall and early winter. It is oval in shape, solid, and stands considerable cold weather without being hurt. It can be sown broad-cast between turnips or planted in rows a foot apart; thinned out from three to four inches in the rows.

Chinese Rose. (WINTER.) This is of a half long shape, and bright rose color. It is as hardy as the last described, not so popular, but superior to the foregoing kind. Consider it the best winter variety.

White Strasburgh. This variety is of recent introduction, of an oblong, tapering shape; the skin and flesh are pure white, firm, brittle and tender, and has a tendency of retaining its crispness even when the roots are old and large. It is a very good kind for summer use, as it withstands the severe heat, and grows very quickly. The seed can be planted throughout the



Early Long Scarlet Radish.

summer, and fine large roots will be rapidly formed. It is an excellent variety for family use, as well as for the market.

White California Mammoth. This

is a winter variety of large size, but can be sown here in early spring. It is the largest of all the Radishes, and grows from 8 to 12 inches long, 2 to 3 in diameter.

ROQUETTE.

ROQUETTE (French.)

Sown from September to March. It is used as a salad; resembles the Cress in taste.

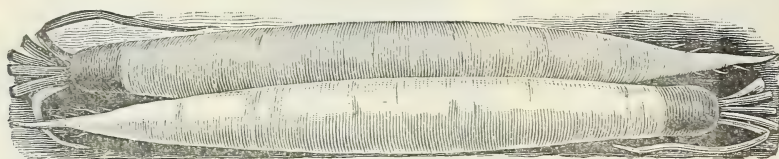
SALSIFY, or OYSTER PLANT.

SALSIFIS (Fr.), HAFERWURZEL (Ger.), OSTRA VEGETAL (Sp.)

Sandwich Island Mammoth.

A vegetable which ought to be more cultivated than it is. It is prepared in different ways, and partakes of the flavor of oysters. It should be sown in the fall of the year, not later than November. The ground ought to be manured the spring previous, deeply spaded and well pulverized. Sow in drills about ten inches apart, and thin out from three to four inches in the rows.

Sandwich Island Salsify. (Mammoth.) This is a sort that grows much quicker than the old varieties. It attains a large size; can be called with right mammoth. It is superior to the old kinds and has come into general cultivation.



Sandwich Island Mammoth Salsify.

SPINACH.

EPINARD (Fr.), SPINAT (Ger.), ESPINAGO (Sp.)

Extra Large Leaved Savoy.

Broad Leaved Flanders.

A great deal of this is raised for the New Orleans market. It is very popular. Sown from September to the end of March. If the fall is dry and hot it is useless to sow it, as the seeds require moisture and cool nights to make them come up. The richer the ground the larger the leaves.

Extra Large Leave Savoy. The leaves of this variety are large, thick and a little curled. Very good for family use.

Broad Leaved Flanders. This is the standard variety, both for market and family use. Leaves large, broad and succulent.

SORREL.

OSEILLE (Fr.), SAUERAMPFER (Ger.), ACEDERA (Sp.)

Planted in drills a foot apart, during the fall of the the year, and thinned out from three to four inches in the drills. Sorrel is used for various purposes in the kitchen. It is used the same as Spinach; also in soup and as salad.

SQUASH.

COURGE (Fr.), KURBISS (Ger.), CALABAZA TONTANERA (Sp.)

Early Bush. or Patty Pan.

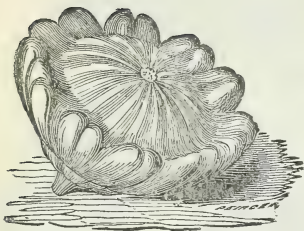
The Hubbard.

Long Green or Summer Crook Neck.

Boston Marrow.

Sow during March in hills from three to four feet apart. six to eight seeds. When well up thin them out to three of the strongest plants. For a succession they can be planted as late as June. Some who protect by boxes, plant as soon as the first of February, but it is best to wait until the ground gets warm. When it is time to plant Corn it is also time to plant Squash.

Early Bush or Patty Pan. Is the earliest and only popular kind here. All other varieties are very little cultivated, as the Green Striped Cashaw Pumpkin takes their place. It is of dwarfish habit, grows bushy and does not take much room. Quality as good as any.

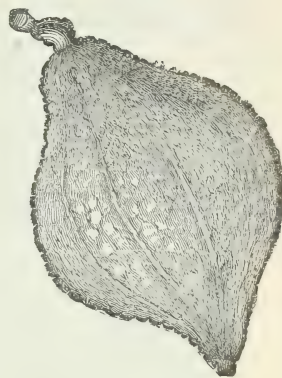


Early Bush or Patty Pan.

Long Green, or Summer Crook-Neck. This is a strong grower, and continues in bearing longer than the first named kind. It is of good quality, but not so popular.



Long Green or Summer Crook Neck,



The Hubbard.

The Hubbard. This is a winter Squash highly esteemed in the East, but hardly cultivated here. It is, if planted here, inferior to the Southern Striped Cashaw Pumpkin, which can be kept from one season to another, and is superior in flavor to the former kind.

Boston Marrow. Cultivated to a large extent North and East for winter use, where it is used for custards, etc. It keeps for a long time and is of excellent quality, but not esteemed here, as most people consider the Southern grown Cashaw Pumpkin superior to any winter Squash.

TOMATO.

TOMATE (Fr.), LIEBESAPFEL (Ger.), TOMATE (Sp.)

King of the Earlies.
Extra Early Dwarf.
Dwarf Champion.
Early Large Smooth Red.
Selected Trophy.
Large Yellow.
Acme.

Paragon.
Livingston's Perfection.
Livingston's Favorite.
Livingston's Beauty.
Tree Tomato.
Ponderosa.
Livingston's Stone.

Seed should be sown in January, in hot beds, or in boxes, which must be placed in a sheltered spot, or near windows. In March they can be sown in open ground. Tomatoes are generally sown too thick and become too crowded when two or three inches high, which makes the plants thin and spindly. If they are transplanted when two or three inches high, about three inches apart each way, they will become short and sturdy, and will not suffer when planted into the open ground. Plant them from three to four feet apart. Some varieties can be planted closer; for instance, the Extra Early, which is of very dwarfish habit, two and a half feet apart is enough.

They should be supported by stakes. When allowed to grow up wild, the fruit which touches the ground will rot. For a late or fall crop the seed should be sown toward the latter part of May and during June.

King of the Earlies. This variety was introduced here by the late Richard Frottscher a few years ago. It is very early and productive; color bright red, of good size and

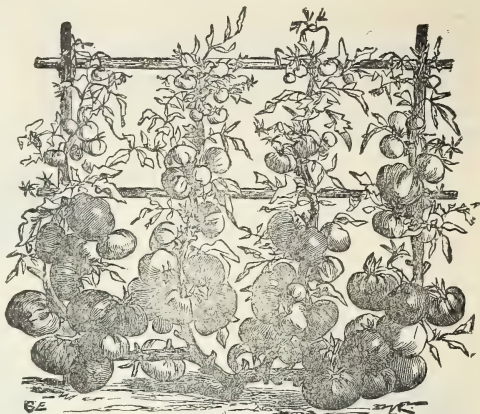
quite solid. The vine is medium, stout and branching. The buds appear soon, blossoms as a rule adhere and produce fruit. It is so much earlier than the Livingston

varieties, that it should be planted for the first. The latter kind are so handsome in shape that they will sell better than any other, when the market is once well supplied.

Extra Early Dwarf. This is the earliest in cultivation. It is dwarfish in habit, fruit larger than the following kind, and more flat; bright scarlet in color and very productive. For an early market variety it cannot be surpassed.

Dwarf Champion. This is a distinct kind. The plants grow stiff and upright, and need no support as other kinds. Can be planted closely together, three feet apart. It is early and productive; the fruit resembles the Acme, but is of lighter color, ripens up even and does not crack.

Early Large Smooth Red. A nearly kind of medium size; smooth and productive.



Extra Early Dwarf.



King of Earlies.

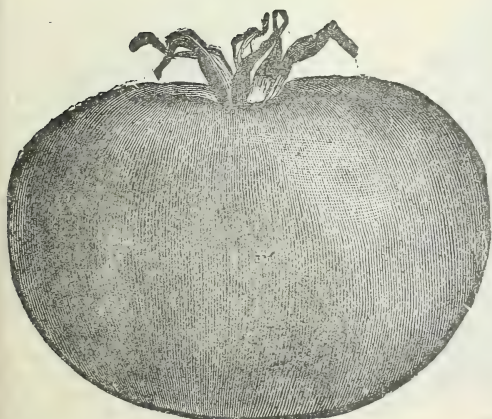
Selected Trophy. A very large, smooth Tomato, more solid and heavier than any other kind. Has become a favorite variety.

Large Yellow. This is similar in shape to the Large Red, but more solid. Not very popular.

Livingston's Favorite. This Tomato is as perfect in shape and as solid as the Acme, but much larger, and of a handsome dark red color. We had some sent to our store by a customer, and they surely were



Selected Trophy.



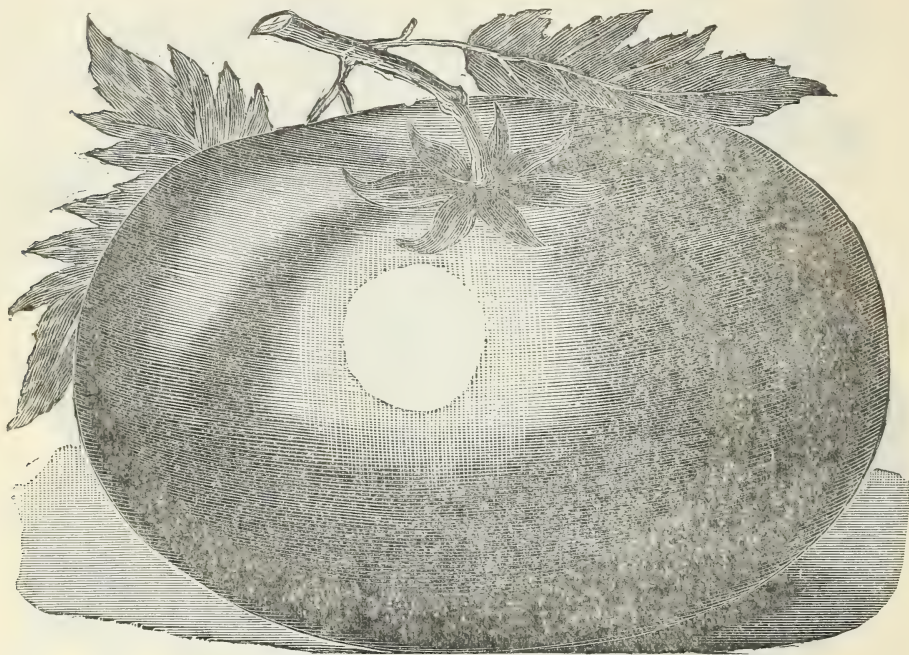
Paragon.



Livingston's Favorite.

the finest specimen of tomatoes we ever saw, and were admired by everybody who saw them. They will keep well, and do not crack. It has become the standard variety for this market.

Livingston's Beauty. This variety is quite distinct in color, being a very glossy crimson with a light tinge of purple; (lighter than the Acme.) It ripens with the Acme or Paragon, but keeps longer.

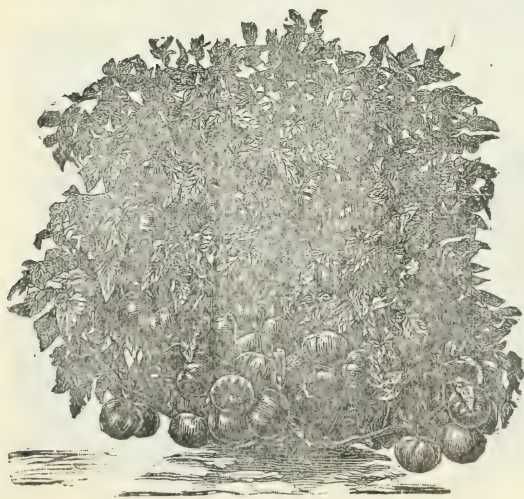


Livingston's Beauty.

It is very perfect in shape and does not crack, like some of the thin skinned sort.

Acme. This is one of the prettiest and most solid Tomatoes ever introduced. It is of medium size, round and very smooth, a strong grower, and a good and long bearer. It is the perfection of Tomatoes for family use, but will not answer for shipping purposes; the skin is too tender, and cracks when fully ripe. Of all the varieties introduced none has surpassed this kind when all qualities are brought into consideration. It does well about here where the ground is heavy.

Paragon. This is a very solid variety, of a bright reddish crimson color, comes in about the same time as the Tilden, but is heavier in foliage and protects



Dwarf Champion.

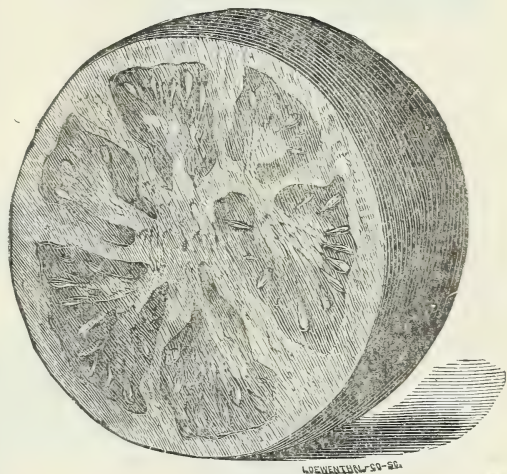
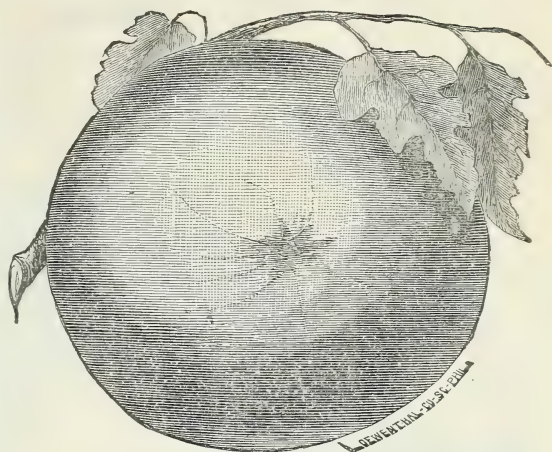
its fruit. It is productive and keeps long in bearing. Well adapted for shipping.

Livingston's Perfection. Very similar to the foregoing in shape and color.

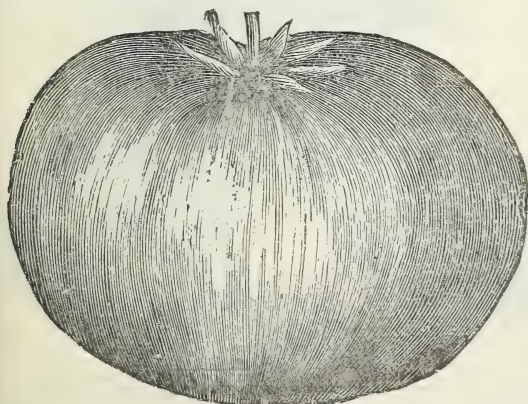
Tree Tomato. A variety which grows like a tree, bearing large, plump red fruit. It is very productive, and quality excellent. A fine Tomato for the home garden.

Ponderosa. Although not new still we consider it worth mentioning, as a good many of our customers are looking for quantity as well as quality, and they are combined in the Ponderosa Tomato. The vines are strong and vigorous, fruit smooth and free from ridges and skin firm. Its color is a rich crimson. The fruit varies in weight from two to three pounds. It is a splendid variety for home use.

Livingston's Stone. An excellent variety, introduced about three years ago, and found to be one of the best and most desirable for our truck farmers. In Florida, where Tomatoes for shipping are grown more extensively than in Louisiana, and where tough skinned varieties of good quality with full solid and tender flesh are the most desirable, the Stone has been selected as one of their



Acme Tomato.



Livingston's Stone Tomato.

principal varieties. Thousands of bushel boxes are annually shipped from there to Southern and Northern markets, and no variety has given better satisfaction than this. The Favorite and Beauty are excellent, and the Perfection holds its place, but the Stone is not only their equal but in some points their superior. For shipping it cannot be surpassed. The fruit is of the handsomest brightest scarlet; more globular in shape than the Beauty or Favorite, and perfectly smooth and glossy. One of the best varieties for our climate and will without doubt in the course of but a short time take the place of either Beauty, Favorite or Perfection.

TURNIP.

NAVET (Fr.), RUEBE (Ger.), NABO COMUN (Sp.)

Early Red or Purple Top (strap-leaved.)
Early White Flat Dutch (strap-leaved.)
Purple Top Globe.
Large White Globe.
Pomeranian Globe.
White Spring.
Yellow Aberdeen.

Golden Ball.
Amber Globe.
Early Purple Top Munich.
Improved Ruta Baga.
Long Island Purple Top Ruta Baga.
Extra Early White French, or White Egg Turnip.

Turnips do best in new ground. When the soil has been worked long, it should receive a top dressing of land-plaster or ashes. If stable manure is used the ground should be manured the spring previous to sowing, so it may be well incorporated with the soil. When fresh manure is used the turnips are apt to become speckled. Sow from end of July to October for fall and winter, and in January, February and March for spring and summer use. They are generally sown broad-cast, but the Ruta Baga should be sown in drills, or rather ridges, and should not be sown later than the end of August; the Golden Ball and Aberdeen not later than the end of September. The White Flat Dutch, Early Spring and Pomeranian Globe are the best for spring, but also good for autumn.

Early Red or Purple Top. (Strap-Leaved.) This is one of the most popular kinds. It is flat, with a small tap-root and a bright purple top. The leaves are narrow and grow erect from the bulb. The flesh is finely grained and rich.

Early White Flat Dutch. (Strap-Leaved.) This is similar to the above in shape, but considered about a week earlier. It is very popular.

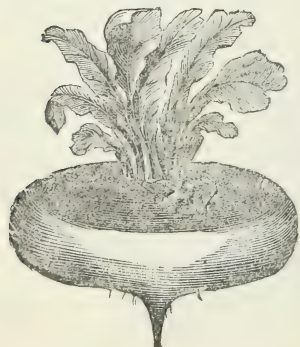
Purple Top Globe. Of same shape as the Pomeranian Globe, but with purple top. Fine variety for table or stock. It is not quite so early as the Early Red or Purple Top. We recommend it very highly.

Yellow Aberdeen. This is a variety very little cultivated here. It is shaped like the Ruta Baga, color yellow with purple top. Good for table use or feeding stock.

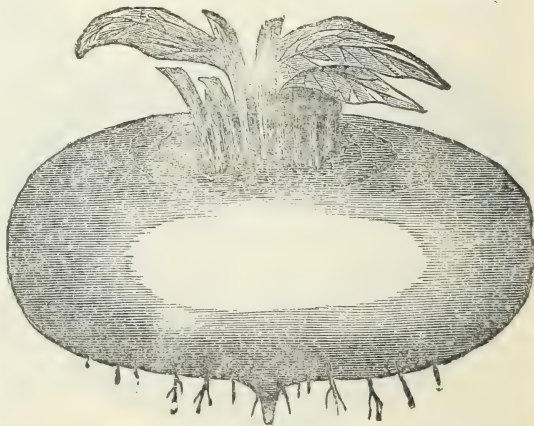
White Spring. This is similar to the White Flat Dutch; not quite so large, but round in shape. The tops are large, it is early, a good quality, and best adapted for spring planting.



Early Red or Purple Top (strap-leaved)



Munich Extra Early Purple Top.

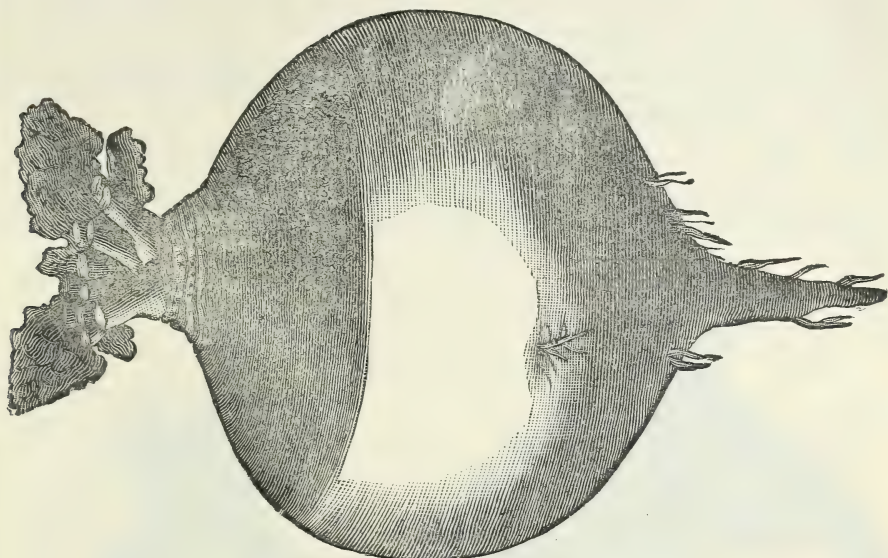


Early white Flat Dutch (strap-leaved.)

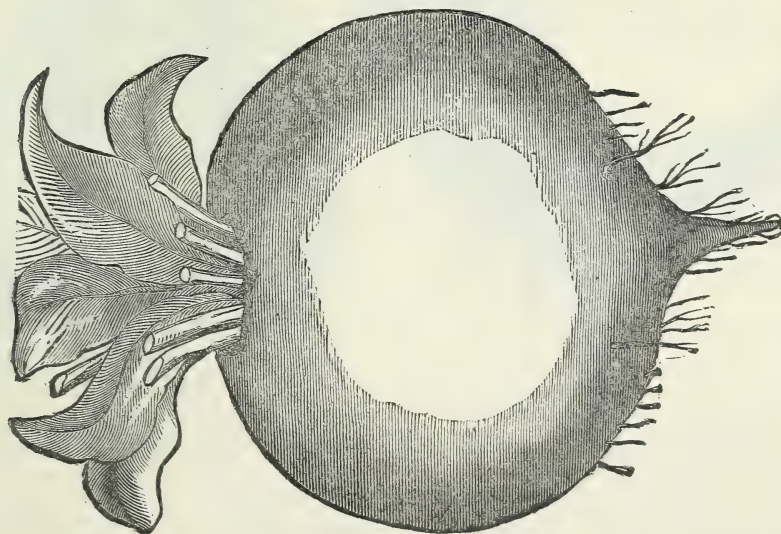
Robertson's Golden Ball. Is the best of the Yellow Turnips for table use. It is very smooth, oval in shape, and of a beautiful orange color. Leaves are small. Should be sown in the fall of the year, and always in drills, so that the plants can be thinned out and worked. This kind ought to be more cultivated.

Amber Globe. This is very similar to the above kind.

Large White Globe. A very large kind, mostly grown for stock. It can be used for the table when young. Flesh coarse, but sweet; tops very large.



Purple Top Globe.



Pomeranian Globe.

Pomeranian Globe. This is selected from the foregoing. It is smoother and handsomer in shape; good to plant early

in spring. When pulled before it is too large, it is a very saleable Turnip in the market.

Improved Purple Top Ruta Baga. This is grown for feeding stock and also for table use. It is oblong in shape, yellow flesh, very solid. Should always be sown in rows or ridges.

Long Island Purple Top Ruta Baga. This kind is purely of American origin. The root is smoother than the foregoing variety, the flesh is of golden yellow, fine grained and solid; it is earlier to mature. The stock we have is expressly grown for us on Long Island and cannot be surpassed. Cannot be too highly recommended.

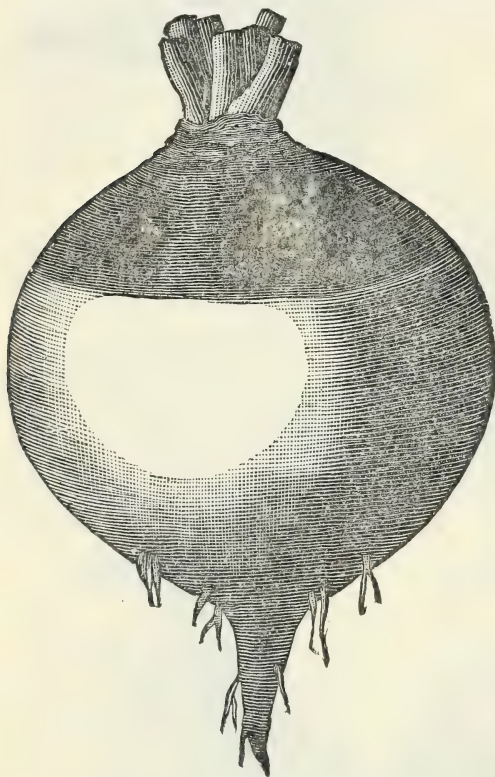
Extra Early White French, or White Egg. This is a lately introduced variety; is said to be very early, tender and crisp. The shape of it is oblong, resembling an egg. Having tried it we found it as represented, quickly growing, tender and sweet. It will never become a favorite

market variety, as only flat kinds sell well in this market. It has to be pulled up soon, as it becomes pithy shortly after attaining maturity.

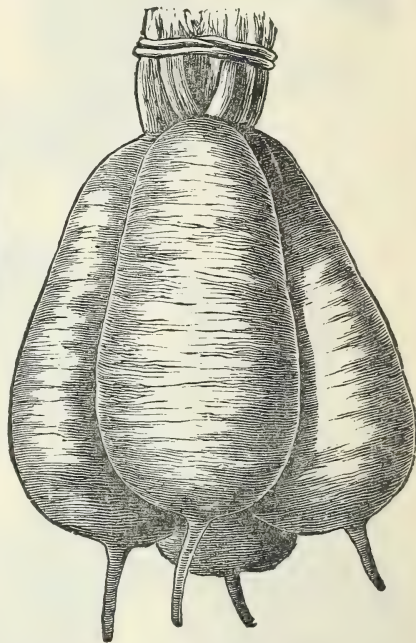
Extra Early Purple Top Munich. Recently introduced from Germany; flat, with red or purple top; same as the American variety, but fifteen days earlier to mature. It is very hardy, tender, and of fine flavor.

Large Cow Horn. A long white variety of very good quality, shaped like a cow's horn, from which the name. It is good for feeding stock.

Sweet Germau, or Hanover. Resembles the Ruta Baga in growth; it is a white flesh variety, very solid and sweet. If sown in the fall will keep well until spring without getting pithy like the flat varieties.



Improved Purple Top Ruta Baga.



Extra Early White French or White Egg Turnip.

THE VEGETABLE PEAR.

Sycios or Sechium edulis.

The Vegetable Pear, or "Mirliton," as the Creoles here call it, belongs to the Gourd family, and is known to botanists under the name of "One-Seeded Cucumber." Like most of the Gourds the plant is a vine and may be trained upon a trellis, on a fence or arbor; it is very ornamental and an abundant bearer. The fruit, if prepared right, forms

a delightful dish, much finer in flavor than either Eggplants, Squashes or Pumpkins, and may be cooked in half a dozen different ways, either stewed, baked or as batter cakes. As the fruit contains but one seed, the whole fruit has to be planted.

TOBACCO SEEDS.

Imported Havana. We import from one of the principal growers the finest and purest strain of Vuelta Abajo, which is considered the best of the Havana varieties. 40c. per oz.; \$4.00 per lb.

Connecticut Seed Leaf. A well known American variety. 25c. per oz., \$2.50 per lb.

Genuine Grand Point Perique Tobacco. This variety of Tobacco is one of the best in the world, excelling in flavor and quality the far famed "Vuelta Abajo." The only genuine Perique is grown at Grand Point, and as the supply does not meet the increased demand many imitations are put on the market. We only have a limited supply of the genuine seed of this magnificent Tobacco. Sold in 20c. packages only.

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SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

Some of these herbs possess culinary as well as medicinal properties. Should be found in every garden. Ground where they are to be sown should be well prepared and pulverized. Some of them have very fine seed, and it is only necessary, after the seed is sown to press the ground with the back of the spade; if covered too deeply they cannot come up. Early spring is the best time to sow them—some, such as Sage, Rosemary, Lavender and Basil, are best sown in a frame and afterwards transplanted into the garden.

Anise, *Pimpinella Anisum*.

Balm, *Melisse Officinalis*.

Basil, large and small leaved, *Ocymum Basilicum*.

Bene, *Sesamum Orientale*.

Borage, *Borago Officinalis*.

Caraway, *Carum Carvi*.

Catnip, *Nepettia Cataria*.

Coriander, *Coriandrum Officinalis*.

Dill, *Anethum Graveolens*.

Fennel; sweet, *Anethum Foeniculum*.

Horehound, *Marubium Officinalis*.

Lavender, *Lavandula Vera*.

Marjoram, sweet, *Origanum Majorum*.

Pot Marigold, *Calendula Officinalis*.

Pennyroyal.

Rosemary, *Rosemary Officinalis*.

Rue, *Ruta Graveolens*.

Sage, *Salvia Officinalis*.

Summer Savory, *Satureja Hortensis*.

Thyme, *Thymus Vulgaris*.

Tansy, *Tanacetum Vulgaris*.

Tarragon, *Astragallus Communis*.

Wormwood, *Artemisia Absinthium*.

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GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS.

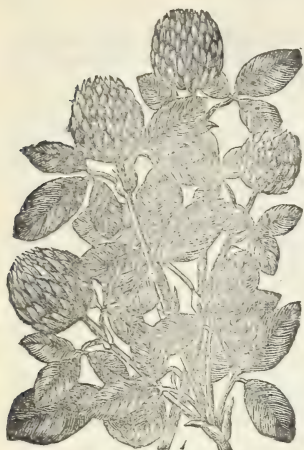
We have often been asked what kind of Grass Seed is the best for this latitude, but so far we have never been able to answer this question satisfactory. For hay we do not think there is anything better than the Millet. For permanent grass we have come to the conclusion that none of the grasses used for this purpose North and West will answer, Barley, Rye, Red Oats and Rescue Grass will make winter pasturage in this latitude. Different kinds of Clover answer very well during spring, but during the hot summer months we have never found anything to stand and produce except the Bermuda and Crabgrass, which are indigenous to the South.

Of late years the Lespedeza Striata, or Japan Clover, has been sown extensively, a description of which will be found on page 97.

The Bermuda, in our opinion, is better suited for pasturage than hay, as it is rather short and hard when cured. Having tried Guinea Grass we have come to the conclusion that it will not answer here, from the fact that it will freeze out every year. It will produce a large quantity of hay or green fodder, but has to be resown every spring. The seeds that are raised here are light, and do not germinate freely. To import seed every year is rather troublesome. The Johnson Grass advertised by some as Guinea Grass, is not Guinea Grass; it is much coarser, and can hardly be destroyed after having taken hold of a piece of ground. Some are enthusiastic about Alfalfa or Lucerne; others, whose opinion ought also to be respected, say it will not do here. There exists a great difference of opinion in regard to which grass seed is the most suitable for the South.

Red Clover. Should be sown either during fall or early in spring. Six to eight pounds to an acre.

White Dutch Clover. A grass sown for pasturage at the rate of four to six pounds to the acre. Should be sown in fall and early spring.



Red Clover.



Meadow Fescue Grass.



White Dutch Clover.

Alfalfa or Chili Clover, or French Lucerne. This variety does well here, but the ground has to be well prepared and deeply plowed. It will not do in low wet ground. Should be sown in the fall of the year, or January and February; eight to ten pounds per acre. It is stated that it does much better in heavy than in sandy soil.

Crimson Clover. *Trifolium incarnatum.* Crimson Clover, an annual variety, which is a native of a warm climate, has not been grown as extensively as it deserves to be.

It has been highly praised up as a forage plant, said to be equally as good for pasturage as well as for mowing and to do better in poor worn out soil than any other variety.

It certainly has attracted a great deal of attention in the South during the past three or four years, and the Experiment Stations of Louisiana and other Southern States speak highly of it, but its true merits are still in doubt.

Crimson Clover has been grown for years in the South of France and Germany, with what success is not known, but it is claimed that owing to its quick growth it is preferable to other varieties.

As a forage plant it may be mowed twice and then plowed under, thereby acting as a fertilizer and renovating the exhausted soil.

In the Southern States Crimson Clover should be sown in the months of October and November. However, it may be sown with good results as late as January or February and will produce a fine crop. The demand for this variety of Clover has increased considerably since a few years. From 8 to 10 pounds should be sown per acre.

Kentucky Blue Grass. (EXTRA CLEANED.) Should be sown in dry soil. Two bushels per acre. See page 94.

Meadow Fescue. *Festuca Pratensis.* As a pasturage grass we consider this one of the most valuable. It is not affected by dry weather, as its roots penetrate the earth 12 to 15 inches; it is much relished by all kinds of stock on account of its long and tender leaves. It yields a very superior hay when



Alfalfa or Lucerne Clover.

cured. It is deserving of much more attention. Sow in spring or fall. Two bushels to the acre. In some sections it is called Randall Grass. This should not be confounded with the English Rye Grass, offered by some dealers as the same variety.

Orchard Grass. This is one of the best grasses for pasturing. It grows quickly, much more so than the Blue Grass. Can be sown either in fall or spring. Sow one to one and a half bushels per acre. (See extract from "Farmers' Book of Grasses.")

Rescue Grass. A forage plant from Australia. It grows during winter. Sow the seed in the fall of the year, but not before the weather gets cool, as it will not sprout as long as the ground is warm. Sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels seed to the acre.

German Millet. Of all the Millets this is the best. It makes good hay, and produces heavily. Three pecks sown to the acre broad-cast secures a good stand. Can be sown from April till June, but the former month is the best time. Should be cut when in bloom.

Rye. Is sown during the fall months as late as December, for forage; and for pasturage during winter and spring. See page 98.

The following extracts have been taken by permission from the author, Dr. D. L. Phares, from his book, "Farmers' Book of Grasses." It is the most valuable work of the kind ever published in the South, and should be in the hands of every one who takes an interest in the cultivation of grasses.

Copies for sale at publisher's price. Paper covers, 25 cents; Cloth, 35 cents; postage paid.

RED TOP GRASS.

Agrostis Vulgaris.

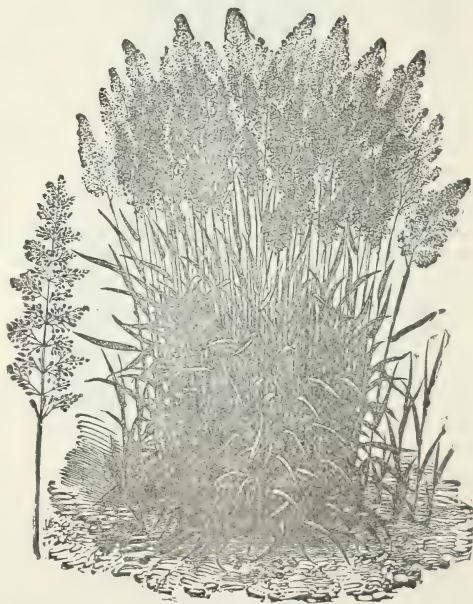
This is the best grass of England, the herd grass of the United States; not in honor of any man, but probably because so well adapted to the herd. It is called also Fine Top, Burden's and Borden's Grass. Varying greatly in character, according to soil, location, climate and culture; some botanists have styled it *A Polymorpha*. It grows two to three feet high, and can be mown when four feet high. It grows well on hill tops and sides, in ditches, gullies and marshes, but delights in moist bottom land. It is not injured by overflows, though somewhat prolonged. In marshy land it produces a very dense, strong net-work of roots capable of sustaining the weight of men and animals walking over it.

It furnishes considerable grazing during warm "spells" in winter, and in spring and summer an abundant supply of nutrition. It has a tendency, being very hardy, to increase in density of

Barley. Can be sown fall and winter, but requires strong, good soil. Used here for forage during its green state.

Texas Red Rust Proof Oats. It is only a few years since these Oats have come into general cultivation. They are very valuable, and will save a great deal of corn on a farm. The seed of this variety has a reddish cast, a peculiar long beard, and is very heavy. It is the only kind which will not rust in the Southern climate. They can be sown as early as October, but should be pastured down as soon as they commence to joint, till February. When the ground is low, or the season wet, this cannot well be done without destroying the whole crop. During January and February is the proper time to cut it for green fodder, if no pasturing can be done. One to one and a half bushels per acre is sufficient. These Oats have a tendency to stool, and therefore do not require as much per acre as common oats. Those who have not already tried this variety should do so.

Early Winter Turf Oats. Since a few years a new oats has come into notice. It is claimed that they stool more than any other variety; can be pastured the whole winter, and are as hardy as Wheat. Claimed to produce more and heavier grain than other varieties. If they do not rust they are an acquisition.

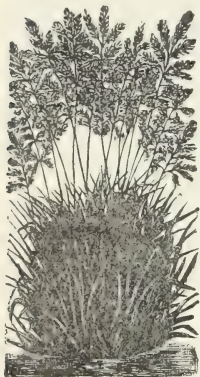


Red Top Grass.

growth and extent of surface, and will continue indefinitely, though easily subdued by the plow.

Cut before maturing seeds it makes a good hay and large quantity. It seems to grow taller in the Southern States than it does further North, and to make more and better hay and grazing. Red Top and Timothy being adapted to the same soil and maturing at the same time, do well together and produce an excellent hay. But the Red Top will finally root out Timothy, and if pastured much will do so sooner.

Sow about two bushels (28 lbs.) per acre, if alone, in September, October, February or March; if with Timothy for hay, from 6 to 10 pounds, if with other grasses for pasture, 3 to 5 pounds. It is an excellent pasture grass, and will grow on almost any kind of soil.



Kentucky Blue Grass.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

Poa Pratensis.

This is also called smooth meadow grass, spear grass, and green grass, all three very appropriate, characteristic names. But Blue is a misnomer for this grass. It is not blue, but green as grass, and the greenest of grasses. The *P. Compressa*, flat stalked meadow grass, wire grass, blue grass is blue, 'the true blue' grass from which the genus received its trivial name.

Kentucky Blue Grass, with its underground stems and many roots, sustains the heat and drought of the Southern States as well as that of Kentucky, where indeed it is subjected to severer trials of this kind than in the more Southern States. In fact, it bears the vicissitudes of our climate about as well as Bermuda grass, and is nearly as nutritious.

Blue grass grows well on hill tops, or bottom land, if not too wet and too poor. It may be sown any time from September to April, preferable perhaps in the latter half of February or early in March. The best catch we ever had was sown the 20th of March, on unbroken land, from which trash, leaves, etc., had just been burned. The surface of the land should be cleaned of trash of all kinds, smooth, even; and if recently plowed and harrowed, it should be rolled also. The last proceeding is for compacting the surface in order to prevent the seed from sinking too deep in the ground. Without harrowing or brushing in, many of them get in too deep to come up, even when the surface of the land has had the roller over it. The first rain after seeding will put them in deep enough, as the seeds are very minute, and the spears of grass small as fine needles, and therefore unable to get out from under heavy cover. These spears are so small as to be invisible, except to close examination; and in higher latitudes this condition continues through the first year. Thus, some who have sown the blue grass seed, seeing the first year no grass, imagine they have been cheated, plant some other crop, and probably lose what close inspection would have shown to be a good catch. This, however, is not apt to occur in the Southern tier of States, as the growth here is more rapid. The sowing mentioned above made on the 20th of March, came up promptly, and in three months the grass was from six to ten inches high. One year here gives a finer growth and show than two in Kentucky, or any other State so far North. Sown alone, 20 to 26 pounds, that is two bushels should be used; in mixtures, 4 to 6 pounds.

ENGLISH, or PERENNIAL RYE GRASS.

Lolium Perenne.

This is the first grass cultivated in England over two centuries ago, and at a still more remote period in France. It was long more widely known and cultivated than any other grass; became adapted to a great variety of soils and conditions, and a vast number (seventy or more) of varieties produced, some of which were greatly improved while others were inferior and became annuals. Introduced into the United States in the first quarter of the current century it has never become very popular, although shown by the subjoined analysis of Way not to be deficient in nutritive matter. In 100 parts of the dried grass cut in bloom were albumoids 11.85, fatty matter 3.17, heat producing principles 42.24, wood fibre 35.20, ash



English Rye Grass.

7-54. The more recent analysis of Wolff and Knopp, allowing for water, gives rather more nutritive matter than this.

It grows rapidly, and yields heavy crops of seed, makes good grazing and good hay. But, as with all the Rye Grasses, to make good hay, it must be cut before passing the blossom stage, as after that it deteriorates rapidly. The roots being short, it does not bear drought well, and exhausts the soil, dying out in a few years. In these respects it is liable to the same objection as Timothy. The stem, one to two feet high, has four to six purplish joints and as many dark green leaves; the flexuous spiked panicle bearing the distinct spikellets one in each bend.

English Rye is largely sown by our landscape gardeners for winter lawns on Bermuda sod. The Bermuda blades being easily affected by frost become red and rusty looking, while English Rye during winter presents a most beautiful appearance, being of a vivid green, and as the Bermuda during April and May makes its appearance it overgrows the English Rye, causing the latter to decay and act as a fertilizer to the existing grass.

It should be sown in August or September, at the rate of twenty-five or thirty pounds or one bushel of seed per acre.

ORCHARD GRASS.

Dactylis Glomerata.

Of all the grasses this is one of the most widely diffused, growing in Africa, Asia and every country in Europe and all our States. It is more highly esteemed and commended than any other grass by a large number of farmers in most countries—a most decided proof of its great value and wonderful adaptation to many soils, climates and treatments.

It will grow well on any soil containing sufficient clay and not holding too much water. If the land be too tenacious, drainage will remedy the soil; if worn out, a top dressing of stable manure will give it a good send-off, and it will furnish several good mowings the first year. It grows well between 29° and 48° latitude. It may be mowed from two to four times a year, according to the latitude, season and treatment; yielding from one to three tons of excellent hay per acre on poor to medium land. In grazing and as hay, most animals select it in preference among mixtures in other grasses. In lower latitudes it furnishes good winter grazing as well as for spring, summer and fall. After grazing, or mowing, few grasses grow so rapidly (three to six inches per week), and are so soon ready again for tooth or blade. It is easily cured and handled. It is readily seeded and catches with certainty. Its long, deeply penetrating fibrous roots enable it to sustain itself and grow vigorously during droughts that dry up other grasses, except tall oat grass, which has similar roots and characteristics. It grows well in open lands and in forests of large trees, the underbush being all cleared off. I have had it grown luxuriantly even in beech woods, where the roots are superficial, in the crotches of roots and close to the trunks of trees. The hay is of high quality, and the young grass contains a larger per centage of nutritive digestible matter than any other grass. It thrives well without any renewal on the same ground for 35, nay 40 years; how much longer we are not able to say. It is easily exterminated when the land is required for other crops. Is there any other grass for which so much can be said?



Orchard Grass.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS.*Arrhenatherum Avenaceum.*

Evergreen grass in Virginia and other Southern States, and it is the Tall Oat (*Avena elatior*) of Linæus. It is closely related to the common oat, and has a beautiful open panicle leaning slightly to one side.

It is widely naturalized and well adapted to a great variety of soils. On sandy or gravelly soils it succeeds admirably, growing two or three feet high. On rich, dry upland it grows from five to seven feet high. It has an abundance of perennial, long fibrous roots, penetrating deeply in the soil, being, therefore, less affected by drought or cold, and enabled to yield a large quantity of foliage, winter and summer. These advantages render it one of the very best grasses for the South, both for grazing (being evergreen) and for hay, admitting of being cut twice a year. It is probably the best winter grass that can be obtained.

It will make twice as much hay as Timothy, and containing a greater quantity of albuminoids and less of heat-producing principles, it is better adapted to the uses of the Southern farmer, while it exhausts the surface soil less, and may be grazed indefinitely, except after mowing. To make good hay it must be cut the instant it blooms, and after being cut must not get wet by dew or rain, which damages it greatly in quality and appearance.



Tall Meadow Oat Grass.

For green soiling, it may be cut four or five times with favorable seasons. In from six to ten days after blooming the seeds begin to ripen and fall; the upper ones first. It is, therefore, a little troublesome to save the seed. As soon as those at the top of the panicle ripen sufficiently to begin to drop, the heads should be cut off and dried, when the seeds will all thresh out readily and be matured. After the seeds are ripe and taken off, the long abundant leaves and stems are still green, and being mowed make good hay.

It may be sown in March or April, and mowed the same season; but for heavier yield it is better to sow in September or October. Along the more Southern belt, from the 31° parallel southward, it may be sown in November and onward till the middle of December. Whenever sown it is one of the most certain grasses to have a good catch. Not less than two bushels (28 pounds) per acre should be sown. Like Timothy on inhospitable soils, the roots may sometimes become bulbous. The average annual nutrition yielded by this grass in the Southern belt is probably twice as great as in Pennsylvania and other Northern States.

BERMUDA GRASS.*Cynodon dactylon.*

Almost everybody living in this section of the country knows this grass; it is planted as a Lawn grass, and nothing will stand the sun better, or will make a prettier carpet, when kept short, than this grass. It is also very valuable as a pasture and hay grass. It is only lately that we have been able to obtain the seed of this grass, which heretofore had to be propagated by the roots. Six pounds will sow an acre. Should be planted in the spring, but can also be sown later. Under the most favorable circumstances it takes from 60 to 90 days to sprout; requires damp weather and hot sun; but when once up it grows very rapidly.

RESCUE GRASS.*Ceratochloa australis* or *Bromus Shraderei*.

It is an annual winter grass. It varies in the time of starting growth. We have seen it ready for mowing the first of October, and furnish frequent cuttings till April. Again, it may not start before January, nor be ready to cut till February. This depends upon the moisture and depression of temperature. When once started, its growth, after successive cuttings or grazings, is very rapid. It is tender, very sweet, and stock eat it greedily. It makes also a good hay. It produces an immense quantity of leaves. On loose soil some of it may be pulled out by animals grazing it. We have seen it bloom as early as November when the season has favored it, and no grazing or cutting were permitted. Oftener it makes little start before January. But whether late or early starting, it may be



Rescue Grass.

grazed or mowed frequently, until April, it still will mature seed. It has become naturalized in limited portions of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama and perhaps other States. It is a very pretty grass in all its stages; and especially so when the culms, two or three feet high, are gracefully bending the weight of the diffuse panicle with its many pedicelled flattened spikelets, each an inch or more long and with twelve to sixteen flowers.

We would not, however, advise sowing this grass on poor land with the expectation of getting a remunerative return. It tillers abundantly under favorable conditions.

JAPAN CLOVER.

Lespedeza Striata.

There is now so much inquiry about this plant, so much confusion, lack of knowledge and confounding with or mistaking for it another worthless species, and also the same errors in regard to a small genuine clover, that it is deemed proper to give some correct information on the subject.

HISTORY.

To botanists this plant has been known for many generations in its native habit in China and other eastern parts of Asia. Finding its way to Japan it encountered congenial climate and soil, and rapidly spread over the entire country occupying all waste places, which it has continued to possess and improve for much more than a century. Here as on the continent it was of dwarfish habit and received a name indicative of the fact.

Finally, a few seeds, arriving in the United States, germinated, contested a few feet of soil with other native and exotic plants that had long pre-occupied the land.

It gained strength and increased in yield of seed till becoming somewhat abundant, it commenced its westward invasion, simultaneously extending its conquests northward and southward, firmly holding all conquered territory. Since 1870 its strides westward have been immense. It now extends from the Atlantic seaboard across the Mississippi, and its outposts are pushed far towards the western border of Texas.

On rich soil it doffs the dwarf and dons the tree-style, justifying the American name of "bush clover," sending its long tap roots deep down in the subsoil and its stem two to three feet up into the light and air, with its many branches thickly set with leaves, inviting tooth and blade.

It subdues broom grass and holds equal contest with Bermuda grass; in some localities one yielding, in other spots both maintain equal possession; or one year one may seem to rule, and the next year the other.

VALUE.

On sands, gravels, or denuded clay hill tops no other plant known to me is so valuable for grazing. Taking a succession of ten years, the same assertion would not be far out of the way for rich lands while few forage plants on these would yield so much or so valuable hay.

The analysis of red clover gives 16 percent. albuminoids and 41 carbohydrates. The average of two analysis of Japan clover gives 15.85 albuminoids and 56 carbohydrates, placing it above red clover in nutritive value.

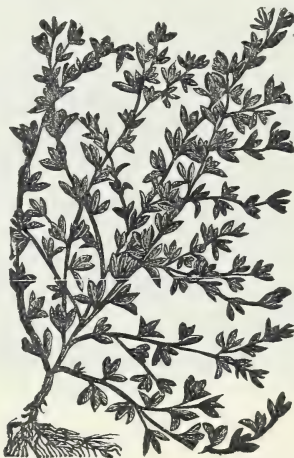
PRODUCT OF HAY.

On medium to good land it ranges from one to three tons per acre; and this may be obtained after having during the summer harvested from the same land a good crop of grain and straw.

QUALITY.

Some of our farmers who have been mowing *Lespedeza striata* for five or ten years, regard it

as the soundest, best, most wholesome and palatable hay they ever used. These mowings have ranged from two to three hundred tons on a single farm in one season. Yet no complaint as to quality, or relish of animals for it, or as to its nutritive value and good effect on the stock has ever reached us. Those who have used it longest and in largest quantities and kept animals—cattle, sheep, horses and mules—in best condition, commend it most.



Japan Clover.

SEEDING.

A measured half bushel of seed per acre may be sown broadcast the first week in March south of parallel 32° of latitude, a few days later as we proceed northward for each degree or two. Sown in the Fall or Winter it springs up, but freezes often throw it out and destroy it. As already stated, it germinates and grows well on land in any condition, if the surface is not so loose as to let the seed sink too deep. When land has been prepared for or sown in grain, the winter rains put it in about the best condition for growing this plant for heavy crops of hay.

For price, see price list.

BURR CLOVER.

Medicago Macculata.

This variety of Clover was brought from Chili to California and thence to the States under the name of California Clover. It is often taken for Lucerne, which name is wrongly applied. The Burr Clover has only two or three yellow blossoms in each cluster,

while the Lucerne has many blue blossoms in an elongated head. It furnishes good grazing from February till April or May. It is also good for hay. As there is no way of removing the seeds from the pods of Spotted Medick, it is necessary to sow the burr like pods, say one-half bushel per acre. The planting should be done early in the fall, so the pods may have time to rot and release the seed. Should be covered very lightly.



Giant Beggar Weed.

GIANT BEGGAR WEED.

One of the most valuable of all forage plants; has been extensively planted these few years past, and has given entire satisfaction. Its special features are:

- 1st. Restoring worn out land.
 - 2d. Is an annual, when once established it requires no further attention.
 - 3d. Is easily eradicated when desired.
 - 4th. Requires no cultivation.
 - 5th. Is relished by all forage grazing stock.
 - 6th. Does not interfere with the growing of other crops, and is sown like oats.
- Six pounds will plant an acre.

Steckler Co.'s Mixed Lawn Grass.

For lawns of any extent we recommend this our best mixture. We have combined all the most suitable varieties that are necessary for making a beautiful lawn. It is the best proportioned mixture of grasses in the South. Three bushels to acre.

Steckler Co.'s Grass Seed Mixtures

For meadows and pastures. No. 1, for light soils; No. 2, for heavy soils; No. 3, for shady soils. When ordering please state condition of soil and location.

Steckler Co.'s Special Hog Pasture Mixture—Makes one of the best pastures for hogs.

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LETTER ON THE VALUE OF THE RYE CROP.

VALUE OF THE RYE CROP.—The letter below was written to Mr. Richard Frotscher of New Orleans, the well known seedsman, by Mr. H. Wilkinson, manager of Poplar Grove Plantation, Port Allen E. Baton Rouge Parish, La.

My Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiry as to our success with Rye during the past five years, I would say that we are very much pleased with it. Its great value for winter pasturage cannot be too highly recommended, and we believe it would be much more extensively planted, were the benefits to be derived from a winter pasture more generally considered. Failures to get a good stand of this grain are frequently reported, but if a thorough investigation could be made as to the cause of these failures, we believe that want of proper preparation of the land would be the prime reason. We have never failed to get a full stand from 1½ bushels to the acre, planted at time between the 10th of September and 20th of October, and we believe could be successfully planted later, but would not be grown enough to turn stock on at the

time our native grasses begin to dry up, which in this latitude is usually about November 15th. Its germination was much delayed by the extreme drought of last fall but after the first shower near the end of October, it sprang up uniformly, and at the end of November it was ready for pasturage.

If the date for planting can be fixed, we would advise that plowing the land be deferred until that time, October 20th, as during the long spell of dry weather we are apt to have during the fall, freshly plowed land is apt to bake rapidly and become very cloddy. Everything ready, we would advise that the land be deeply plowed, harrowed at once, and the sower or seeder immediately follow the harrow. The covering should follow at once for two reasons: 1st, to prevent the seed from being picked up by birds; and 2d, to get them in moist land. The covering should not be effected with any ordinary harrow, but should be done with a drag made of two boards fitted to two or more cross pieces in the reverse position of weather

boards on a house. This inexpensive implement dragged over the land crushes small clods, covers the seed sufficiently, and levels the ground very uniformly, giving it a good surface drainage and preventing the washing away of seeds by small trenches or gullies.

We have paid little attention to any of the spring or summer grasses, as our native Bermuda, Crab Grass, White Clover and Pea vines afford good summer forage and pasturage. Nothing that we have tried has been as satisfactory as the Rye for winter pasturage, and we will not plant anything else for that purpose. Any planter who has from 25 to 100 mules to feed will find their condition from December 1st to April 1st much improved by a few hours grazing each week on a Rye patch

from five to twenty acres.

The Butter Plate both in the fullness and color of its contents offers the highest testimonials by its appearance to those whose land means limit them to an area not measured by acres.

We cannot speak of the relative merits of Northern and Southern grown seed, as we have not used any excepting those supplied by you, and we do not know where they came from. Confident that they were the best, we have planted every year with uniform good results. Any further information we can give on this subject will always be at your disposal. With kindest regards and wishes for a prosperous business season, followed by a bountiful harvest to your patrons,

H. WILKINSON.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST

OF THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF THE SORGHUM FAMILY,

SUITABLE FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.



Amber Sorghum.

Sorghum is planted for feeding stock during the spring and early summer. For this purpose it should be sown as early in spring as possible in drills about two to three feet apart; three or four quarts per acre. It makes excellent green fodder.

As a forage plant for early cutting, to be fed to stock, we do not think that anything is equal to the Amber Sorghum, such as we have been selling for years, imported from Kansas. After several cuttings, the branching varieties of Sorghum, also called Millo Maize, may be preferable, but more so for seed than forage. The Teosinte will give more fodder than any of the Sorghums. Some varieties not before described and rather new here are the following:

White Millo Maize, or Branching Dhouro, should be planted in four or five foot rows and two to three feet in the drills, according to the strength of the land. The cultivation is like corn. It gives an abundance of leaves and seed; the latter are good feed for fowls. We have dropped the Yellow Millo Maize, as fowls do not eat the seed as readily as the white. See Price List.

KAFFIR CORN.

Sorghum Kaffrorum.

This is a variety of Sorghum non-saccharine, and distinctly differing in habit of growth and other characteristics from all others of that class. The plant is low, stalks perfectly erect, the foliage is wide, alternating closing on either side of the stalks.

It does not stool from the root, but branches from the top joints; producing from two to four heads of grain from each stalk. The heads are long, narrow and perfectly erect, well filled with white grain, which at maturity is slightly flecked with red or reddish brown spots. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

The average height of growth on good strong land, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 feet; on thin land $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet. The stalk is stout, never blown about by winds, never tangles, and is always manageable, easily handled. A boy can gather the grain heads or the fodder. The seed heads grow from 10 to 12 inches in length, and product of grain on good land easily reaches 50 to 60 bushels per acre.

It has the quality common to many Sorghums of resisting drought. If the growth is checked for want of moisture, the plant waits for rain, and then at once resumes the processes, and in the most disastrous seasons has not failed so far to make its crop. On very thin and worn lands it yields paying crops of grain and forage, even in dry seasons in which corn has utterly failed on the same lands.

The whole stalk, as well as the blades, cures into excellent fodder, and in all stages of its growth is available for green feed, cattle, mules and horses being equally fond of it, and its quality is not surpassed by any other known variety. If cut down to the ground two or more shoots spring from the root, and the growth is thus maintained until checked by frost.

The Kaffir Corn may be planted in the latter part of March or early in April. It bears earlier planting than other Millets or Sorghums. It should be put in rows not over three feet apart, even on the best land, and it bears thicker planting than any other variety of Sorghum; should be massed in the drill on good land, for either green or forage purposes, and also on thin land if forage mainly is desired. No plant can equal it for quality and quantity of grain and forage on thin lands. Use 3 to 5 pounds of seed per acre. See price list.

TEOSINTE.

Reana or Euchloena luxurians.

One of the most luxuriant growing forage plants introduced, of South American origin, and one which in point of growth and amount of nourishing foliage excels any other forage plant known.

In good soil and with proper cultivation it will throw up from 15 to 30 stalks on one plant to a height of from 10 to 12 feet, densely covered with foliage.

In order to be successful with Teosinte, it should be sown in drills as early as the beginning of March as it takes generally from 14 to 20 days before the seed germinates. In this manner a good stand may be had at the beginning of April.

For green fodder, Teosinte may be cut three or four times during the season, but then it should not be allowed to grow any taller than three or four feet.

In cutting it is advisable to cut it clean to the ground, as this will insure a heavier growth than when cut too high. Teosinte in its own native country is a perennial, but with us it is invariably killed during winter and may, therefore, be considered an annual.

The seed, which we have on hand, is imported, as in our climate it will never produce any. Price per lb., \$1.00; ¼ lb., 30c.; 1 oz., 10c.

DHOURO, or EGYPTIAN CORN.

Sorghum Vulgare.

This is a well known cereal. It produces a large quantity of seed, of which fowls and animals are fond. Can also be sown broadcast for soiling, or in drills for fodder and seed. If sowed in drills, one peck of seed per acre is ample. If sown broadcast, one bushel per acre. For grain, the stalks should not be nearer than 10 inches in the drill, but if to be cut repeatedly for soiling, it is better to sow quite thickly in the hills. Seed should not be sown too early, and covered from one-half to one inch. If too much rain in the spring, the seed will not come well; they require more heat than the other Sorghums.

RURAL BRANCHING SORGHUM or MILLO MAIZE.

Produces the seed heads upright in a vertical position, while the others are drooping. The seeds are smaller but will keep longer than the other varieties. The stalk grows very large and produces a good many large leaves. It suckers and tillers more and more the oftener it is cut. It exceeds greatly in yield of green fodder any of the familiar fodder plants, except the "Teosinte." It should be planted exclusively in the drills four feet apart, 18 to 20 inches in the drills.

BROOM CORN.

Can be planted the same as corn; put the hills closer together in the row. Six quarts will plant an acre.

JOHNSON GRASS.

Sorghum Halapense.

This has been called Cuba grass, Egyptian grass, Means grass, Alabama and Guinea grass. It seems pretty well agreed now, however, to call it Johnson grass, and leave the name Guinea grass for the *Panicum jumentorum*, to which it properly belongs.

It is true that in Mr. Howard's pamphlet, as well as in many periodicals and books, and in letters and common usage, this grass has been far more generally called Guinea grass than the true Guinea grass itself, thus causing vast confusion. It is, therefore, assuredly time to call each by its right name. Johnson grass is perennial and has cane-like roots, or more properly, underground stems, from the size of a goose-quill to that of the little finger. These roots are tender, and hogs are fond of and thrive on them in winter. The roots literally fill the ground near the surface, and every joint is capable of developing a bud. Hence the grass is readily propagated from the root cutting. It is also propagated from the seeds, but not always so certainly; for in some localities many faulty seed are produced, and in other places no seeds are matured. Before sowing the seeds, therefore, they should be tested, as should all grass seeds indeed, in order to know what proportion will germinate, and thus what quantity per acre to sow. One bushel of a good sample of this seed is sufficient for one acre of land.

The leaf, stalk and panicle of this grass resemble those of other sorghums. It grows on any land where corn will grow; and like the latter, the better the land the heavier the crop. On rich land the culms obtain a size of over half an inch in diameter, and a height of seven feet. It should be cut while tender, and then all live stock are fond of it, for a few weeks are sufficient to render it so coarse and hard that animals refuse it, or eat sparingly.

A few testimonials are here quoted to give an idea of the productiveness and value of this plant. In a letter published in the Rural Carolinian for 1874, Mr. N. B. Moore, who had for more than forty years grown crops, speaks of this grass under the name of Guinea grass:

"My meadow consists of one hundred acres of alluvial land near Augusta. * * * In winter I employ but four men, who are enough to work my packing press; in summer, when harvesting, double that number. In autumn I usually scarify both ways with sharp, steel-toothed harrows, and sow over the stubble a peck of red clover per acre, which with volunteer vetches, comes off about the middle of May. The second yield of clover is uniformly eaten up by grasshoppers. The top roots remain to fertilize the then coming Guinea grass, which should be cut from two to three feet high, * * * On such land as mine it will afford three or four cuttings if the season is propitious. I use an average of five tons of gypsum soon after the first cutting, and about the same quantity of the best commercial fertilizer, in March and April. * * * The grass, which is cut before noon, is put up with horse sulky rakes, in cocks, before sun-down."

Mr. Moore's income from this field was from seven thousand to ten thousand dollars a year.

Note.—Recognizing all the above, we would say, that great care must be taken not to sow this grass near cultivated lands. If done so, it should not be allowed to go to seed, as the wind will blow them off from the stalks, and when it gets among cane or other crops it causes a great deal of trouble. It is almost impossible to get it out of the land.

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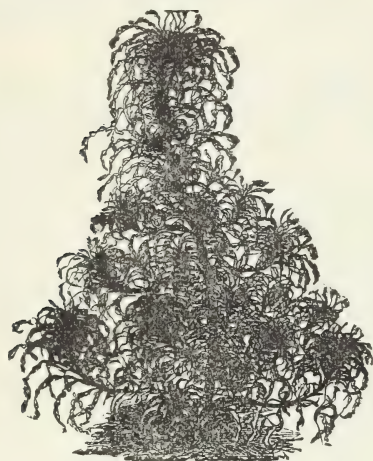
FLOWER SEEDS.

The following list of Flower seeds is not very large, but it contains all which is desirable and which will do well in the Southern climate. We import them from one of the most celebrated growers in Prussia, and they are of the best quality. There are very few or no flower seeds raised in this country, and Northern houses, which publish large lists and catalogues, get them from just the same source as ourselves; but they, on an average, sell much higher than we do. Some varieties, which are biennial in Europe or North, flower here the first season; in fact, if they do not they generally do not flower at all, as they usually are destroyed by the continued long heat of summer. Some kinds grow quicker here and come to a greater perfection than in a more Northern latitude.

Flower seeds require a little more care in sowing than the vegetable seeds. The ground should be well pulverized and light enough not to bake after a rain. Some of the more delicate and finer varieties are better sown in boxes or seed pans, where they can be better handled and protected from hard rains or cold weather, the other kinds do not transplant well, and are better sown at once where they are to remain, or a few seeds may be sown in small pots to facilitate transplanting into the garden without disturbing the plants, when large enough. Some have very fine seeds, which the mere pressing of the hand or spade to the soil will cover; others may be covered one-fourth of an inch, according to their size. Watering should be done carefully, and if not done with a syringe, a watering pot, where the holes of the spout are very fine, should be used.

By setting the plants out, or sowing the seeds in the border, consideration should be taken of the height, so that the taller varieties may be in the middle and the dwarf kinds on the edge of the bed.

The seeds are put up in 5c. and 10c. packages, 15 and 20 packages for one dollar, except a few rare or costly kinds, where the price is noted. All flower seeds in packages are mailed free of postage to the purchaser. Where there is more than one color, we generally import them mixed, as we find that most of our customers do not wish to purchase six packages or more, of one variety in order to get all the colors. One package of Asters, Zinnia, Phlox, Chinese Pink, German Stocks, Petunia, Portulaca, and others, will always contain an equal mixture of the best colors.



Amaranthus Salicifolius, Fountain Plant.

Althea Rosea. Hollyhock. This flower has been much improved of late years, and is very easily cultivated. Can be sown from October till April. Very hardy; from four to six feet high.

Alyssum Maritimum. Sweet Alyssum. Very free flowering plants, about six inches



Althea Rosea.

high, with white flowers; very fragrant. Sow from October till April.

Antirrhinum majus. Snapdragon. Choice mixed. Showy plant of various col-

ors. About two feet high. Should be sown early if perfect flowers are desired. Sow from October till March.



Trufant's Pæony Flowered Aster.

Aster. Queen Margaret. German Quilled. Perfect double quilled flower, of all shades, from white to dark purple crimson. One and a half feet high.

Aster. Trufant's Pæony-Flowered Perfection. Large double pæony-shaped flowers, of fine mixed colors one of the best varieties. Two feet high; sow from December till March. Asters should be sown in a box or in pots, and kept in a green-house,



German Quilled Aster.

or near a window; when large enough, transplant into the border. Take a shovel of compost and mix with the ground before planting. Put three to four plants together and they will show better. They can be cultivated in pots.



Amaranthus Caudatus.



Adonis Autumnalis.



Amaranthus Tricolor.

Adonis autumnalis. Flos Adonis, or Pheasant's Eye. Showy crimson flower of long duration. One foot high. Sow from November till April.

Amaranthus caudatus. Love Lies Bleeding. Long red racemes with blood red flowers. Very graceful; three feet high.

Amaranthus tricolor. Three-colored Amaranth. Very showy; cultivated on account of its leaves, which are green, yellow and red. Two to three feet high.

Amaranthus bicolor. Two-colored Amaranth. Crimson and green variegated foliage; good for edging. Two feet high.

Amaranthus Salicifolius. Fountain Plant. Rich colored foliage, very graceful. Five to six feet high. All varieties of Amaranthus should be sown from February to June.

Aquilegia. Calumbine. A showy and beautiful flower of different colors; two feet high. Sow from October till March. Should be sown early if flowers are wished; if sown late will not bloom till next season.

Balsamina Hortensis. Lady Slipper. A well known flower of easy culture. Requires a good ground to produce double flowers.

Balsamina. Improved Camelia-flowered. Very double and beautiful colors. The strain which we offer of this variety is very fine; but to have them perfect they should not be sown too soon. In rich ground and during dry weather they require plenty of water.

Balsamina camelia flora alba. Pure white flowers, used for bouquets; about two feet high. Sow from February till August.

Bellis Perennis. Daisy. Finest double mixed variety; four inches high. From October till January.

Browallia elata major. A free blooming plant of about 12 inches in height, with very showy dark blue flowers. If sown in March it will flower all summer, but can also be sown in November, potted and kept

under glass, where it will begin to bloom in the latter part of December and continue all winter.

Begonia tuberosa. A very thankful green-house plant with tuberous roots and large showy pink, white or red flowers. It is of easy culture and can be kept out of doors in a half shady place after the 15th of April. Sow from October till March in flower pots. Price, per packet, 25 cents.



Double Daisy.

Begonia Rex. A beautiful and showy green-house foliage plant of easy culture. Will do well out of doors during summer months, but requires a shady place. Sow like above. Price, per packet, 25 cents.

Cacalia coccinea. Scarlet Tassel Flower. A profuse flowering plant, with tassel-shaped flowers in cluster; one and a half feet. Sow February till May.

Calendula Officinalis. Pot Marigold. A plant which, properly speaking, belongs to the aromatic herbs, but sometimes culti-



Cyclamen Persicum.

vated for the flowers, which vary in different shades of yellow; one and a half feet high. From January till April.

Canna indica. Indian Shot. Handsome foliage plants with large spikes of bright crimson, scarlet, bright yellow, orange and spotted flowers of great attraction.

As Cannas grow well in our climate we have concluded to add them to our list of Flower seeds, considering them a good acquisition to our already large collection. Sow in boxes or flower pots from November to March. If sown in November they must be kept in a cold frame over winter. Price per package, 10 cents.

Celosia cristata. Dwarf Cock's Comb. Well known class of flowers which are very ornamental, producing large heads of crimson and yellow flowers; one to two feet high. Sow from February till August.

Cheiranthus Cheiri. Wall Flower. This flower is highly esteemed in some parts of Europe, but does not grow very perfectly here, and seldom produces the large spikes of double flowers which are very fragrant. Two feet high. November till March.

Campanula Speculum. Bell Flower, or Venus' Looking Glass. Free flowering plants of different colors, from white to

dark blue; one foot high. Sow December till March.

Centaurea cyanus. Bottle Pink. A hardy annual of easy culture; of various colors; two feet high.

Centaurea suaveolens. Yellow, Sweet Sultan. December till April.

Cineraria hybrida. A beautiful green house plant. Seed should be sown in October or November, in flower pots and they will flower in spring. Must be kept in a greenhouse. Per package, 25 cents.

Cineraria Maritima. A handsome border plant, which is cultivated on account of its silvery white leaves. Stands our summer well.

Coleus. A well known and beautiful bedding plant which can be easily propagated by seeds which produce different shades of colored plants.

Cyclamen Persicum. Alpine Violet. A green-house plant with tuberous or rather bulbous roots, blooming abundantly, being possessed of very ornamental foliage and of easy culture, it should not be missing in any collection of green-house plants. Sow



Cosmos Bipinnata Hybrida



Aquilegia, or Columbine.



Cheiranthus Cheiri.



Dianthus Chinensis, Double.



Centaurea Cyanus.



Dianthus Barbatus.



Celosia Cristata.



Balsamina Camelia-Flowered.



Calendula Officinalis.

in August and September in pots, transplant in small pots when large enough, and keep either in green-house or a room near the window, and give plenty of light and air. Keep bulbs dry during summer. Price, per packet, 25 cts.

Correopsis. (Calleopsis.) Bright Eye Daisy. Handsome free blooming plants, of the easiest culture; two to three feet high, with yellow and brown daisy-like flowers. December to March.

Chrysanthemum tricolor (carinatum.) Summer Chrysanthemum. Showy summer bloomers of different colors, 12 to 15 inches high. If grouped together they have a pleasing effect. Sow in March and April.

Cosmos bipinnata hybrida. A very showy annual similar in shape to the Bright Eye Daisy or Correopsis, but taller and more brilliant in color. Being a native of Mexico it is well adapted to our climate and will bloom here almost the entire summer, but principally in the fall and early winter.

There are many different varieties of Cosmos, or as some botanists have it Cosmeas, but the principal and most suitable for our climate is *Cosmos bipinnata* in different shades and varieties. Of late this species of plants, although not a novelty, has become quite a favorite among the most of our flower-loving ladies, and therefore we have added it to our already large collection of Flower seed. Price, per packet, 10 cts.

Dianthus Barbatus. Sweet William. A well known plant, which has been much improved of late years. Their beautiful colors make them very showy. Should be sown early otherwise they will not flower the first spring; one and a half feet high. October till April.

Dianthus Chinensis. Chinese Pink. A beautiful class of annuals of various colors, which flower very profusely in early spring and summer; 1 foot high; from October to April.

Dianthus Heddewiggi. Japan Pink. This is the most showy of any of the annual pinks. The flowers are very large and of brilliant colors; one foot high. Sow from October till April.

Dianthus plumaris. Border Pink. A fragrant pink used for edging. The flowers are tinged, generally pink or white with a dark eye. Does not flower the first year; two feet high. Sow from January till April.

Dianthus caryophyllus. Carnation Pink. This is a well known and highly esteemed class of flowers. They are double, of different colors, and very fragrant; can be sown either in fall or spring; should be shaded during midsummer and protected from hard rains; three to four feet high. November till April.

Dianthus Picotee. Finest hybrids. Stage flowers saved from a collection of over 500 named varieties; per package, 50 cts.



Dianthus caryophyllus, Margaritae robustus, fl. pl. Semi-high double Margaret Carnations. This beautiful pink originated in Italy. It is of a dwarfish habit, grows from 12 to 15 inches high; the stalks are exceedingly strong, and therefore need no support. The flowers are much variegated, occasionally producing yellow ones. What makes this variety remarkable is that it flowers after four months from the time of sowing the seed, and produces about 80 per cent. of double flowers, unlike other Carnations, which are biennial and only bloom the second year.

Dianthus pumila. Early dwarf flowering Carnation. If sown early, this variety will flower the first season. They are quite dwarfish and flower very profusely. November till April.

Delphinium Imperialis, fl. pl. Imperial flowering Larkspur. Very handsome variety of symmetrical form. Mixed colors; bright red, dark blue and red striped; 1½ feet high.

Delphinium ajacis. Rocket Larkspur. Mixed colors; very showy; two and a half feet.

*Cactalia Coccinea.**Delphinium Chinensis.**Dianthus Caryophyllus.**Centaurea Suavolens.*

Early Dwarf Double Carnation Pink.



Purple Globe Amaranth.

*Dianthus Picotee.**Dianthus Heddewiggli.*



Blue Grove Love.



Double Matricaria.



Nigella Damascena.

Delphinium Chinensis. Dwarf China Larkspur. Mixed colors; very pretty; one foot high. November till April.

NOTE—None of the Delphiniums or Larkspurs transplant well, and are better sown at once where they are intended to remain.

Dahlia. Large flowering Dahlia. Seed sown in the spring will flower by June. Very pretty colors are obtained from seed, the semi-double or single ones can be pulled up as they bloom; but those seeds which are saved from the double varieties will produce a good percentage of double flowers. February till June.

Eschscholtzia Californica. California Poppy. A very free flowering plant, good for masses. Does not transplant well. One foot high. December till April.

Gaillardia Lorentziana. Two-colored Gaillardia. Very showy plants which continue to flower for a long time. Flowers red, bordered with orange yellow. One and a half feet high. January till April.

Gomphrena alba and purpurea. White and Crimson Bachelor Button or Globe Amaranth. Well known variety of flowers; very early and free flowering; continue to flower for a long time. Two feet high. From February till August.

Geranium Zonale. Zonale Geranium. Seed saved from large flowering varieties of different colors; should be sown in seed pans, and when large enough transplanted into pots, where they can be left or transplanted in spring into the open ground.

Geranium pelargonium. Large flowering Pelargonium. Spotted varieties, 25 cents per package.

Geranium odoratissima. Apple scented Geranium. Cultivated on account of its fragrant leaves; 25 cents per package. Both of these kinds are pot plants, and require shade during hot weather. Should be sown during fall and winter.

Heliotropium. Mixed varieties with dark and light shaded flowers. A well-known plant, esteemed for the fragrance of

its flowers, which are produced during the whole summer in great profusion. This plant is generally propagated by cutting, but can also be raised from seed. Should be sown in a hot bed if sown early.

Helichrysum monstrosum album. White Everlasting Flower. Very showy double flowers. One and a half feet high.

Helichrysum monstrosum rubrum. Red Everlasting Flower. Very ornamental. One and a half feet high. December till April. Does not transplant well.

Helianthus fl. pl. Double Flowering Sunflower. A well known plant, with showy yellow flowers, the double is often cultivated in the flower garden. The single varieties are cultivated mostly for the seed. They are said to be anti-malarious. Four feet high. February till May.

Iberis amara. White Candytuft. A well known plant raised a good deal by florists for bouquets. Can be sown at different times to have a succession of flowers. One foot high.

Iberis umbellata rosea. Purple Candytuft. One foot. October till April.

Linum grandiflorum rubrum. Scarlet Flax. A very pretty plant for masses or borders, with bright scarlet flowers, dark in the centre. One foot. January till April.

Lobelia erinus. Lobelia. A very graceful plant with white and blue flowers, well adapted to hanging baskets or borders. Half foot. October till March.

Lychnis chalconica. Lychnis. Fine plants with scarlet, white and rose colored flowers. Two feet. December till April.

Mathiola annua. Ten weeks stocks. This is one of the finest annuals in cultivation. Large flowers of all colors, from white to dark blue or crimson. Should be sown in pots or pans, and when large enough transplanted into rich soil. One and a quarter feet. October till March.

Mesembryanthemum crystallinum. Ice Plant. Neat plant with icy looking

foliage. It is of spreading habit. Good for baskets or beds. One foot. February till March.

Mimulus tigrinus. Monkey Flower. Showy flowers of yellow and brown. Should be sown in a shady place. Does not transplant well. Half foot. December till March.

Matricaria capensis. Double Matricaria. White double flowers, resembling



Scabiosa Nana.

the Daisy, but smaller, are fine for bouquets, blooms nearly the whole summer. Two feet. December till March.

Mimosa pudica. Sensitive Plant. A curious and interesting plant which folds up its leaves when touched. One foot. February till March.

Mirabilis jalapa. Marvel of Peru. A well known plant of easy culture; producing flowers of various colors. It forms a



Enothera Lamarckiana.

root which can be preserved from one year to another. Three feet. February till June.

Myosotis palustris. Forget-me-not. A fine little plant, with small, blue, star-like flowers. Should have a moist, shady situation. Does not succeed so well here as

in Europe, of which it is a native. Half foot high. December till March.

Nemophila insignis. Blue Grove Love. Plants of easy culture, very pretty and profuse bloomers. Bright blue with white centre. One foot high.

Nemophila maculata. Large white flowers, spotted with violet. One foot high December till April.



Portulaca.

Nigella damascena. Love in a Mist. Plants of easy culture, with light blue flowers. Does not transplant well. One foot high. December till April.

Nierembergia gracilis. Nierembergia. Nice plants with delicate foliage, and white flowers tinted with lilac. One foot high. November till April.

Oenothera Lamarckiana. Evening Primrose. Showy, large yellow flowers. Two feet high. November till April.



Tagetes Erecta.

Papaver Somniferum. Double flowering Poppy. Of different colors; very showy.

Papaver ranunculus Flowered. Double fringed flowers, very showy. Cannot be transplanted. Two feet high. October till March.

Petunia hybrida. Petunia. Splendid mixed hybrid varieties. A very decorative plant of various colors, well known to almost every lover of flowers. Plants are of spreading habit; about one foot high. January till May.

Phlox Drummondii. Drummond Phlox. One of the best and most popular annuals in cultivation. Their various colors and length of flowering, with easy culture, make them favorites with every one. All



Lychnis Chalcedonica.



Mathiola Annua.



Ice Plant.



Geranium Pelargonium.



Lobelia Erinus.



Heliotropium.

fine colors mixed; one foot high. December till April.

Phlox Drummondii grandiflora, Stellata Splendens. This is admitted to be the richest colored and most effective of all large flowered Phloxes. It combines all the good qualities of the Splendens, with the addition of a clearly defined, pure white star, which contrasts strikingly with the vivid crimson of the flowers.

Phlox Drummondii grandiflora alba. Pure white, some with purple or violet eyes.

Portulaca. A small plant of great beauty, and of the easiest culture. Does best in a well exposed situation, where it has plenty of sun. The flowers are of various colors, from white to bright scarlet and crimson. The plant is good for edging vases or pots; or where large plants are kept in tubs, the surface can be filled with this neat little genus of plants. Half foot high. February till August.

Portulaca grandiflora, fl. pl. Double Portulaca. The same variety of colors with semi-double and double flowers; half foot high. February till August.

Primula veris. Cowslip. An herbaceous plant of various colors, highly esteemed in Europe. Half foot high. December till April.

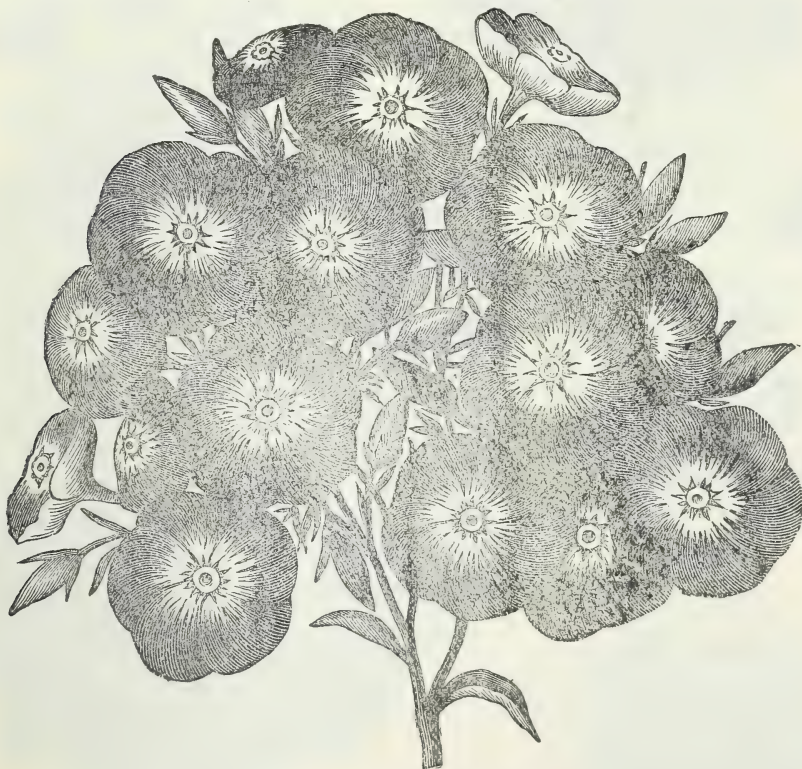
Primula Chinensis. Chinese Primrose. A green-house plant which flowers profusely and continues to bloom for a long time; should be sown early to insure the plant flowering well. Different colors mixed, per package, 25 cents. One and a half feet high. October till February.

Pyrethrum aurea. Golden Feather. The flowers resemble Asters. It has bright yellow leaves which make it very showy as a border if massed with plants such as Coleus, etc.

Reseda odorata grandiflora. Sweet Mignonette. A fragrant plant with large spikes of yellowish red flowers and a favorite with everybody. Fifteen inches high. December till April.

Scabiosa nana. Dwarf Mourning Bride. Plants of double flowers of various colors. One foot high. December till April.

Saponaria calabrica. Soapwort. A very free flowering annual, of easy culture,



Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora



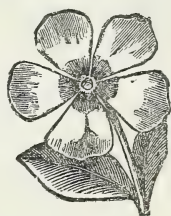
Geranium Zonale.



Papaver Ranunculus Flowered.



Primula Veris.



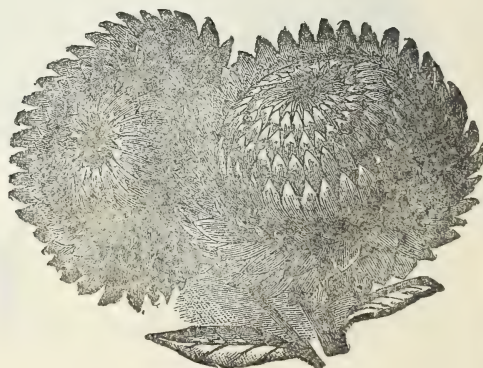
Vinca Rosea and Alba.



Petunia Hybrida.



Gaillardia Bicolor.



Helichrysum Monstrosum Album.

resembles somewhat in leaves the Sweet William. One and a half feet high. December till April.

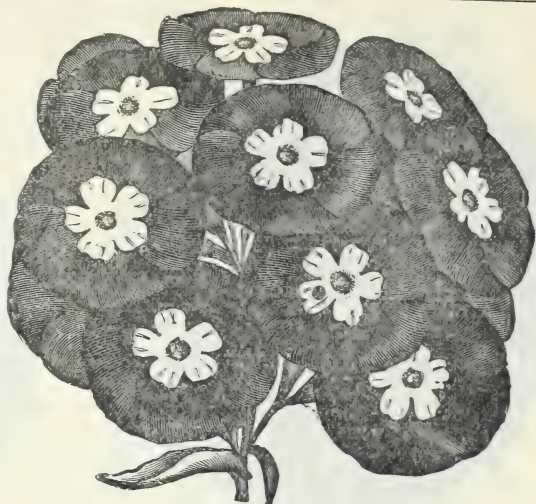
Salvia Splendens. Scarlet Salvia or Red Flowering Sage. A pot or green-house plant, but which can be grown as an annual, as it flowers freely from seed the first year. Two to three feet high. February till April.

Silene Ameria. Lobel's Catch-fly. A free blooming plant of easy culture; flowers almost anywhere; red and white. One and a half feet high.

Tagetes erecta. African or Tall growing Marigold. Very showy annuals for borders, with bright yellow flowers growing upright. Two and a half feet high.

Tagetes Patula. French or Dwarf Marigold. A very compact dwarf growing variety, covered with yellow and brown flowers. One and a half feet high. January till April.

Torenia Fournieri. A plant from Mexico of recent introduction, but which has become very popular in a short time. It stands the heat well, is well adapted to pot culture and makes one of the most valuable bedding plants we have. The flowers are of a sky blue color, with three



Phlox Drummondii Grandiflora Stellata Splendens.

spots of dark blue. The seeds are very fine and take a good while to germinate. It transplants very easy.

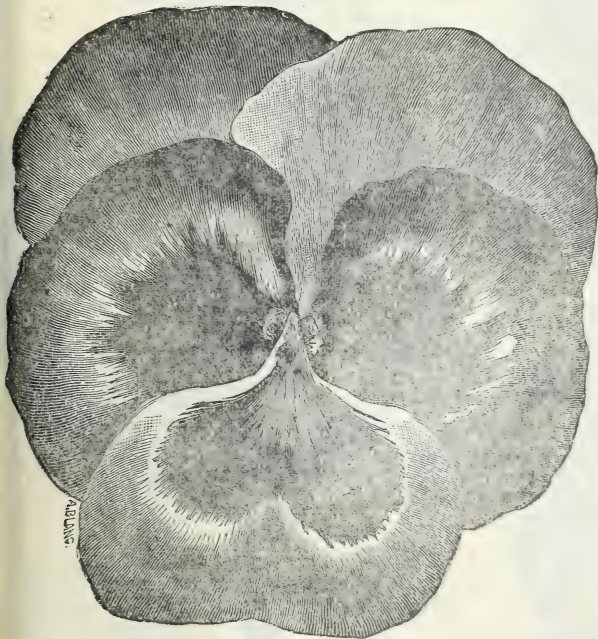
Verbena hybrida. Hybridized Verbena. A well known and favorite flower for borders. Their long flowering and great diversity of color make them valuable for every garden however small. All colors

mixed. One and a half feet high. January till April.

Verbena Striped Italian. These are beautiful striped kinds of all colors, with large eyes.

Verbena Candidissima. White Verbena. Pure white Verbena of more or less fragrance. One and a half feet high. January till April.

Vinca rosea and alba. Red and White Periwinkle.



Large Trimardeau Pansy.



Petunia Hybrida Double.



Double Zinnia.



Striped Italian Verbena.



Torenia Fournieri.



Choicest Large English Pansy.

Plants of shining foliage, with white and dark rose colored flowers, which are produced the whole summer and autumn. Two feet high. February till April.

Viola odorata. Sweet Violet. Well known edging plant, which generally is propagated by dividing the plants; but can



Hybridized Verbena.

also be raised from seed. Half foot high. Sow from January till March.

Viola tricolor maxima. Large flowering English Pansy. This is one of the finest little plants in cultivation for pots or the open ground. They are of endless col-



Double Portulaca.

Large Trimardeau Pansy. This is the largest variety in cultivation; the flowers are well formed, generally three spotted; quite distinct; the plants grow compact.

Non Plus Ultra. Benary's Elite Pansy. This new variety from Germany is the finest

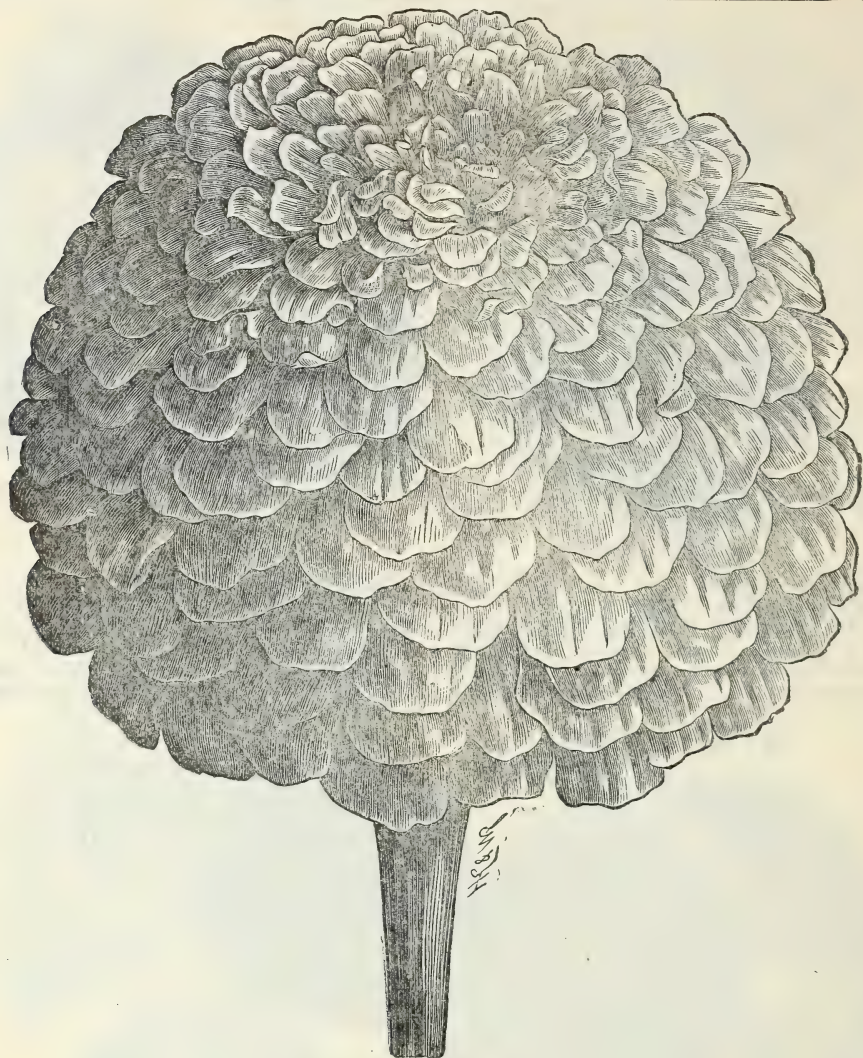
STECKLER'S GIANT ZINNIA

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J. STECKLER SEED
CO. LTD



ors and markings. When planted in the garden they will show better if planted in masses, and a little elevated above the level of the garden. Half foot high. October till March.

of all Pansies. Endowed with well-formed flowers in endless colors and shades; they form a valuable acquisition to our many varieties in cultivation, and should not be



Zinnia Elegans, Grandiflora Robusta Plenissima.

missing in any garden. Price, 10 cents per packet.

Cassier's Improved Pansy. A beautiful variety with large flowers of most perfect form, exquisite coloring and very compact growth. The flowers are generally five-spotted, but more distinctly marked than the Trimardeau. Price, 25 cents per packet.

Bugnot's Improved blotched Pansy. This new variety is certainly the handsomest of all the Pansies, and like the Odiers are five-blotted and generally yellow or white edged. The flowers are of the

most perfect form and beautiful coloring. This variety is one of the best and forms a fine acquisition to our already large collection. Price, per packet, 25c.

Zinnia elegans; fl. pl. Double Zinnia. Plants of very easy culture, flowering very profusely through the whole summer and fall; producing double flowers of all colors, almost as large as the flowers of a Dahlia. Three feet high. February till August.

Zinnia elegans pumila, fl. pl. Dwarf Double mixed. A new dwarf selection especially desirable. The compact, bushy plants



Reseda Odorata.

rarely grow over two feet high, and are covered with large flowers of great beauty.

Zinnia elegans grandiflora robusta plenissima. A new variety recently introduced here from Germany. The plants of this new class of showy and attractive annuals are of very robust growth and produce very large and extremely double flowers, measuring from 4 to 5 inches in diameter. The seeds we offer for sale come direct from the originator, and contain



Tagetes Patula.

about eight beautiful different colors, mostly very bright.

Steckler's Giant Zinnia. This new Zinnia is without doubt the largest and finest thus far introduced. It is a cross between the Elegans Pumila, fl. pl., and the Elegans grandiflora robusta varieties. The flower measures from tip to tip fully 6½ inches; half early, semi-high and perfectly double. Each package contains a fine selection of beautiful colors, 15c. per pkg.

:O:

CLIMBING PLANTS.

Antigonum Leptopus. Rosa Montana. One of the finest perennial climbers of rapid growth with long racemes of beautiful deep pink flowers. Being a native of Mexico, it is well adapted to our climate and will stand our most severe winters without any further protection than perhaps a slight cover of moss or straw. Sow in February or March in flower pots, and transplant into the open ground in May. Will

flower freely the first year. Without any doubt the finest climber for this section.

Aristolochia elegans. A new variety of the well known "*Dutchman's pipe*," (which, however, will not grow here); of vigorous growth and quite hardy in our climate. It is a profuse bloomer, bearing large flowers of a rich purple color with irregular branched markings of creamy white and golden yellow center with rich



Balloon Vine.



Climbing Cobaea

velvety purple. This plant is one of the most thankful of all climbers, blooming when quite young and continuing to do so the whole summer. Will stand our winter without protection. Sow in January and February in flower pots and transplant in open ground when large enough.

Benincasa cerifera. Wax Gourd. A strong growing vine with long shaped, dark crimson fruit, which looks very ornamental. It is used for preserves.



Mixed Thunbergia.

Cardiospermum. Balloon Vine. A quick growing climber, the seeds of which are in a pod, shaped like a miniature balloon, therefore the name.

Cobæa Scandens. Climbing Cobæa. Large purple bell-shaped flowers. Should be sown in a hot-bed and not kept too moist. Place the seed edgewise in the



Morning Glory.

ground. Twenty feet high. January till April.

Convolvulus major. Morning Glory. Well known vine with various handsomely colored flowers of easy culture. Grows almost anywhere. Ten feet high. February till July.

Cucurbita. Ornamental Gourd. Mixed varieties of Ornamental Gourds of different shapes and sizes. February till May.

Cucurbita Lagenaria dulcis. Sweet Gourd. A strong growing vine of which the young fruits are used like squash. February till April.

Dolichos Lablab. Hyacinth Beans. Free growing plant, with purple and white flowers. March till April.

Ipomæa Bona Nox. Large Flowering Evening Glory. A vine of rapid growth,



Hyacinth Beans.

with beautiful white flowers which open in the evening. Twenty feet high. February till June.

This is the Moon Flower advertised in Northern catalogues as a novelty, notwithstanding the fact that it has been known here for the past century.



Maurandia Barclayana.

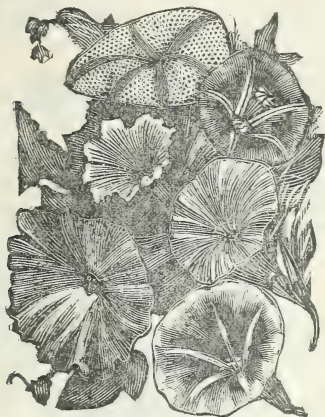
Ipomæa Quamoclit rosea. Red Cypress Vine. Very beautiful, delicate foliage of rapid growth, with scarlet star-shaped flowers.

Ipomæa Quamoclit alba. White Cypress Vine. The same as the Red variety.

Lathyrus odoratus. Sweet Peas. Beautiful flowers of all colors, very showy. Good for cut flowers. Six feet high. December till April.

Maurandia Barclayana. Mixed Maurandia. A slender growing vine of rapid growth. Rose, purple and white colors mixed. Ten feet high. February till April.

Mina Lobata. A showy plant from Mexico of the well known Ipomæa family, with beautiful spikes or racemes of yellow-



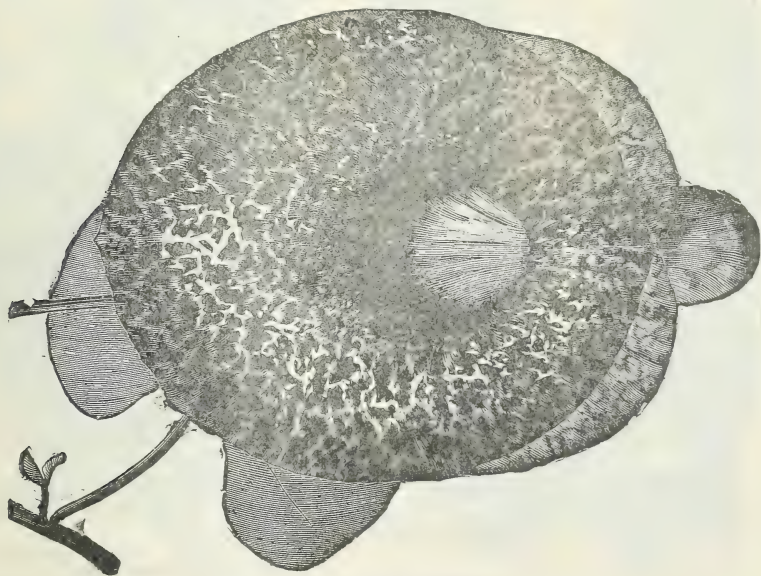
Giant Imperial Japanese Morning Glory.



Mina Lobata.

ish white flowers. The buds are at first of a bright red, but soon change to orange yellow and when in full bloom to a yellowish white, forming a fine contrast with the dense and luxuriant foliage. This plant does well in sunny situations and cannot be

surpassed for evening arbors, trellises, etc but is however sometimes affected by heavy and lasting summer showers. Should be sown early in order to get it to perfection, as it blooms only when fully grown. Price, per packet, 25c.



Aristolochia Elegans.

Giant Imperial Japanese Morning Glory. This is a type of the well known Morning Glory. The vines are of a strong and robust growth, attaining a height of from 30 to 40 feet. The foliage varies greatly, some plants having yellow or silvery foliage, while others are blotched and mottled; but the great charm of this wonderful introduction lies in the great beauty and gigantic size of the flowers, which often measure six inches across, and their great substance causes them to remain much longer in perfection than the ordinary type. They consist of many varieties, beautiful colors, and most wonderful shades and markings of exquisite beauty. They are of easy culture, succeeding well in any sunny position. Our seeds are imported direct from Japan, and contain the finest and best varieties that can be obtained.

Luffa acutangula. Dish Rag Vine, A very rapid growing vine of the Gourd family. When the fruit is dry, the fibrous substance, which covers the seeds, can be used as a rag. February till April.

Mamordica Balsamina. Balsam Apple. A climbing plant of very rapid growth, producing Cucumber-like fruits, with warts on them. They are believed to contain some medicinal virtues. They are put in jars with alcohol and are used as a dressing for cuts, bruises, etc.

Tropæolum majus. Nasturtium. Trailing plants with elegant flowers of different shades, mostly yellow and crimson, which are produced in great abundance. Four feet high. February till April.

Thunbergia. Mixed Thunbergia. Very ornamental vines, with yellow, bell-shaped flowers with dark eye. Six feet high. February till May.

BULBOUS ROOTS.

Anemones. Double-flowering. Planted and treated the same as the Ranunculus. They are of great varieties in color. Double Dutch, 30 cents per dozen.

Dahlias. Fine double-named varieties. Plants so well known for their brilliancy,

diversity of colors and profuse flowering qualities, that they require no recommendation. They can be planted from February till May, and thrive best in rich loamy soil. They should be tied up to stakes, which ought to be driven into the ground before or when planting the bulbs. To have them flower late in the season they should be planted late in the spring, and the flower buds nipped off when they appear; treated in this way they will produce perfect flowers during fall. Undivided roots, \$3 per dozen.

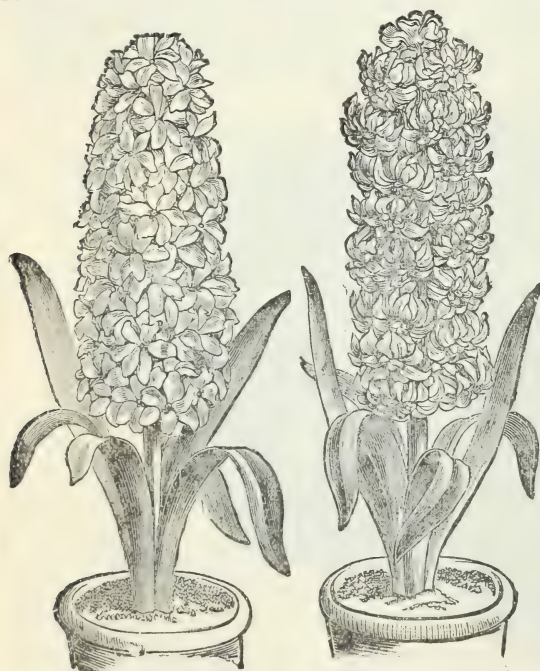
The roots we offer are of the very best type, having taken special pains to discard varieties which did not flower well here.

Gladiolus. Hybrid Gladiolus. One of the best summer flowering bulbs; they have been greatly improved of late years, and almost every color has been produced, tinged and blotched in all shades from delicate rose to dark vermilion. When planted at intervals during spring, they will flower at different times, but those that are planted earliest produce the finest flowers. The roots should be taken up in the fall.

Hybrids mixed, first choice (extra), 10 cents each; 75 cents per dozen.

Hybrids, white ground, first choice, 10 cents each.

Hybrids mixed 50c. per dozen.



Single Hyacinth.

Double Hyacinth.



Anemones.



Hybrid Gladiolus.



Dahlias.



Gloxinias.

Gloxinias. These are really bulbous green-house plants but they can be cultivated in pots and kept in a shady place in the garden, or window. They are very beautiful; color from white to dark violet and crimson. The leaves are velvety, and some varieties very large. They should be planted early in spring; require sandy ground and a good deal of moisture during flowering time. French Hybrids, strong bulbs, 20 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.



Lilium tigrinum fl. pl.

Hyacinths. (ROMAN.) For Florists' use, Roman Hyacinths are of great value, blossoming at the time when flowers, even in our Southern climate, are very scarce. The bulbs will produce from two to five spikes of pure white flowers, and may be forced so as to have them in bloom early and from then until flowers out of doors are plentiful. Price each 5c.; per dozen 50c.

Hyacinths. (DUTCH.) Double and single. The Hyacinth is a beautiful flowering bulb, well suited for open ground or pot culture. They should be planted from October till February. If planted in pots it is well to keep in a cool, rather dark place, till they are well started, when they can be placed in the full light and sun. Double and single 5c. each; 60c. per dozen.

Narcissus. Bulbs of the easiest culture, planted from November to January.

Double white, sweet scented, 50c. per dozen.

Paper White, (single.) Price, 5c. each; 50c. per dozen.

Trumpet Major, (single), very fine, 50c. per dozen.

Von Sion, 50c. per dozen.

Chinese Sacred Lily. This is not, properly speaking, a Lily, but a Narcissus, with pure white flowers similar to the Paper White. Some years ago, the bulbs of this variety were brought here by Chinamen and grown in dishes filled with pebbles and water where they bloomed to perfection, hence the name "Chinese Lily." The word "Sacred" has been added since as it was supposed that this Narcissus was held sacred by the Chinese in their native country. The

plant is of an easy culture and will bloom well if grown in dishes filled with water; 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Lilium tigrinum. Tiger Lily. A well known variety, very showy and of easy culture. 10c. each.

Lilium tigrinum fl. pl. This is a very fine variety; it is perfectly double, and the petals are imbricated almost as regularly as a camelia flower. Very fine; 15 cents each.

Lilium Harrisii. Bermuda Easter Lily. This handsome white Lily is similar in shape to our St. Joseph's Lily, except that the tube is a little shorter and the outside petals a little more recurved. Excellent for forcing and principally adapted for church decorations. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Lilium longiflorum. The old St. Joseph Lily. This variety, an old standby with us, is so well known here that it requires no further description. The long white tubes generally open shortly after Easter and are often used for church decorations on Corpus Christi and St. Joseph's day, hence the name St. Joseph's Lily. 15c. each; \$1.50 per dozen.

Freesia refracta alba. An excellent bulbous rooted plant for florists' use. The tubular pure white flowers are used for fine floral work, and for such are even superior



Lilium Lancifolium Rubrum.

to Roman Hyacinths. The plant is quite hardy in our climate, as well adapted for out of doors as for pot culture. 25c. per dozen.

New Oxalis Buttercup. This neat little plant should not be missing in any collection of pot plants. Although it is not directly a pot, but a border plant, but it is so well adapted to pot culture and will grow especially well in a hanging vase or hanging basket, that it may well be classed among the pot plants. Its hanging habit and bright golden yellow flowers make it especially attractive. Being of an easy culture it is a good acquisition to our collection of bulbous plants. 40c. per dozen.

Calla Aetheopica. Lily of the Nile. As a winter blooming bulbous rooted pot

plant there is hardly anything to come up to the beautiful Calla Lily. The plant which is of an easy culture will bloom in the green house as well as in a room near the window or even on the veranda as long as it is kept frost free. It may also be grown in a fishpond or tank in a green-house and produce its large pure white flowers. Bulbs should be potted in the months of October, November and December, and may be had to bloom from Christmas to March.

Have large bulbs on hand, which we sell at 20 cents each, or \$2 per dozen.

Black Calla Lily. ARUM (DRACUNCULUS.) A handsome pot plant, producing

a flower similar in shape to the White Calla Lily, Calla Aetheopica, but of a dark purplish maroon color. This plant is of an easy culture, requiring the same treatment as the White Calla, and blooms equally as freely. Price per bulb 15c.; per dozen \$1.50.

Crocus. Handsome little bulbous plant, producing an abundance of various colored flowers, growing to a height of from 6 to 8 inches. Excellent to border off Hyacinth or Tulip beds. Per doz., 25c.; per hundred, \$1.50

JAPAN LILIES.

Lilium auratum. Golden Band Lily. This is a very handsome lily; the flowers are large and white, each petal having a yellow stripe. It is of easy culture. A loamy, dry soil suits it best, if planted one inch deep.



Ranunculus.

The past season we had occasion to see several of these noble lilies in bloom, and they were really fine; half a dozen flowers opening at the same time and measuring



Scilla Peruviana.

from six to nine inches across. Very fragrant. We have fine bulbs, imported direct from their native country. Flowering bulbs, 20 cents each.



Single Tulip.

Lilium lancifolium album. Pure white Japan Lily, 25 cents each.



Tuberose, Double Flowering.

Lilium lancifolium rubrum. White and red spotted, 15 cents each.

Lilium lancifolium roseum. Rose spotted, 15 cents each.

These Japan Lilies are very beautiful and fragrant. Should be planted from October till January. Perfectly suited to this climate.

Ranunculus. Double Flowering. The roots can be planted during fall and winter either in the open ground or in pots. The French varieties are more robust than the Persian, and flowers are larger. The ground



Double Tulip.

should be rather dry, and if planted in the open ground, it will be well to have the spot a little higher than the bed or border. French Ranunculus, 25c. per dozen.

Tulips. Double and single Tulips thrive better in a more Northern latitude than this, but some years they flower well here, and as they are cheap, a few flowering bulbs will pay the small amount they cost. They should not be planted later than December, and placed very shallow in the

ground; not more than one-third of the bulb should be covered. When near flowering they require a good deal of moisture. Single and double 50c. per dozen.

Scilla Peruviana. These are greenhouse bulbs at the North, but here they are hardy, and do well in the open ground. There are two varieties—the blue and the white. They throw up a shoot, on the end of which the flowers appear, forming a truss. Plant from October till January. 20 cents each.



Lilium Auratum.

Tuberoses. Double Flowering. They are ornamental for the garden, and very valuable for making bouquets, on account of their pure white color and great fragrance. Plant during the spring months. Strong bulbs, 5c. each; 50c. per dozen.

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PLANT DEPARTMENT.

BEDDING PLANTS AND ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

Since the last three years we have received quite a number of inquiries for Pot Plants, Bedding Plants and Ornamental Shrubs, and have therefore concluded to add to our already large stock of seeds and Fruit Trees an assortment of such varieties of Plants and Shrubs as will suit our Southern climate. We will be prepared to fill all orders from our large stock of hardy Bedding Plants, Roses, Palms, Camellias, Azaleas and Ornamental Shrubs, at the following reasonable prices:

BEDDING PLANTS.

Allamanda Wardleyana, 60c. to 80c. each.
 Coleus, best assortment, \$4.00 per 100.
 Caladium, assorted, \$15.00 per 100.
 Canna indica, newest and best, \$6.00 per 100.
 Chrysanthemum chinensis, from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per doz.
 Begonias for bedding, such as Fuchsoides.
 Fisherii, Weltoniensis, 15c. to 25c. each.

Geraniums, best assorted, 15c. to 50c. each.
 Hibiscus chinensis, single and double, from 20c. to 75c. each.
 Plumbago capensis, from 20c. to 50c. each.
 Russelia juncea, 20c. each.
 Salvia splendens, 10c. each.
 Torenia Fournierii, 10c. each.
 Heliotropium peruvianum, from 20c. to 40c. each.

ANNUAL AND SEMI-ANNUAL BEDDING PLANTS.

Alyssum Bentharii, \$2.00 per 100.
 Bellis perennis, Double Daisies, \$2 per 100.
 Dianthus chinensis, Chinese Pink, 50c. dozen.
 Dianthus Heddeggii, Japanese Pink, 50c. dozen.
 Dianthus carophyllus, Carnation Pink, 60c. dozen.

Dianthus barbatus, Sweet William, 50c. dozen.
 Calendula officinalis, Pot Marigold, 50c. doz.
 Iberis amara, Candytuft, 50c. doz.
 Phlox Drummondii, \$2.00 per 100.
 Viola tricolor maxima, Pansies in variety, 50c. doz.
 Verbena hybrida, assorted, 75c. doz.

ROSES.

BENGAL OR MONTHLY.

Archduke Charles.
 Cramoisie superieur.
 Hermosa.
 King of the Carmines.
 Louis Philippe.
 TEAS AND HYBRID TEAS.
 Bougere.
 Bon Silene.
 Bridesmaid.
 The Bride.
 Cathrine Mermet.
 Cornelia Cook.
 Camelia.
 Comtesse Riza du Parc.
 Devoniensis.
 Duchesse de Brabant.
 Etoile de Lyon.
 Homer.
 Isabelle Sprunt.
 Kaiserin Augusta Victoria.
 Mme. Welche.
 Marie Guillot.
 Mary Van Houtte.
 Mlle. Franziska Kruger.
 Maman Cochet.
 Mme. Joseph Schwartz.
 Papa Gontier.
 Souvenir d'un Ami.
 Safrano.

BOURBON.

Crown Princess Victoria.
 Imperatrice Eugenie.
 Souvenir de la Malmaison.
 Mme. Souchet or Red Malmaison.



NOISETTE OR CHAMPNEY.

Mme. Delapleigne.
 Martha Washington.

Celina Forestier.
 Phaloe.

Reve d'Or.
 Greville or Seven Sisters.

CLIMBING ROSES.

Marechal Niel.
 Chromatella or cloth of gold
 Lamarque.
 Zelia Pradel.

White Lady Banks.
 Yellow Lady Banks.
 Reine Marie Henriette.
 Solfataire.

W. A. Richardson.
 Crimson Rambler.
 Yellow Rambler.

HYBRID PERPETUALS.

Paul Neyron.
Gen. Jaqueminot.
Prince Camille de Rohan.
Pierre Notting.
Capt. Christy.
Coquette des Blancs.
Louis Van Houtte.

Charles Lefebvre.
Dr. Andry.
John Hopper.
Merveille de Lyon.
Mme. Charles Wood.
Geant des Batailles.

Prince Albert.
Havner Oliba.
La Reine.
American Beauty.
Ulrich Brunner.
Charlotte Corday.

Our own selection \$1.50 and \$2.50 per doz. As per list, extra size, \$4.50 and \$5.00 per doz. Strong Marechal Niels, budded on Lady Banks, \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.



PALMS.

Phoenix canariensis, from 50c. to \$10 each.
Phoenix reclinata, from 75c. to \$4 each.
Cocos australis, from 50c. to \$6 each.
Chamerops humilis, from \$2 to \$10 each.
Chamerops excelsa, from \$2 to \$10 each.
Chamerops Fortunei, from \$2 to \$10 each.
Latania borbonica, from 30c. to \$15 each.
Kentia Bellmoreana, from \$1 to \$8 each.
Kentia Fosteriana, from \$1 to \$8 each.
Kentia Canterburyana, from \$1 to \$8 each.
Areca lutescens, from \$1 to \$7 each.

Our plants are much larger than any other offered and above all well grown and well rooted.

DECORATIVE POT PLANTS.

Araucaria excelsa, from \$1.25 to \$2.50 each.
Dracaena terminalis.
Dracaena ferrea.
Dracaena stricta vera.
Dracaena nigricans.
Dracaena australis.
Dracaena drasilensis.
Dracaena congesta.
Dracaena rubra.
Dracaena amabilis.
Dracaena guilfoilei.
Dracaena draco.
Dracaena fragrans.

} from 30c. to \$1.50 each.

Azalea indica, \$1.25 to \$1.50 each.
Camellia japonica, \$1 to \$4 each.
Croton Veitchii.
Croton irregulare. } 20c. to \$5 each.
Croton intereptum.
Croton Weissmannii. } 20c. to \$5 each.
Cycas revoluta, Sago Palm, 50c. to \$25 each.
Pandanus veitchii, 40c. to \$10 each.
Ficus elastica, Rubber Plant, 50c. to \$1 each.
Ficus nidida, Rubber Plant, \$1 to \$8 each.
Ficus repens, 15c. each.
Begonia, Rex varieties, 15c. to 75c. each.
Aspidistra elatior, 40c. to 75c. each.

FERNS.

Adiantum Farleyense.
Adiantum cuneatum.
Adiantum tenerum.
Adiantum decorum.
Adiantum princeps.

} 20c. to \$4 each.

Honey Suckle,
Japanese,
Common,
Coral or woodbine

} from 25c. to 50c. each

Adiantum gracillimum, 20c. to \$4 each.
Alsophilla australis, Tree Fern, \$1 to \$6 each.
Pteris tremula, 20c. to \$2 each.
Nephrolepis, in five varieties, 15c. to \$1.50 each.

Wistaria Chinensis, from 25c. to 50c. each.
English Ivy, from 25c. to 50c. each.
Assorted Clematis, from 50c. to \$1 each.

SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Magnolia grandiflora, from 75c. to \$1.50 each.
Chinese Privet, from 75c. to \$1 each.
Tallow Trees, from 50c. to \$1 each.
Umbrella China Tree, 50c. each; \$5 per doz.

Arbor Vitæ, from 50c. to \$1 each.
Cedar Tree, Juniperus virginiana, from 50c. to \$1 each.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS.

Sweet Olive, 35c. to \$1 each.
Magnolia Fuscata, 50c. to \$1 each.
Cape Jessamine, 25c. to 50c. each.
Grand Duke Jessamine, 25c. to 50c. each.
Arabian Jessamine, 25c. to 50c. each.
Crape Myrtle, 50c. to \$1 each.

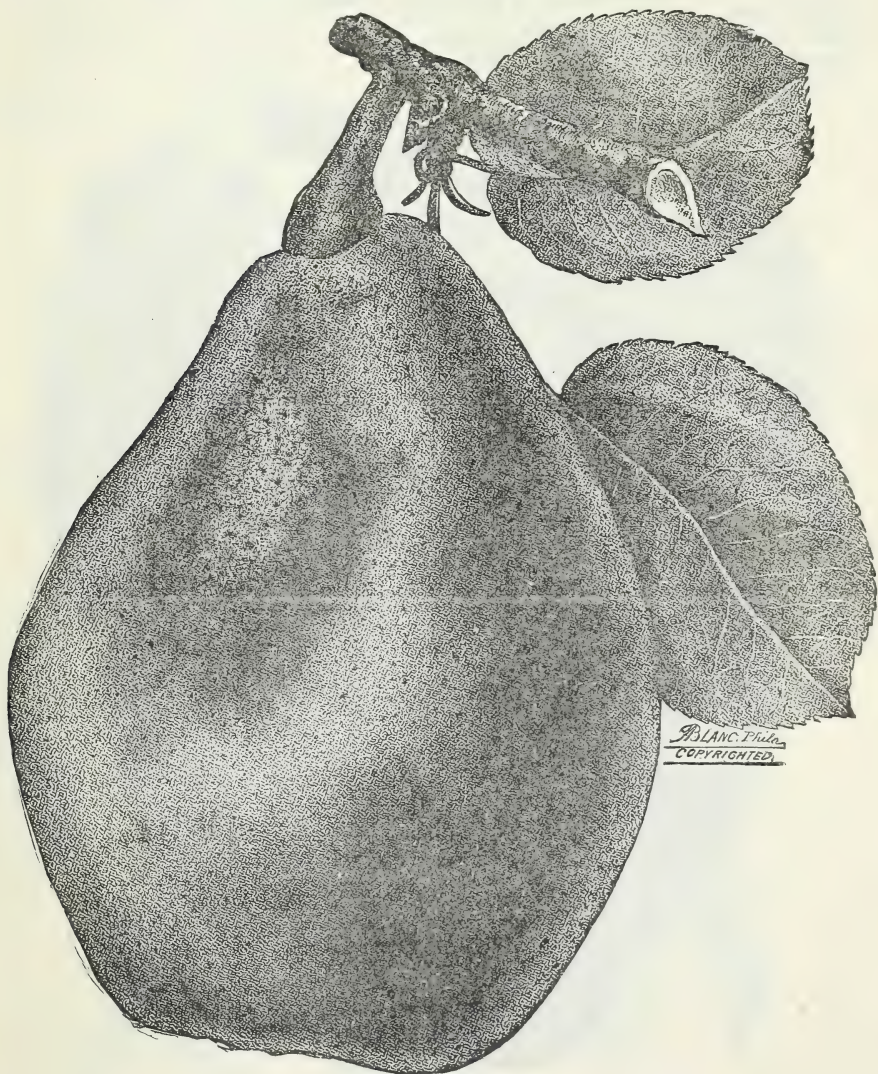
Mignonette Shrub, lawsonia octorata, 50c. to 75c. each.
Lemon Verbena, 25c. to 35c. each.
Pomme Granates, double flowering, 50c. to \$1 each.

A FEW OF THE BEST VARIETIES OF ACCLIMATED FRUIT TREES
SUITABLE FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.

**Our Fruit Trees are Southern Grown and Consequently are worth Double the
Price of Northern Stock, as Southern Grown Stock is Best
Adapted to our Climate and Soil.**

HOW TO PLANT TREES.

Although there are numerous books and papers published on arboriculture, giving necessary information how to plant trees, yet we are so often asked by some of our customers how to plant and prepare the soil for fruit trees, we therefore deem it necessary to give here some short instructions.



Le Conte Pear.

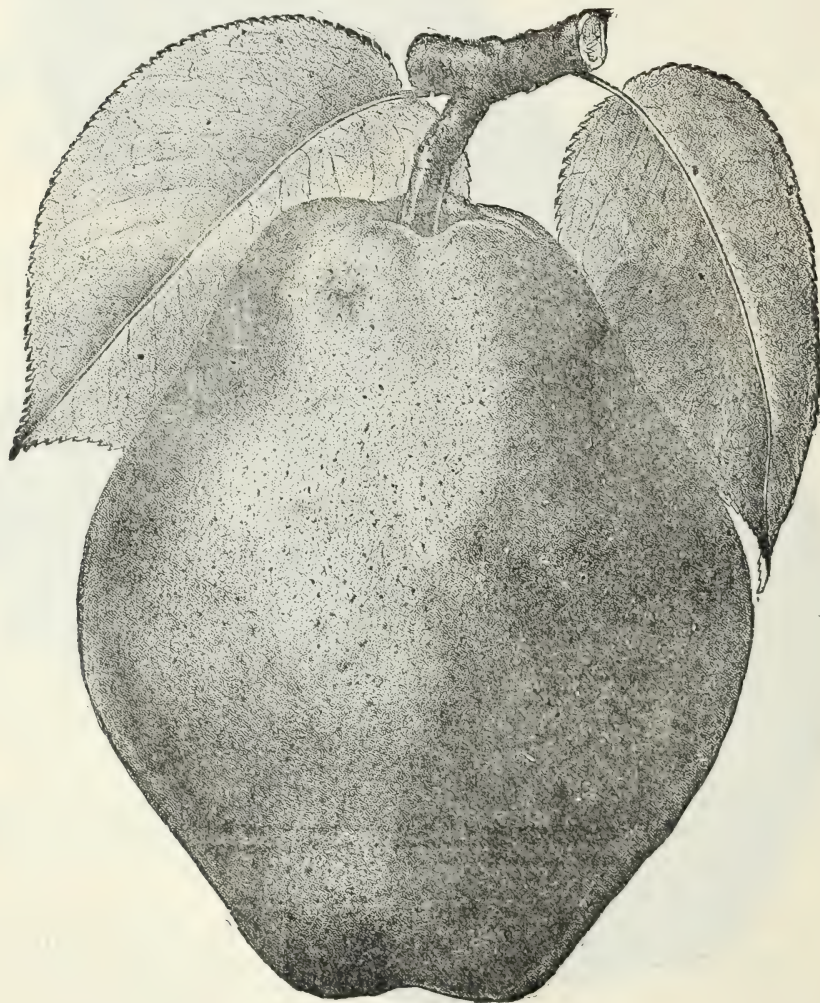
Make the ground thoroughly mellow at least 15 inches deep and 3 or 4 feet wide each way, if holes are to be dug; thorough plowing of the entire plat is preferable if it can be done. Prune the trees close; straighten out the roots evenly, having the tree standing the same depth it was in the nursery; work fine, mellow soil (but no manure) among the roots, and when they are all covered an inch or two, press the soil firmly down with the foot or a broad ended man, after which fill up evenly with loose soil, over which place a mulch of rotten straw or manure, 3 or 4 inches deep, extending 3 feet every way from the tree. Whether the mulch is put on or not, keep the soil well cultivated about the tree. In this climate all trees should be headed low and lean a little to the northwest when planted.

DISTANCES APART TO PLANT TREES, VINES, ETC.

Peaches, Plums, Standard Pears, Apricots, in light soil, 16 to 18 feet; in strong soil, 18 to 20 feet each way.

Figs should be planted 20 to 24 feet apart.

Dwarf Pears, Quinces, etc., 10 to 15 feet apart.



Kieffer Pear.

Japanese Persimmons, 10 to 11 feet apart.

Grapes, such as Delaware, Ives Seedling, which are of slow growth, 6 to 8 feet apart each way.

Thrifty growers, like Concord, Triumph, Goethe, etc., 8 to 10 feet apart.

Herbemont, Cynthia, etc., which are the most rapid growers, 12 feet apart, in rows three feet wide.

LE CONTE PEAR.

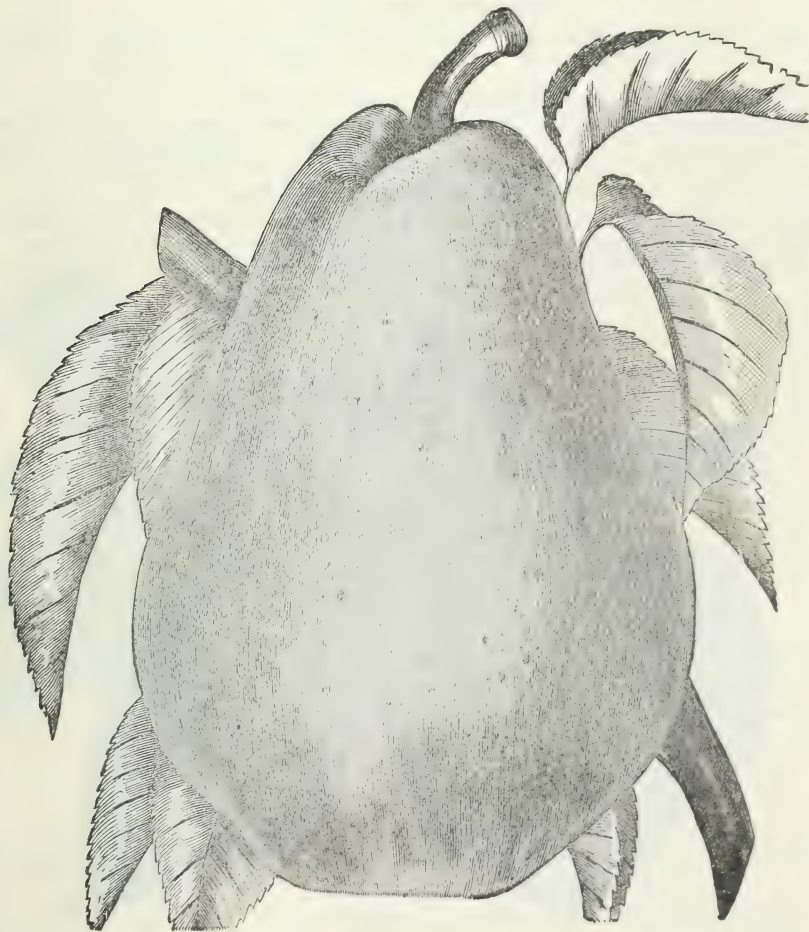
This Southern Pear is as vigorous in growth as the China Sand, and is an enormous bearer. The fruit is large, pale yellow, juicy, melting, and of good quality, doing better in the South than elsewhere. It bears transportation well. Time of ripening begins about the middle of July. It promises to be the pear for the South.

Rooted one year old trees, 4 to 6 feet, 20c. each; \$12 per 100; \$1.50 per dozen; two year old trees, 6 to 8 feet, 25c. each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$15.00 per 100.

KIEFFER'S HYBRID PEAR.

A variety from Philadelphia; a hybrid between the China Sand and Bartlett, both of which resemble it in wood and foliage. It has the vigor and productiveness of its Chinese parent. Fruit large and handsome; bright yellow and red cheek; flesh tender, juicy and well flavored. It comes into bearing at an early age. Ripens end of September, or beginning of October. It is an excellent sort for preserving.

One year old trees, branched and fine, 20c. each; \$1.75 per dozen.



Bartlett Pear.

BARTLETT PEAR.

This well known variety, one of the finest pears in cultivation, has been successfully cultivated here; but occasionally it has blighted. Since the introduction of the Le Conte, trials have been made with success, that is, by grafting this and other fine varieties upon the Le Conte—by so doing, the trees are imparted with the vigor of the latter, growing stronger, and making finer and healthier trees. We offer trees grafted on the Le Conte stock for sale. One year old trees, 3 to 4 feet, 25c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME PEAR.

Another popular variety which does well in this section on Le Conte stock. One year old, 25c. each; \$2.50 per dozen.

HOWELL PEAR.

One of the best for here. Tree is an upright free grower, and an early and profuse bearer. One year old, 25c. each; \$2.25 per dozen.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE PEAR.

A large new Pear, resembling the Bartlett, but does not possess its musky flavor. Fine texture; juicy, with a rich, delicate vinous flavor. It is very productive. On Le Conte stock. One year old, 25c. each; \$2.25 per dozen.

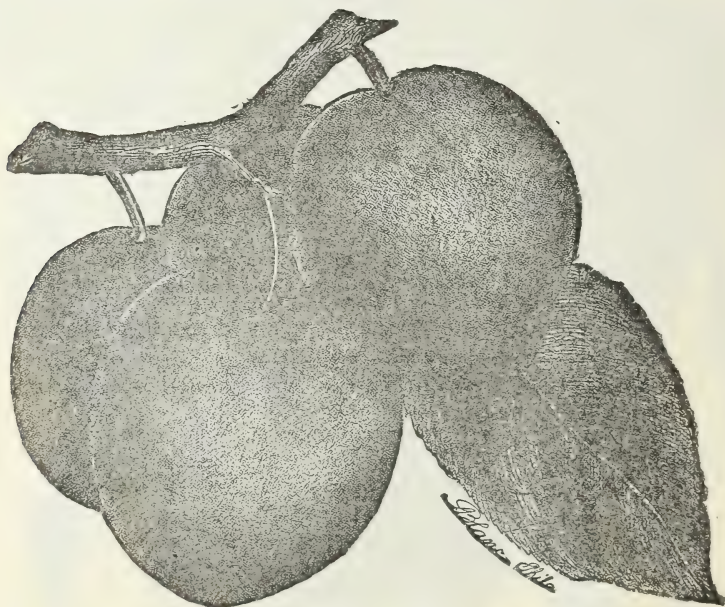
JEFFERSON PEAR.

Another blight proof Pear, very distinct in habit and growth from other varieties under cultivation. Cannot be stated yet under what particular type or species it should be classed.

It ripens in central Mississippi from the 1st to 10th of June, is in the market with the earliest peaches, and brings the highest prices. It is above medium size, color, bright yellow with a bright, deep crimson cheek. It is ripe and marketed before Le Conte is ready to ship. It is poor in flavor. One year old, 25c. each; \$2.25 per dozen.

GARBER'S HYBRID PEAR.

An excellent, hardy variety, introduced here some years ago by the late R. Frotscher. It has proven an excellent bearer, and so far has never been attacked by blight. The fruit is oblong, of a delicious flavor, flesh melting and juicy. Ripens in August and September. On Le Conte stock, 25c. each; \$2.25 per dozen.



Wild Goose Plum.

Our Pear Trees are Blight Proof.

Several years ago we sold to Messrs. Mastral & Dietrich, of Slidell, La., an assortment of Pear trees, such as Garber's Hybrid, Le Conte, Kieffer, Bartlett, Duchesse D'Angouleme, Mikado and Chinese Sand Cling, all of which have done very well and are Blight Proof. We had some of the fruit on exhibition in our store, which was as fine as any Northern or California fruit. Where we got our fruit trees from blight is not known. These gentlemen are our friends, and will be pleased to receive visits of any one desiring to start an orchard.

APPLE TREES.

Owing to the large demand, we have concluded to add to our assortment of fruit trees, the most suitable varieties of Apple trees for our Southern climate. The following are the most noteworthy, price 40c. each:

Early Harvest.
Ben Davis.

Red Astrachan.
Yellow Pippin.

SATSUMA OR BLOOD PLUM.

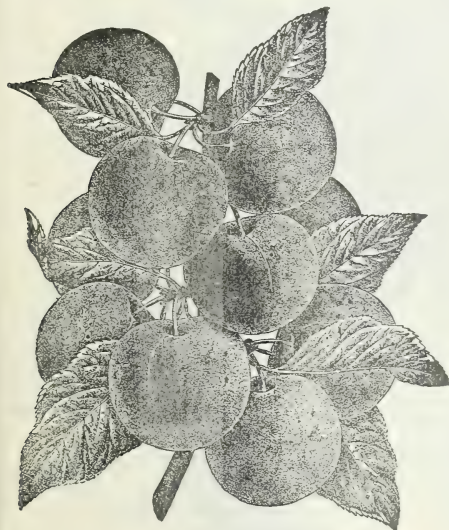
This Plum is from Japan and has been fruited in California a few years ago. The following is the description given by the introducer, Mr. Luther Burbank: "It is nearly six weeks earlier than the Kelsey, firm flesh, much larger, of finer quality, color and form. It is an early and enormous bearer, and the trees grow with more vigor than any of the other varieties of Japan Plums I have fruited here. The seed is also the smallest yet seen."

The flesh is dark red, solid color from skin to pit, firm, rather juicy, and of good flavor. Price, 30c. each; \$2.25 per dozen.

OGAN AND BOTAN PLUMS.

Two other Japan varieties. They are vigorous, handsome growers; branches smooth with rich light green foliage.

The **Ogan** is a large yellow variety, ripens early, and is very sweet. The **Botan** is very large, reddish blue; a good keeping and shipping fruit. Japan fruit does well here generally; everybody should try a few of these plums. Price, 25c. each; \$2.25 per dozen.



Marianna Plum.

APRICOT PLUM.

(*Prunus Simoni.*)

This Plum comes from North China. It was fruited for the first time in 1885 by a well known nurseryman in Texas. The fruit, when ripening, shine like apples of gold, and become a rich vermilion when ripe. It is very firm and mealy, and equal to any plum, and has never been attacked by the Curculio. It will carry any desired distance. Tree very thrifty, upright, early and abundant bearer.

Price, one year old trees, 25c. each; \$2.25 per dozen.

QUINCE TREES.

We have added to our assortment of Fruit Trees the Quince, which will do well in our climate. Quince trees, the fruit of which is used for preserving, are very ornamental, and bear well. We handle the Orange, Meeches' Prolific and Japanese varieties, which we sell at 40c. each.

WILD GOOSE PLUM.

A native variety from Tennessee, where it is highly esteemed for market. It is a strong grower, the fruit is large and of good quality. Price, 20c. each; \$1.75 per dozen.

MARIANNA PLUM.

This Plum originated in Texas, supposed accidental seedling of the Wild Goose. It is a rapid grower. Grows from cuttings and never throws up any suckers or sprouts. Fruit

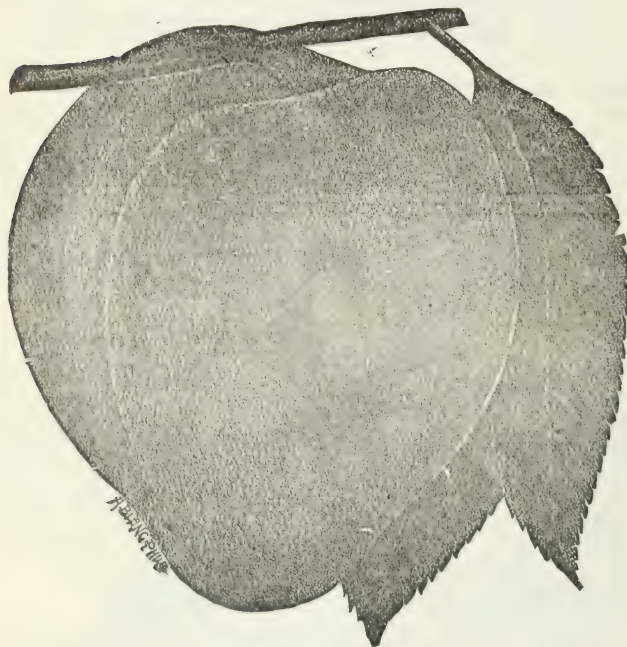
as large, good and handsome as the Wild Goose; one to two weeks earlier; hangs on better; ships well; ripens and colors beautifully, if picked a few days previously. It is the best of the Chickasaw type. This variety and the Wild Goose should be fertilized by the common Chickasaw kind to have it bear well. Price, 5 to 6 feet high, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen; \$13.00 per 100.

KELSEY'S JAPAN PLUM.

The *Prunus Domestica*, or European varieties, have proven worthless in the South generally. The above will take their place promising good results, being of Asiatic origin. The Kelsey Plum is from two to two and a half inches in diameter, heart-shaped, rich yellow, with purple cheek. Parties who have been fruiting it here in the South pronounce it the most magnificent plum they have seen; it weighs from 4 to 6 ounces. It excels all other plums for canning and drying, and will carry for a long distance better than any other kind. Matures middle of August to September. It has fruited in this neighborhood since five years, it is a most delicious fruit, and every one who plants fruit trees should not fail to plant some. We consider it a great acquisition. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per dozen.

JAPANESE MESPIUS PLUM.

Eryolothria Japonica.



Kelsey's Japan Plum.

The Japanese Mespilus, which by the way is an old stand-by in our climate, has been cultivated here for over a century and is too well known to require any description. Since about ten or fifteen years the attention of our fruit growers and nurserymen had been called to the growing of Orange, Pear, Plum and Pecan trees, and the hardiest of all, the Japanese Mespilus, were neglected. By special arrangement with one of the best nurserymen we have been enabled to secure a lot of very fine branched trees, which we offer at 75c. and \$1 each.

PEACH TREES.

We have a fine assortment of Southern grown Trees, selected from a very reliable Nursery. They consist of the following varieties, viz:

FREE STONES.

Jessie Kerr.
Amsden.
Alexander.
Elberta.
Early Louise.
Fleitas St. John.
Mountain Rose.
Foster.
Crawford's Early.

FREE STONES.

Amelia.
Stump the World.
Thurber.
Old Mixon.
Crawford's Late.
Smock.
Picquet's Late.
Lady Parham.

CLING STONES.

General Lee.
Stonewall Jackson.
Old Mixon.
Lemon.
Heath.
Nix White Late.
Stinson's October.
Butler.
Chinese.

As they follow in the list they ripen in succession. Price, 25 cents; \$2.00 per dozen; \$15.00 per hundred.

GRAPE VINES.

Have some select varieties for the table and for making wine. The following is a list of them, viz:

Moore's Early. Large size and very early; good for table use. Price, 20c. each.

Delaware. Well known. Regarded as best American Grape; it does well in the South, with good soil and high culture. Price, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Goethe. Light pink; very fine for table use. It is the best of the Roger's hybrids. Price, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

Triumph. This is a late variety, bunches very large, golden when fully ripe; fine as best foreign, and sells equally well; melting pulp, small seeds, vigorous as Concord, of which it is a hybrid seedling. Rarely it rots; stands pre-eminently at the head as a late table grape. Price, 20c. each.

Norton's Virginia. An unfailing, never rotting, red wine grape of fine quality. Price, 20c. each; \$2 per dozen.

Cynthiana. Very much like the Concord; same price.

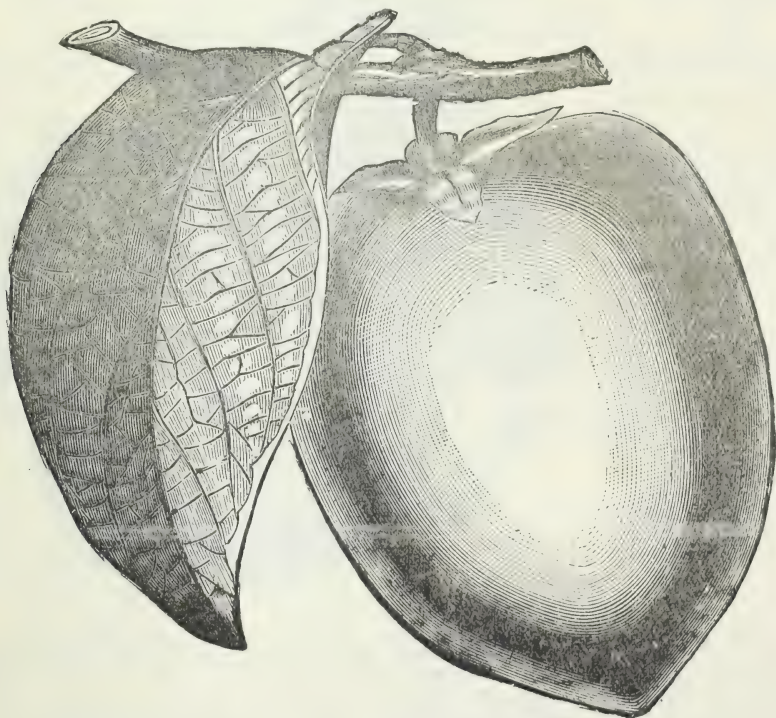
Concord. Early; very popular, good for market. Some years it rots. 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Ives. Ripens with the Concord. Good for wine; vigorous and productive. 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

Herbemont (McKee.) A most popular and successful red or purple grape in the South; excellent for table and wine. McKee is identical with it. Price, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen.

The Niagara. The Niagara Grape is the best of the white varieties. The bunches are large, transparent white, very sweet and delicious in flavor. This is one of the best table grapes, but will answer also for wine making. 20c. each.

Scuppernong. The Bronze Scuppernong Grapes are native of the South and bear well here. In Mississippi, Alabama and Florida Scuppernong Grapes are largely planted for preserving and winemaking. They are excellent for the latter purpose and will make as good wine as Missouri. The vines should not be trimmed. 25c. each.



Japan Persimmon (Hachiya.)

JAPAN PERSIMMON.

This new valuable fruit has been fruited for the last few years. Most varieties are of excellent quality; twice and three times as large as the native kind; very attractive when the fruit is ripe. The fruit often weighs a pound, is very sweet and of a most delicious flavor. As they are of easy culture and do well here it is a profitable fruit to grow.

Assorted named varieties. Price, 30c. each; \$3.00 per dozen, large size.

CELESTE, or CELESTIAL FIG.

We have a good supply of one year old trees of this variety; also three year old trees. They have been raised from cuttings in a sandy loam, are well rooted, and raised to a single stem; not in sprouts as is often the case when raised from suckers taken off from old trees. The cultivation of this fruit has rather been neglected, which should not be so, as the fig is always a sure crop, with very little attention. It has commenced to be an article of commerce when preserved; shipped from here it sells quite readily North, put up in that way. The Celeste is the best for that purpose; not liable to sour like the yellow skinned varieties, and sweeter than other dark skinned kinds.

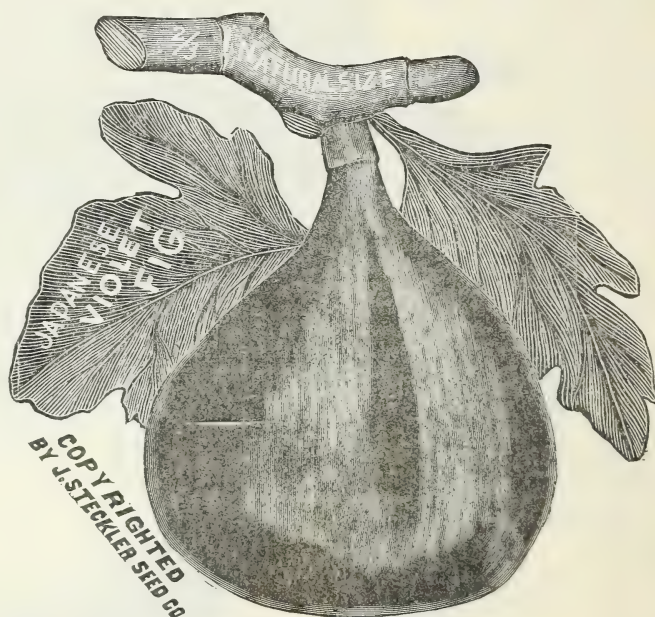
One year, price, 20c. each; \$2.00 per dozen; packed and delivered on steamboat or railroad depot \$10 per 100; \$90 per 1000. We have a few hundred of extra size trees, which have been transplanted. Price, extra size, 1 year old trees, 30c. each; 3 year old, 40c. each; \$3.00 per dozen.

THE LEMON OR MAY FIG.

This is the earliest of all the Fig varieties, producing medium sized cream or lemon yellow fruit, which ripens as early as the beginning of May. The tree bears twice during the season, the second crop ripening only under extremely favorable conditions. The fruit is of a delightful flavor, juicy and very sweet, and is excellent for drying, canning or preserving, 30c. each.

Japanese Violet Fig.

As all Japanese varieties of fruit trees seem to thrive and do equally as well, and in many instances better in our climate, than in their own soil, our customers can feel assured that this grand Fig will prove a decided acquisition to the special selected stock we already carry. The fruit is the largest known, deep violet in color, and flesh very sweet. No orchard is complete without a few trees of this delicious fruit, which is becoming more popular every year as an article of commerce. Price, 75c. each.



NEW WHITE ADRIATIC FIG.

This valuable variety has been introduced into this country from South Italy, where it is esteemed as the finest of all figs. The tree attains an enormous size and is an immense bearer, bearing more than any other variety known.

The fruit is of the finest quality; the skin is thin like paper, thinnest at the base, and not like most other figs, thicker at the point. The pulp is very sweet, with small seeds, without a hollow space in the center; in fact the whole fruit is one solid pulp.

The size of the fruit is larger than the white Smyrna Fig and a great deal finer in flavor. It begins to ripen in July, and figs ripen from that time continually until frost. The principal crop is in August.

This variety is extensively grown in Italy for drying, and the finest dried figs of commerce are obtained from it. Since our climate is well adapted to its culture it will in time prove the most valuable of all Figs. Stock very limited.

Price, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen. Extra large size trees, 50c. each.

CHERRY TREES.

Cherry Trees, with few exceptions, will not do well in our Southern climate. There are some, however, which, if budded on hardy stools, will do well here and bear fruit. Our wild Cherries, being the hardiest, answers best for stools, but the Marianna Plum will answer equally as well and is quite hardy. The trees we handle are the best for our climate and soil. 40c. each.

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREES.

We have to offer a large lot of these shade trees, known to be well adapted for banquettes or yards. These trees have been transplanted. Price, 50c. each; \$5.00 per doz.; \$35 per 100.

The Genuine China Umbrella tree seed, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 25c.; 1 lb., 50c.

NEW POMEGRANATE "SPANISH RUBY."

This new variety of the well known Pomegranate is one of the most beautiful and finest of all fruits of our temperate climate. Fruit very large, as large as the largest apple; eye very small, skin thick and smooth, pale yellow with crimson cheek; meat of the most beautiful crimson color, highly aromatic and very sweet. The Spanish Ruby is a fine grower and good bearer, and the fruit is excellent for shipping, as it will keep for a long time.

It ripens shortly before Christmas and could be shipped to Northern cities, where during the holidays it would attract great attention. Price, 30c. each; extra size, 50c. each.

LARGE SWEET POMEGRANATE.

Same as above, except in color of seed and flavor. Price, 25 cents each; \$2.50 per dozen.

CAMPHOR TREE SEED.

Cinnamomum Camphora.

This beautiful tree should be cultivated in every locality where the thermometer does not fall below 10 degrees above zero, Fahrenheit, it is one of the most beautiful evergreens imaginable; attains a height of 50 feet, of an upright habit; forms a beautiful dense crown, it is entirely free from disease or insects; most valuable for its wood—from it is extracted the Camphor of commerce. It is of rapid growth and the most interesting of trees. The seed 10c. package.; 40c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Prices of young trees, \$1.00 and \$1.50 each.

THE MULBERRY TREE.

The Mulberry tree, with its delightful refreshing fruit, ought to be in every family garden wherever space permits. It is not only an excellent fruit tree but also a good shade tree, and above all very ornamental. We will have the best of the Black Ever-bearing varieties for our climate, as well as the White, the leaves of which are used in feeding silk worms, on hand during planting season and sell them at 40c. each.

THE JAPANESE MAMMOTH CHESTNUT.

Castanea vesca var. Japonica.

As our climate and soil seems to be well adapted for all varieties of Japanese Fruit Trees Mr. Frotscher imported, seven years ago, for a trial, some seeds of the Japanese Mammoth Chestnut, which were planted here and came up readily. So far they have done exceedingly well.

There are several fine trees in this vicinity, grown from that seed, one of which bore several burrs for the first time four years ago and an abundant crop since every year, each burr containing two large and perfect nuts. The nuts are much larger than any of those imported from Italy or Spain, and equally as good and fine in flavor.

There is no doubt that the Chestnuts from Japan will bear well here and are especially adapted to our climate and soil. It is to be hoped that the culture of this valuable fruit will receive as much attention as has been paid to Pecan culture. We have a limited supply of imported seed on hand. Price, 75c. per lb: Also trees at 75c. each.

JAPANESE WALNUTS.*Juglans Japonica Cordiformis.*

Another variety of Japanese Fruit, the trees of which will bear here as well as the above mentioned Chestnut. There are several trees in Louisiana which were planted six years ago and are doing excellently well. One of them bore last year a number of fine nuts. The fruit is nearly the size of the English Walnut, heart-shaped, and, although hard shelled, is very easy to open.

The shell is composed of two halves and can be opened by inserting the point of a knife in the seam, and the kernel may be taken out whole. This nut is very sweet, of a finer flavor than the English Walnut and cannot be too highly recommended.

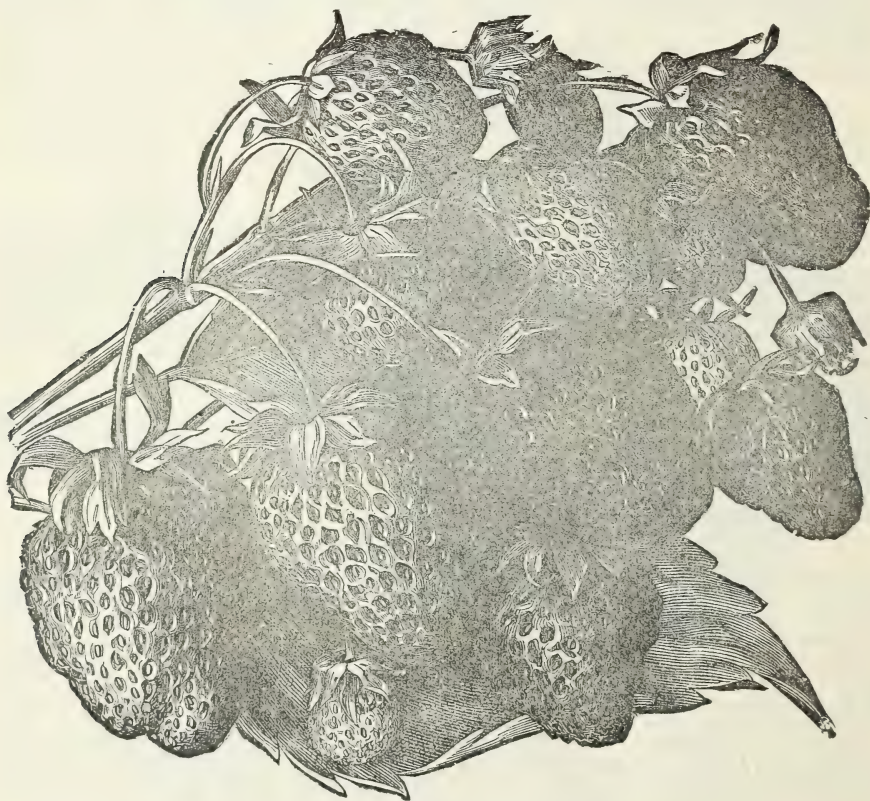
The seed which we offer is of our own importation. Price, 75c. per lb. Also trees at 75 cents each.

MICHEL'S EARLY STRAWBERRY.

We have various sorts of soil in Louisiana, and the Strawberry suitable to and succeeding equally well in poor or rich land, can only be determined by practical experiment. There are but few varieties which adapt themselves to all soils and latitudes, hence the importance of planting those which experienced fruit growers have tested and found profitable. A Strawberry having all the good qualities has not, and perhaps never will be discovered; still in choosing, it is well to purchase plants having as many good points as possible. This we claim for the Michel's Early.

It is claimed to be the earliest in cultivation. It makes perfect flowers and fruit. Very prolific. Price, 60c. per 100; \$5.00 per 1000.

We consider this variety superior to the Sucker State, being earlier and more prolific. It will become the leading market sort, home and for shipping North. Have dropped the Sucker State from our list as the Michel's Early is superior and earlier.



Michel's Early Strawberry.



Ocean City Prolific Strawberry.

Ocean City Prolific Strawberry.

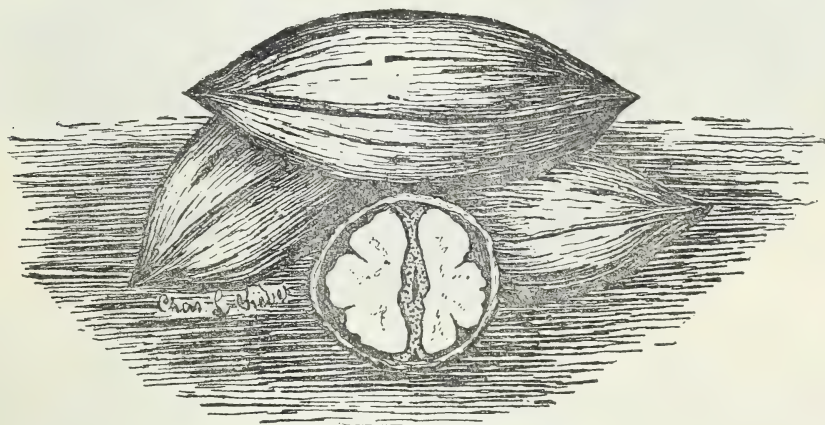
A splendid new berry which originated in Worcester county, Md. Plant is vigorous, with large broad green leaf; fruit as large as the Rubach, and larger than the Michel's Early but later in bearing. Good for second crop; very prolific, and a very fine shipping berry. Price, \$1.00 per 100.

Louisiana Soft Shell Pecans.

This is a variety of nuts which only grows South, and is a sure crop here. Those who planted Orange trees twenty years ago lost most of their labor in January, 1886, when seven-eighths of trees were killed by the severity of the weather. If Pecan trees had been planted instead, they would have brought a handsome income and continued to increase every year in their production, furnishing a never failing crop for a whole century.

Centennial. This is an extra large variety, long in shape and thin in shell.
Frotscher's Egg Shell. One of the thinnest shelled Pecans produced. It is of a very large size, roundish in shape and of fine flavor.

Rome. The "Rome" is the largest Pecan nut we ever saw, of fine quality, thin shell, good bearer; in shape it is round at one end, and pointed at the other, a very profitable variety.



Centennial Pecans.

The following letter on Pecan Culture is written by Mr. William Nelson, and may be of importance to those contemplating the raising of this fruit:

MR. RICHARD FROTSCHER, New Orleans.

Dear Sir:—There being as you say "an evident desire among many here to learn something more about pecan growing with a view of planting," I send you my views on the subject. While not professing to be a teacher, I think, if you conclude to publish this in your "Garden Manual," it may be of interest to some who are about starting in the business; being only a plain statement of facts, without much speculation as to how profitable it may prove to those engaged in it.

It is surprising that this matter should have received so little attention up to this time, the demand for good nuts being practically unlimited.

The trees, as far as my observation goes, are subject to no disease, and have but few insect pests to contend with. They will grow in almost any soil, on high or low land, no cultivation, no draining, no pruning required. The reverse of all this is true of the orange; yet how many have spent much money in trying to establish orange groves, and so few to plant pecan trees. The returns from the first so uncertain, from the last absolutely sure. An orange grove in this State may be, and often is, killed out in one night by cold, while a pecan grove will continue to be profitable for years; for so long in fact, that it is not even remembered who planted it.

The pecan nut tree, "Yuglans Carya Olivæformis," grows wild in many of the Southern States, and is said "to be indigenous along the Mississippi as far north as Southern Iowa."

The bulk of the nuts on the market are from wild self-sown trees. Prices vary from 5c. to 50c. per pound, showing conclusively there is a great difference in quality. The rich, sweet, oily nuts of thin shell and large size are the best. I have some now before me, some small ones, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long by $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch in diameter, and others $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. These last are ten times the value of the first, because of superior quality, thin shell and large size. These nuts are all from self-sown trees. The yield from full grown trees varies from one to seven barrels, weighing 100 pounds per barrel.

In no other class of wild fruit or nut trees is there a greater chance for improvement, or rather so great an improvement so easily effected. We have only to select the best sorts nature has provided, and bud or graft them on the common kinds.

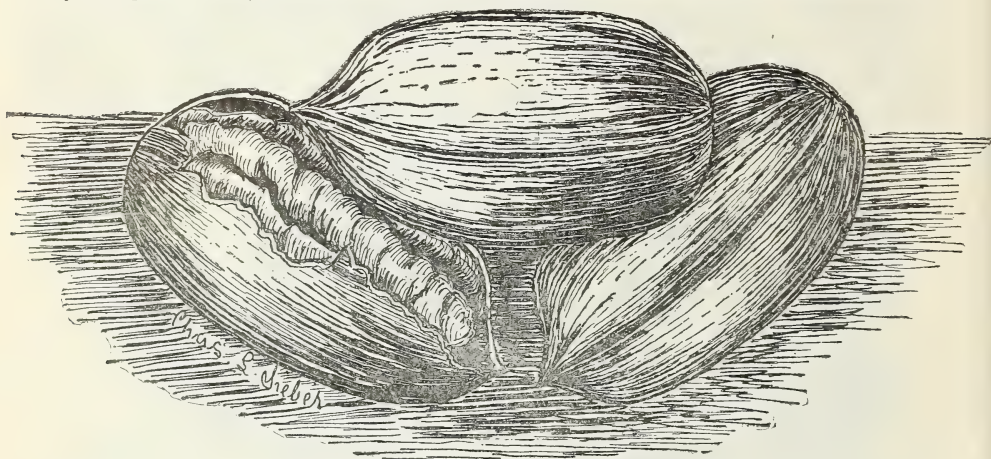
The most successful method is by "annular budding." It may be done any time from the end of May up to the first part of August, varying as seasons and the localities differ, the earlier it can be done the better.

With a sharp budding knife make two cuts completely around the stock about one inch apart, cut only through the bark, cut from the top circle to

Pecan seedlings should be transplanted soon after the leaves fall; it must be done before they start growing in the spring. As they grow to be large trees, they must be planted from fifty to seventy feet apart. Though on sandy poor land they may be planted closer. Keep down the weeds from around the young trees for the first year or two; afterwards they will take care of themselves.

In looking over my letter in your "Garden Manual," it struck me that I would like to say a few words more to those desirous of planting a grove of seedlings, if you think it worth while to make room for it. I wish to impress them with the importance of planting only the very best and finest nuts obtainable. To bear in mind the fact that the tendency of such seedling is not toward an improvement on, but towards a kind inferior to the parent tree. That some only, even of the best selected nuts, reproduce their kind. (It is said about sixty per cent. of the seedlings from good nuts produce good fruit.) That there is no way to select the best of such seedlings but by waiting until they fruit, which may be eight to fifteen years.

Now, as there are many advertisements of "Large Soft Shelled Pecans" for sale for seed, I would advise all buyers to be very particular as to the source from whence they get their nuts or planting, otherwise they will certainly be disap-



Rome Pecans.

the lower one a straight cut down, now slip off from the stock this piece of bark which is to be used as a pattern, that is, place it around the scion (or piece of branch on which are the buds you wish to use,) covering a well developed eye; make the same cut as before on the scion, throw the first piece of bark away, fit the last piece from the scion to its place on the stock, wrap firmly (leaving the eye uncovered) with wax cotton, bass, or like soft material. To have the buds fit well the scion should be as large or larger than the stock. If the operation is well done the buds will start in about fifteen days; when the buds have taken well take off the ties and cut back the stock to within six inches of the bud. When they have grown out a foot or more, cut back again to within a half inch of the bud. Thereafter allow nothing but the bud to grow. Pecan trees may be grafted in the ordinary way, but I have never succeeded in budding them by the common method.

Budding or grafting will cause the trees to come into bearing much earlier than from seed to produce more regular and more abundant crops, besides perpetuating the improved kinds, which is the most important, as as they do not always come true from seed.

pointed in results, and incur an irreparable loss of years of time.

The tendency of this tree to sport or produce varieties is amply proven by the numberless kinds we now have. I have never seen two trees in a grove produce nuts exactly alike in size, shape and quality. Where it is possible to get nuts from a tree growing at some distance from others (the further the better) such nuts would certainly be the best to plant. The chances that they would reproduce this kind are greater, because the pollen from other trees would not be so likely to reach it at the time of flowering. In this connection, and while I think of it, I certainly advise any one against buying seedling trees, unless from a responsible and reliable nurseryman. There are thousands of such trees being offered for sale, professedly grown from good pecans, but I know of barrels of almost worthless pecans to have been sown ostensibly to make stocks for budding, but doubtless many thousands of these will be sold to supply the demand for cheap trees. Far better to plant a nut of good quality which you can see before it goes into the ground, and wait one year longer, than to plant such trees, even if they cost nothing.

It is best to raise trees in nursery before planting in orchard. Plant the nuts in the rows three or four feet apart, drop the nuts in the row, sow four inches from each other, cover two inches deep, and keep the ground clear of grass and weeds. The seed may be planted any time after the nuts ripen until growth starts in the spring. When two years old the seedlings may be easily and safely transplanted to the orchard.

In my opinion the transplanting of the trees while young is advantageous, inasmuch as it causes them to make a more spreading head, and to come earlier into bearing.

In adopting for propagation the three kinds which, on our joint investigation, we concluded to be the best, I have named them the "Frotscher," "Rome" and "Centennial." As you know, they are phenomenal in size, thin shell, of rich, sweet quality and finest flavor.

That you have made a long step toward improvement by selecting only such nuts as these for seed, cannot be disputed; but as they do not al-

ways come true from seed, perpetuating the good kinds can best be done by budding or grafting. This you know better than myself.

The good interest you take in introducing important kinds of seeds, trees, etc., the trouble and expense you have been at in this case, searching, for the very best pecans, deserves a greater reward than the mere money profit it may bring you, and will, I know, easily excuse the length of this communication.

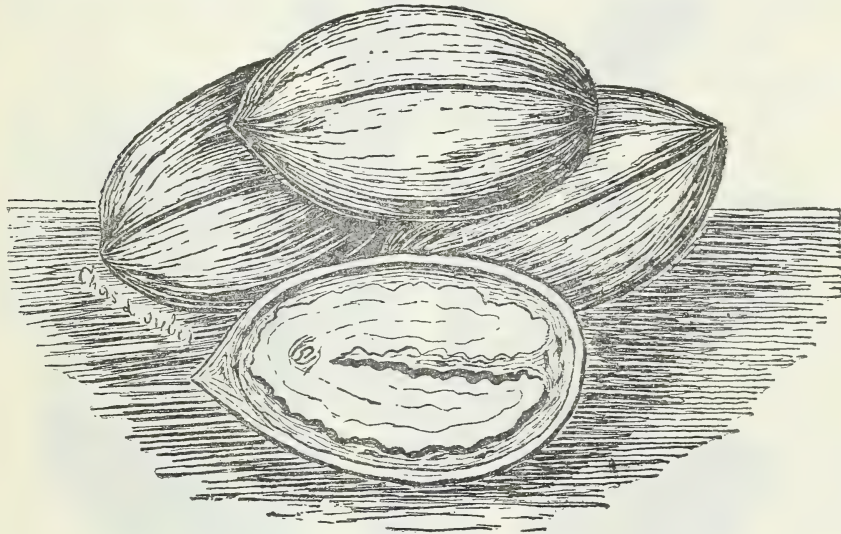
Yours very respectfully,

WM. NELSON.

Grafted trees of the above three varieties can be had from us at the following prices.

5 feet high and over, each,	\$2.00
3 to 5 feet high, 2 year buds, each,	1.50
2½ to 3 " 1 " " "	1.00
1½ to 2½ " late, " "	75

10 percent off these prices on orders for 50 or more. Special deductions on orders for 1000 or more. Prices to the trade on application.



Frotscher's Egg Shell Pecans.

Seedling Pecans.

We have on hand a large quantity of Pecan Seedlings, suitable for stools to bud or graft upon. Price, \$20.00 per 1000; \$3.00 per 100.

Pecan Nuts.

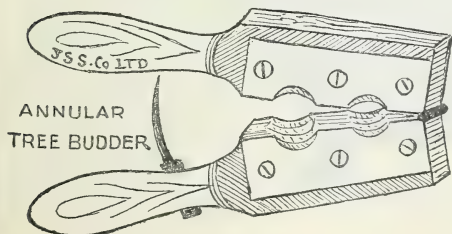
We have been successful this year in getting a supply of Paper Shell Pecan Nuts, from the original trees, which we offer to those who contemplate growing reliable varieties from seed.

Centennial.

Frotscher's Egg Shell.

Rome.

Price \$1.00 per lb. either kind. For description of above three kinds see page 137.



This new Tree Budder is acknowledged to be the best tool yet invented and is indispensable for the amateur as well as the professional nurseryman. For budding Pecan, Orange, Peach, Pear and Plum Trees, etc., etc.; it can be adjusted to any size. Makes a clean cut, permitting the scion to fit perfectly in the bud to be inserted. When the cut is made, use a pen knife to split the bark. Price, \$4.00.

APRICOTS.

The fruit of the Apricot is similar in shape to the Peach, except that it is not downy and is almost perfectly smooth. The leaves are cordate or heart-shaped and not long as Peach leaves and the bark of the wood is coarse grained and not smooth and glossy like Peach wood. Apricots should not be confounded with Nectarines or Naked Fruited Peaches, which are often mistaken for Apricots. We handle the following varieties:

*Royal.**Bungoum.**Santa Fee.*

Price, 40c. each; \$4.00 per dozen.

Citrus Trifoliata.

As our Orange trees in Louisiana, when either on their own roots or grafted upon the sour stock, frequently during cold winters get killed down or suffer to such an extent that it takes several years for them to recover from the effects, it is essential for us to use for grafting or budding upon a stock which is sufficiently hardy enough to stand our most severe winters. Such a stock we find in the wild native Orange of Japan, the *Citrus Trifoliata*.



Citrus Trifoliata.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA SEEDLINGS.

During the planting season, that is from the middle of December to about March 15th, we have on hand a large quantity of Citrus Trifoliata seedlings, one year old, strong stock, suitable to be set out in Nursery rows for budding and grafting stools, which we offer at \$3.00 per 100; \$18.00 per 1000; seed, per lb., \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.

ORANGE TREES.

We have a large quantity of Satsuma, Mandarin, Tangerine, Washington, Naval, Sweet Creole, Brazil, Jaffa, Parson Brown, Homosassa and King budded on either native sour or trifoliata stock. Healthy, thrifty trees. 40c., 60c., 75c., \$1.00 to \$2.00, according to size, age and shape of trees.

The celebrated Oonshiu at 50c. and 75c. each, direct from Japan.

For north of New Orleans the "Satsuma" is the best adapted to be planted, as this variety can be grown one degree north above the Orange belt.

We should call attention of those intending to plant Orange trees, in order to be successful not to set out trees over three years old. A two year old tree on three year stock, will make larger growth in two years than if it had been five when planted out. These trees are carefully taken up and packed so as to insure safe delivery. The above prices are f. o. b. by express or freight. Special prices given on large quantities. Prices range according to size, age and shape of trees. (This applies to all Orange Trees.)

**The Kin-Kan or Kum-Quat Orange.**

This fine Japanese variety of Oranges is one of the most ornamental of all varieties known. The plant is dwarfish, of dense growth, hardy in our section, and will stand our most severe winters. The fruit, unlike any other variety of Oranges, is small, oval in shape, with sour pulp and sweet, finely flavored skin, and should be eaten unpeeled, as the combination of sour pulp and sweet skin is most delightful and refreshing. The fruit may be preserved in several ways.

We have a fine lot of the above variety on trifoliata stools on hand, which we sell at 50c., 75c. and \$1.00 each.

Japanese Pomelo or Grape Fruit.

(Seedless.)

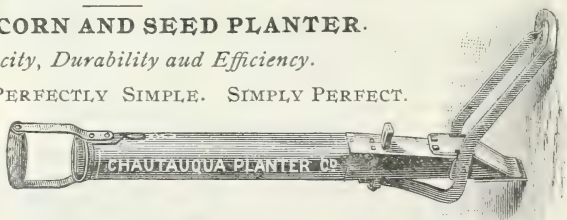
A decided late fruiting novelty of the Orange family, which promises to be as great a favorite as the Oonshiu. In taste it does not differ from the so-called "Grape Fruit" of Florida, having a slight tonic flavor, very pleasant, with plenty of juice, and about as large as a Washington Navel, though of a flatter shape. It is not of the "Mandarin" kind, having a clear skin or peel. The trees are of rapid and robust growth, and being on the trifoliata stock, are very hardy; but experience has not yet shown what amount of cold they can withstand. It grows as large as the seedling orange tree, but being of a more spreading habit it should not be planted closer than 30 or 40 feet each way. Price, 75c., \$1.25 and \$1.50 each.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**THE CHAUTAUQUA CORN AND SEED PLANTER.**

Unequalled in Simplicity, Durability and Efficiency.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST. PERFECTLY SIMPLE. SIMPLY PERFECT.

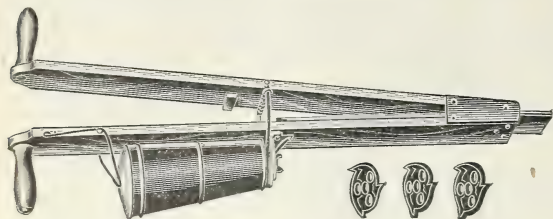
Its Efficiency.—We claim that the "Chautauqua" is not equaled as a dropper and planter. By actual trial in the field with a number of good planters, it has been shown that our machine will cover the seed in different



Patented April 4, 1882.

soils and at different depths, shallow or deep, better than any other planter. Our new

improved seed slide, having double gauger for adjusting the seed cup enables the planter to drop accurately small or large seed, in the quantity desired. Price, \$2.25.



The Eclipse Corn Planter.

This new implement is in its working parts similar to the above except that it is made of wood instead of iron and steel. The inventor claims that it is easier handled than any other and will do as much work as the best. Price, \$2.00.

—:o:—

PLANET JR. IMPLEMENTS.

NOTE.—The prices on the Planet, Jr., implements are made by the manufacturers and no one is allowed to deviate from them.

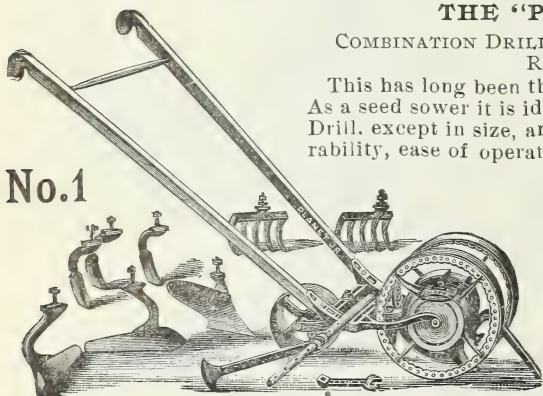
It is compulsory that all parties handling these goods must abide by this rule or else they will lose all right to sell them.

THE "PLANET JR." No. 1.

COMBINATION DRILL AND WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW.

This has long been the most popular combined tool made. As a seed sower it is identical with the No. 2 "Planet Jr." Drill, except in size, and has all its merits, its strength, durability, ease of operation and perfection of work.

No.1



It has a complete set of cultivating tools, and all its work is rapid, easy, perfect and delightful. When used as a drill the seed is sown with great regularity and at uniform depth, regulated at pleasure. The hopper holds one quart. From a drill it is changed to its other uses by unscrewing but two bolts, when any of the attachments shown in the cut can be quickly made ready for use. Price, \$10.50.

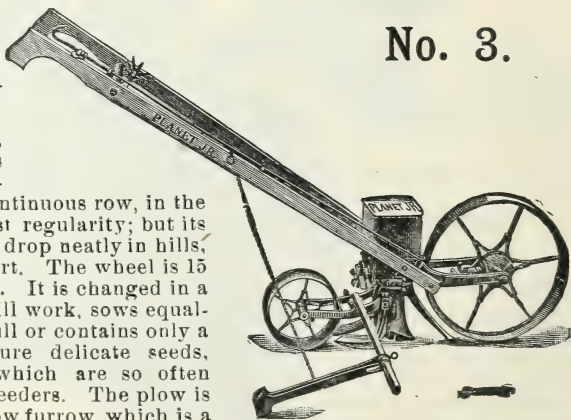
The "Planet Jr." No. 3.

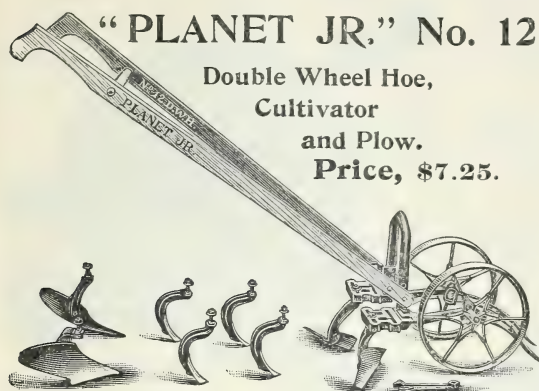
HILL DROPPING SEEDER,

Sows either in Hills or in Continuous Row.

A fine Hill Dropping Seeder, with hosts of friends, for 1899 it is greatly improved in many particulars. This Drill will sow in a continuous row, in the ordinary way, with the greatest regularity; but its distinctive feature is that it will drop neatly in hills, either 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. The wheel is 15 inches high, with a broad face. It is changed in a moment from hill dropping to drill work, sows equally well whether the hopper is full or contains only a paper of seed, and will not injure delicate seeds, such as radish, cabbage, etc., which are so often peeled or crushed by imperfect seeders. The plow is adjustable and opens a very narrow furrow which is a great advantage for after cultivation. 1896 was the first year that this machine was sold widely by the manufacturers of the celebrated line of "Planet Jr." goods, but it has since been bought very largely by careful gardeners and nurserymen and has given entire satisfaction. Price, \$11.00.

No. 3.





"PLANET JR." No. 12

Double Wheel Hoe,
Cultivator
and Plow.

Price, \$7.25.

This is an invaluable implement to every tiller of the soil. It is the best and cheapest made for the cultivation of garden vegetables on a large scale. as one man with it will do more work in a day than six with ordinary garden hoes. The attachments consist of four cultivator teeth, two rakes, two long hoes and two plows. The wheels being adjustable, both sides of the row can be cultivated at the same time. Having leaf guards which allow the cultivation of large plants, it is indispensable for cultivating beets, carrots, peas and beans when already advanced in growth. Taking all in all, it is one of the best cultivators made. Price, \$7.25.

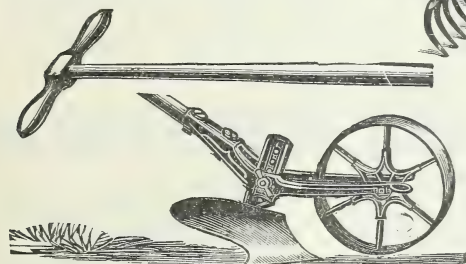
This tool is considerably lighter than the "Double Wheel" Hoe; having almost similar attachments it is capable of doing nearly the same kind of work. It is furnished with one pair of rakes, one pair of curved point hoes, three cultivator teeth, one large garden plow and one detachable leaf guard. All the blades are steel hardened in oil, tempered and polished. It is used for cultivating both sides of the row at one passage. Price, \$6.00 net.



"PLANET JR." No. 16

Single Wheel Hoe,
Cultivator, Rake
and Plow.

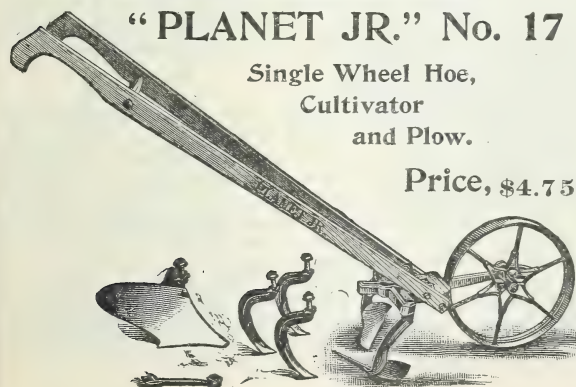
Price, \$6.00



THE "FIRE FLY."

WHEEL GARDEN PLOW.

This tool is intended for those who have small gardens and a moderate amount of time to work in them. It enables them to raise vegetables for their family or for market, with a small expenditure of labor and time. Price, \$2.50 net.



"PLANET JR." No. 17

Single Wheel Hoe,
Cultivator
and Plow.

Price, \$4.75

This also has the same frame, handles, etc., as No. 15. but is supplied only with a pair of 6 inch hoes, a set of cultivator teeth and a plow, a sufficient outfit for most gardening work. The others can be added at any time.

The frame changes in height, and the wheel to the other side of the arm, then working both sides of the row at once. Price, \$4.75.

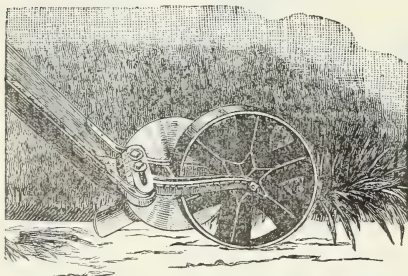


THE PERFECTION SEED SOWER.

Bow, \$2.25 each.

Crank, \$2.50 each.

The Cheapest and Best on the Market.

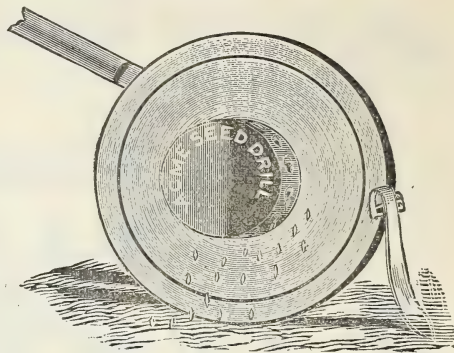


Matthew's Hand Cultivator.

The Matthew's Hand Cultivator is one of the best implements in use for weeding between row crops, and for flat cultivation generally, and is an indispensable companion to the seed drill. It is thoroughly constructed throughout, very durable, easy to operate. *A boy can do as much with it as six men with hoes.* It spreads from 6 to 14 inches, and cuts all the ground covered, even when spread to its greatest extent. Its teeth are of a new and improved pattern and thoroughly pulverize and mellow the soil. The depth of cultivating may be accurately gauged by raising and lowering the wheels, which is quickly done by the use of a thumb screw. Price, \$5.00.

MATTHEWS' SEED DRILL.

The Matthews' Seed Drill is not an implement of recent introduction, it has been used by many of the gardeners and truckers and is considered by them as one of the best. The easiness with which it is handled, the adaptability to any kind of seed, no matter whether large or small, the regularity with which it sows, makes it superior to many another drill. This implement is composed of a wooden frame in which is set a heavy wheel in front provided with pins on the side which keep the agitator constantly in motion. Attached to this is a small, hollow bull's tongue on top of which the hopper containing the seed is fixed. Beneath this hopper is a round disk provided with holes of different sizes so as to regulate the quantity of seed required. This disk can be set according to the size of the seed to be sown. Inside the hopper is the agitator, which is worked by a lever through the pins in the driving wheel. Attached to the frame is a marker which marks the next row, and in the rear of the frame are two sweeps which cover the seed slightly and an iron roller to press it down. Price, \$9.00.



The Acme Seed Drill.

A Garden Seed Drill that will distribute Beet, Cabbage, Carrot, Celery, Lettuce, Radish, Turnip, and all such seeds with perfect regularity. It is utterly impossible for it to sow anything but accurately, doing the work as thoroughly as the costly machines, and will cover ten times the ground that can possibly be covered by hand. It is simple in construction, so easily understood that a child can be instantly taught to use it; so simply constructed it is impossible to get out of order. Price, \$1.00.

The "Planet Jr." Grass Edger.

The grand secret of attractiveness in grounds surrounding a house is extreme neatness. The "Planet Jr." Grass Edger assists wonderfully in producing this effect. It will do either straight or curved edging at a speed of a mile an hour. It should be the constant companion of the lawn mower.

Strawberry growers will find the Grass Edger with the hoe removed, a rapid and perfect tool for cutting off surplus runners. Price \$6.00.

Cleve's Angle Trowel. This handy digger was originally intended for digging plantains and other weeds from lawns, but it has also found great favor among the ladies as a flower cultivator for loosening the soil in pots, and among young plants for transplanting. It serves every purpose of the old form of trowel. Price, No. 1, 40c.; No. 2, 30c.; No. 3, 25c.



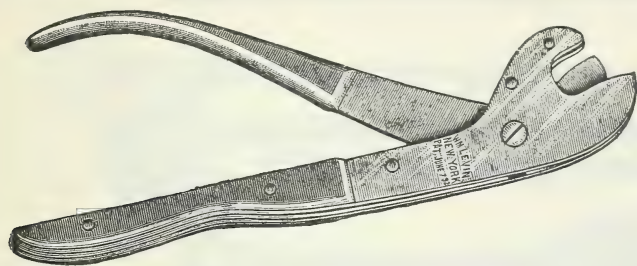
Combination Weeder.

Improved Planting Dibble.—This tool is designed for setting out cabbage, celery, tobacco, tomato, onions and similar plants. Price, 40c. each, if ordered by mail 20c.

The Combination Weeder.—Combining as it does, both the rake and hoe, it is the most serviceable, durable and the most perfect Weeder on the market. Price, 30 cents.

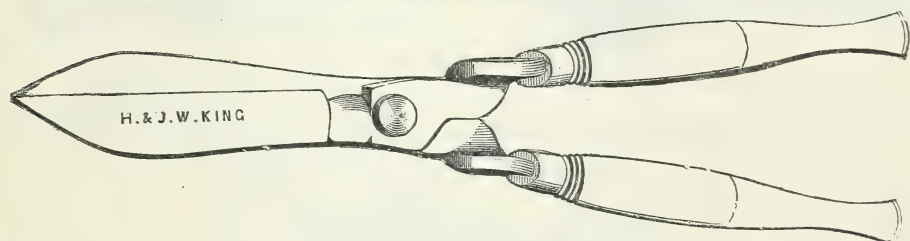


Planting Dibble.



The Levin Pruner. This is one of the strongest and best cutting pruners for its size. The cut is very smooth.

Price, No. 1, 7 inches long, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch cut, \$1.25; No. 2, 7 inches long, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch cut, \$1.50. By mail, postpaid.



Hedge Shear.

SELF CLOSING TOMATO VINE SUPPORT

PATENTED MAR., 13TH 1894.



READY FOR USE



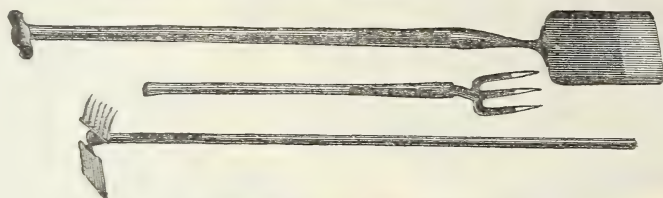
IN USE



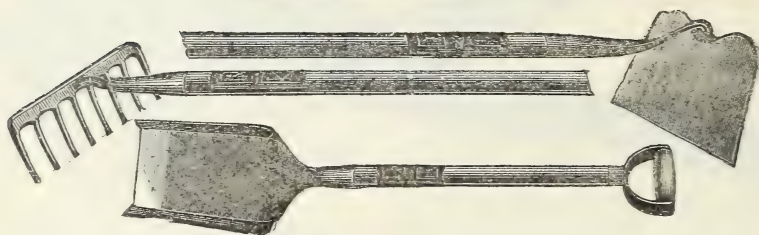
NOT IN USE

1. It is made of galvanized wire, that will not rust or rot out. 2. Any one can place it in position. 3. It has double legs and the greater the pressure the firmer the support. 4. It has self closing adjustable legs. 5. It takes no room in the winter. Hang on a peg or leave in the ground, as you prefer. 6. It is always ready for use, never needing re-

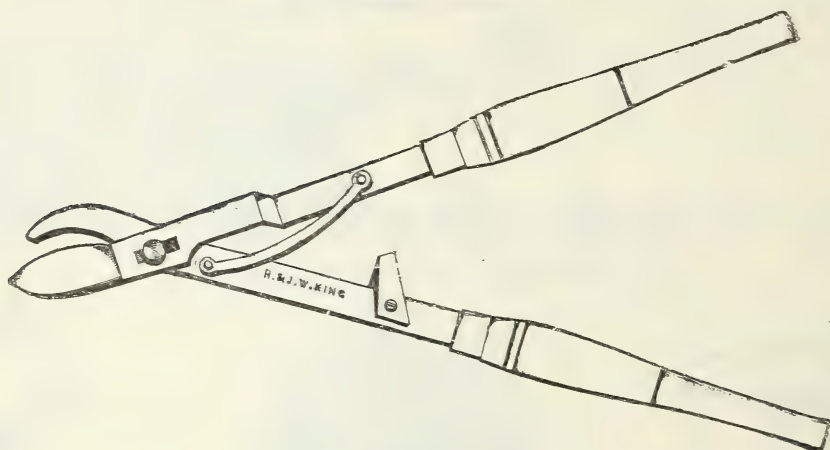
pairs. 7. By keeping the fruit from the ground they ripen earlier, and also give a yield that would otherwise decay. 8. It adds to the appearance of any garden. 9. It requires no attention from time of setting until time of removal. 10. It is a time saver—don't have to hunt up slats, posts, strings, nails, hammer, etc.; any one can set more in an hour than they can make in a day. 11. It is the simplest, strongest, most durable, easiest operated and cheapest support ever offered. 12. It pays for itself in a season, and lasts a generation. Price, 15c. each; \$12.50 per 100. Not less than 50 sold at this price.



Ladies Set, Floral Tools, No. 5.



Boys' Favorite Set.



Slide Pruning Shear.



Weiss' Hand Pruning Shear.



French Perfection Shear.



Saynor's Pruning Knife No. 192.



Saynor's Pruning Knife No. 194.



Excelsior Weeding Hoe.



Spading Fork, D. Handle.



Cast Steel Garden Trowel.



Strawberry or Transplanting Fork.

DEAKIN'S IMPROVED BRASS GARDEN SYRINGES, AMERICAN.

Length of Barrel 12 in., diam. 1 in.



No. A.—Length of barrel, 12 inches; diameter, 1 inch, with one stream and spray rose. Price, \$2.50.

Length of Barrel, 13½ in.; diam., 1½



No. 2.—Ladies' Garden Syringe; length of barrel, 14½ inches, diameter 1½ inches; with one stream and two spray roses. The two roses, when not in use, are screwed on the side of the barrel, as shown in cut. Price, \$4.75.

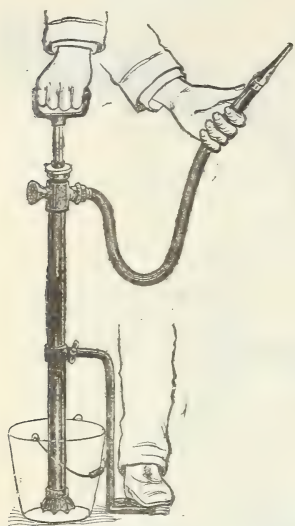
Length of Barrel, 18 in.; diameter, 1½.



No. 3.—Best Plate Valve Syringe, large size, with one stream, two spray roses and side pieces on barrel. Price, \$7.00.



No. 11.—(Second quality.) Length of barrel, 18 inches; diameter, 1½ inches. Open Rose Syringe, full size. Two spray roses and one stream. Side attachments. Price, \$4.75.



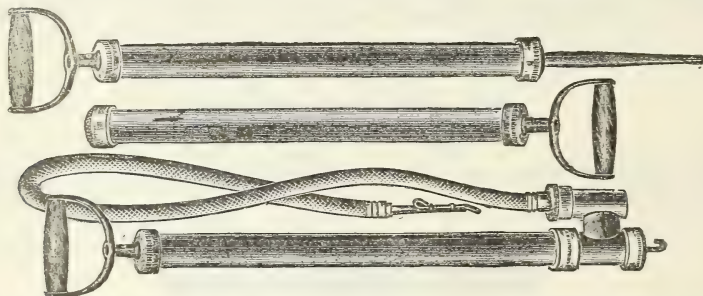
The Acme Pump.

Deakin's New Syringes. The cheapest all brass Syringes made; full length of barrel of the largest size, 18 inches, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter. The following is what the manufacturers say about them: "In response to the oft expressed desire of our customers for a very cheap brass syringe of large capacity of barrel, we have decided to place upon the market syringes which we feel confident will give satisfaction."

They are all brass full length syringes, fill quickly and discharge perfectly. Price, letter H, \$3.00; letter K, \$2.25.

The Acme Hand Force Pump. Wherever vermin and insect pests can be reached with the various solutions the Acme will be found invaluable as an exterminator. For use in the Orchard, Green-house and Garden, it answers all requirements. The Acme is useful for washing carriages and handy in case of fire. The discharge end of the nozzle is so shaped that it can be used for Veterinary purposes. Price, \$4.50.

Lewis' Combination Force Pump. This Pump is made of heavy mandrel drawn brass tubing, is 32 inches long and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, weighing about $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. It is a combination of three very useful instruments or machines: A Force Pump, an Agricultural Syringe and a Veterinary Syringe or nozzle for a round and solid



stream. As a Force Pump, with its three feet of hose attached, it will throw a good sized stream of water from fifty to sixty feet. The pump part unscrews near the base, opposite where the hose is attached and the perforated or syringe nozzle is screwed on in its place. This can be used for syringing small plants. Price, \$6.00 net.

The Daisy Sprayer. A cheap but very effective Spraying Pump, made entirely of tin. This is not an ordinary single barrel syringe, but a regular force pump. The cylinder is provided with a suction valve, and the discharge pipe is sufficiently wide to act as an air chamber, thereby enabling the pump to throw a continuous stream. The piston is connected with the wooden lever by means of a heavy iron rod. The nozzle is attached to the air chamber by means of a short piece of rubber hose, thereby enabling us to spray in all directions. This sprayer is substantially made and will with ordinary care last for years. Price, \$1.75.

Lewis' Agricultural Syringe. This exterminator is 26 inches long, by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. It is made of zinc tubing which does not rust by using strong chemicals. The piston is fitted with Lewis' Patent Expansion Valve, which holds the liquid at any point in the tube, except on pressure of the handle, when it discharges the liquid on each hill. Price, \$1.50.



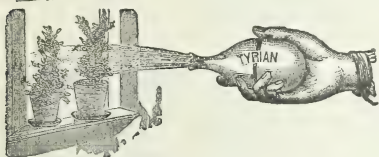
The "Little Gem" Spraying Pump. This Pump is made entirely of brass. The working parts, discharge and connecting tubes, Plunger, rod and air chamber, so that all parts (except the rubber hose and valve packing) that come in contact with the liquid, are of brass, making it practical for using any of the insecticides.

The large capacity of the air chamber and length of cylinder, together with the power of the inflating valve, enables it to throw a continuous steady stream fifty feet, or a steady spray for thirty seconds or more after the operator stops pumping. The pump is neat in design, very compact, strong and durable, nothing liable to get out of repair or wear out that could not be replaced at a cost of a few cents. The entire weight of the pump complete is 4 pounds. When boxed ready for shipment, seven pounds. The price, with both nozzles, including an iron stirrup for holding it firmly in the pail with the foot, is \$5.00.

The Vapor Gem Sprayer. Strong, durable, efficient and handsome. For house plants, green-houses, flower gardens, etc. The best insecticide distributor known. Uses every kind of poisonous spray, Paris Green, Bordeaux Mixture, Arsenical Mixture, Kerosene and Rosin Emulsion, with great effect, and will exterminate all obnoxious and injurious insects on plants of all kinds. The tank is heavy sheet copper and holds one quart, and the pump is made of heavy brass and not easily affected by any acidulous liquid. Price, \$2.25.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING THE SPRAYER.

To produce a heavy spray work the plunger quickly. The leather on the plunger must be kept soft and pliable by using a good quality of oil. After oiling shove the cap cover over the leather and leave it there until the rim of the cap is entered into the air chamber. To fill the tank remove the screw cap. One filling sprays 600 hills.

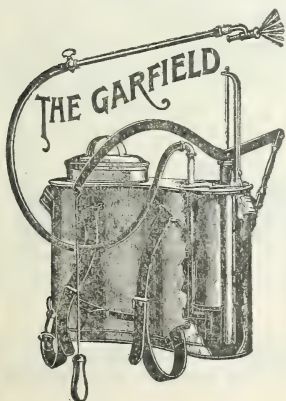


Tyrian Rubber Plant and Flower Sprinkler.

Very handy for sprinkling tender plants, small seeds and cut flowers. These sprinklers are made in three different sizes: 6 oz. with hard rubber nozzle, 70c.; 8 oz. hard rubber nozzle, 80c.; 10 oz. hard rubber nozzle, 90c.



The Garfield Knapsack Sprayer. One of the best, strongest and most effective of all Knapsack Sprayers. The tank is made of heavy copper, slightly concaved to fit the back, and is therefore easily carried. The pump is made entirely of brass, double action, has metal valves, and will not get out of order. Can be used for all sorts of insecticides and fungicides in the Orchard, Field and Garden and is the cheapest knapsack sprayer made. Price, as shown in cut, \$11.00.

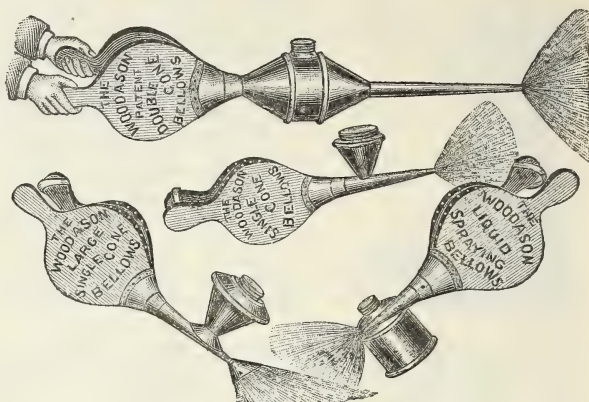


The Lenox Sprayer. This sprayer is made similar in style as the Eureka, only it is made of zinc instead of copper, and is worked by pressing a rubber bulb which is attached to the end of the hose. It surely is very beneficial for spraying small plants, such as cabbage, potatoes, cauliflowers, etc.; also for young trees and grape vines, especially when using mixtures for insecticides, etc. This is the cheapest Knapsack Sprayer in the market; very durable, and will pay for itself in a short time. Has been

lately improved by having an automatic Agitator placed inside. In walking this Agitator moves forward and backward, thereby thoroughly mixing the liquid used. Price, complete, \$4.50.



The Lenox Sprayer.



WOODASON'S BELLONS.

Double Cone (for insect powder)	\$3 25
Single " " "	1 25
Atomizer (for liquid and powder)	2 25
Pure Pyrethrum Powder for above bellows $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. box 15c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c.; 1 lb. boxes..	50
Hammond's Bellows for Slug Shot	1 75

Eureka Exterminator or Torch. This is a very simple, durable, cheap and effective contrivance for destroying caterpillars and all other insects which destroy the trees and other shrubs, also the foliage and the fruit. It is very easy to handle and should be used according to the following directions:

Place the Exterminator in a receptacle three inches in diameter and five inches high. Pour in enough Kerosene Oil to cover the body of the exterminator; let it soak for 10 or 20 minutes, then take it out and place it on a pole from 10 to 20 feet long. When you have this done you are ready to light it. Price, 50c. each.

Whale Oil Soap. Very effective for washing trees and destroying all insects on the bark; it is also an exterminator of insects and lice on plants and shrubbery. Mix at the rate of one pound of soap to two quarts of hot water, and then add five gallons of cold water; apply with watering pot or syringe; used in this manner it will promptly rid cabbage or any other vegetable plants, also rose bushes and all sorts of fruit trees of the aphides and other insects which so often injure them. Price, 1 pound boxes, 15c. In bulk, 10c. per pound.

The following Mixtures have been found to be very effective in destroying all parasites and insects on fruit trees:

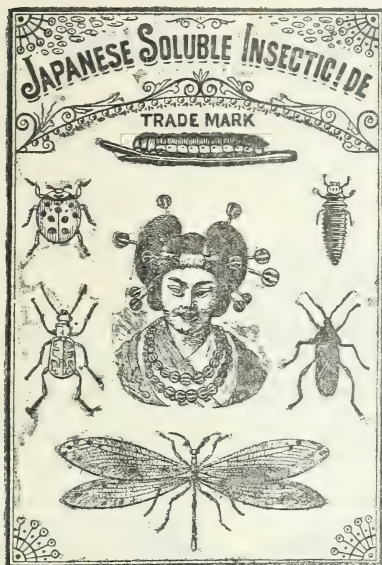
KEROSENE EMULSION.—This solution is used with great success in killing all sucking insects, such as scales, plant lice, and above all the destructive Icterya or Cottony Cushion Bug, on orange and other fruit trees.

The following formula will be found one of the best:

Dissolve half pound of Whale Oil Soap in half gallon of boiling water, then add one gallon of Kerosene Oil, churn the mixture with a force pump till it forms a cream which thickens upon cooling. For scale insects dilute one part of the emulsion with nine parts of water, and for all other insects one part of the emulsion with fifteen parts of water. This mixture can be very easily made by any person using the above ingredients.

ARSENICAL MIXTURE.—Two pounds of White Arsenic, two pounds of Washing Soda, two gallons of water; mix and boil down to one gallon. Slake two pounds of Quicklime in sufficient of water, strain and add enough of water to make the whole 40

gallons. Now add one pint of the Arsenical Mixture to the 40 gallons of Lime water, mix thoroughly and use as a spray. This is the most effective Insecticide known.



is ready for use, and only requires to be dusted on to the plants while they are wet with the dew in the morning, or when applied in the evening, plants should be watered over the leaves half an hour before the Slug Shot is applied.

Five pound packages, 30 cents; in bulk \$4.00 per 100 pounds.

Have Dusters for distributing the above powder. Price, 1 gallon size, 35c.; half gallon size, 25c.

Tobacco Dust. We have a large supply of this well known insecticide, which is one of the best and cheapest insect destroyers known. It is one of the most effective agents against the cabbage fly and worms, which are so injurious to and destructive to cabbage and cauliflower plants, also for cucumbers and melons.

Used very extensively by the largest Cucumber growers in this vicinity with satisfactory results. It is generally put on plants in the morning when the dew is on them or just after a rain. After a few applications it has been found to be very effective. Price, 10 lb. packages, 25c.; 50 lbs. 75c.; 100 lbs., \$1.25.

BORDEAUX MIXTURE.—Dissolve 6 pounds of powdered Sulphate of Copper in 4 gallons of boiling water. Slake 4 pounds of fresh Lime in 4 gallons of cold water, mix both solutions slowly and thoroughly and strain them through a fine sieve. Before using dilute to 22 gallons with water.

CARBONATE OF COPPER MIXTURE.—Dissolve 3 ounces of Copper Carbonate in 1 quart of liquid Ammonia and dilute to 22 gallons.

JAPANESE SOLUBLE INSECTICIDE.—This is the safest, surest and best insecticide ever brought before the public. It is a sure remedy for Cabbage worms, Turnip and Beet fleas, Rose lice, Green Fly, Scale, Mealy Bug, Red Spider, Aphides, etc.

For greenhouse, conservatory, garden and field use it has no equal, and is sure death to all insects.

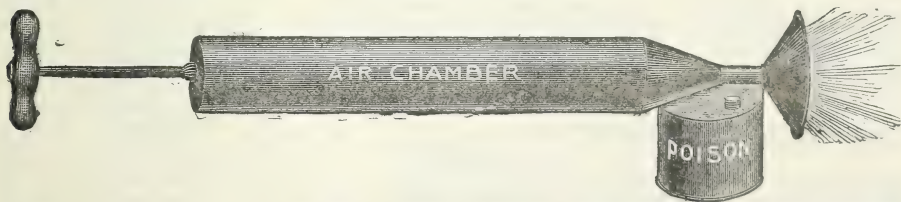
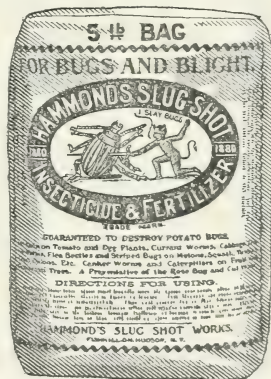
Sold only in 1 pound packages at 25c.

By mail 15 cents extra.

Full directions on every box.

We are the sole agents for the United States.

Hammond's Slug Shot. An excellent article for destroying cabbage fleas, green lice, turnip and beet fly, potato bug, grub worms, etc. It



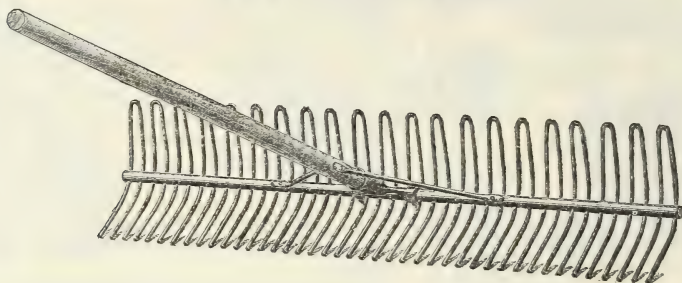
The Lightning Bug Exterminator. One of the cheapest and best spraying machines for expelling and destroying Potato Bugs, Codling Moths and Canker Worms,

Strawberry and Rose Slugs, Striped Fleas, Cucumber and Melon Beetles, etc. It is very light, yet strong, and with proper care will last many years. Very good for applying the Japanese Soluble Insecticide. Price, \$1.50.

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PRICE LIST OF GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

LAWN QUEEN RAKE.



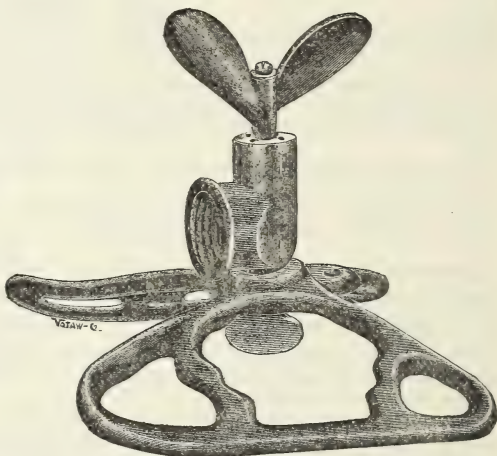
- No. 1..... 90 cents, 42 Teeth.
 No. 2..... 80 cents, 24 Teeth.
 No. 3..... 36 Teeth, extra large, \$1.25.

These are splendid tools, and have given general satisfaction.

The Improved Lawn Sprinkler.

This is by all odds the Finest Sprinkler of its class on the market. It throws a beautiful spray. In order to use it properly it has to be screwed on a hose, which may be either attached to a hydrant or force pump. The streams of water that are forced through the openings on top set the propeller blades going, and in this manner distribute the water in shape of a heavy rain shower over a large space.

The entire implement is of solid brass, nicely finished, and the base Japanned. Price, \$1.75 each.



FLORAL TOOLS.

No. 8. Boys' Garden Set, 3 pieces. Hoe, Rake and Spade.....	\$1 45
No. 5. Ladies' Set, 4 pieces, Hoe, Rake, Spade and Fork.....	1 00
Ladies' Extra Heavy Set, 3 pieces. Hoe, Rake and Spade.....	1 25
Toy Sets, 3 pieces, Rake, Hoe and Spade, No. 1, 30 cents, No. 2.....	40

FORKS.

Geneva Spading, Long Handled, 4 tine.....	85
“ “ “ “ 4 tine (strapped).....	95
Spading, Short Handled (strapped).....	1 00, 1.25 and 1 40
Manure Geneva, Long Handled, 4 tine (strapped).....	90
“ “ “ “ 5 tine “.....	1 00
“ “ “ “ 6 tine “.....	1 10

Oxford Hay Forks, 3 tine, 5 foot handle	55
“ “ 3 tine, 6 “	65
“ “ 4 tine, 6 “	70

HOES.

W. A. Lyndon's Louisiana, No. 00, Field, without handle	1 10
“ “ No. 0, “ “	1 20
“ “ No. 1, “ “	1 30
“ “ No. 2, “ “	1 40
“ “ No. 1, Toy, “ “	1 00
“ “ No. 2, Toy, “ “	1 10
“ Carolina, No. 000, Field, “ “	60
“ “ No. 00, “ “	70
“ “ No. 0, “ “	80
“ “ No. 1, “ “	90
Sandusky Tool Co.'s Planters' No. 2, without handle	40
“ “ No. 6, “ “	50
“ “ No. 3-0, “ “	35
“ “ No. 4, “ “	45
Enterprise Socket with handle	45
Two Prong Weeding, with handle	40
Smith's Solid Shank, No. 51 (pointed) with handle	50
Harper's Hoe and Rake combined	60
Dutch or Scuffle, with handle (American)	60
Dutch or Scuffle, without handle, (Saynor & Cooke) 5 inches 50c. 7 inches	70
Solid Shank Planters, with handle, No. 2	55
“ “ “ “ No. 4	65
Hercules, New, Light and Strong, with handles, 6½ in., 50c. 7½ in., 60. 8½ in.,	70
German Pattern Garden, No. 7-0	40
“ “ “ “ No. 5-0	45
“ “ No. 3-0, with handle	50
“ “ No. 1-0, “ “	55
“ “ No. 2 “ “	65
“ “ No. 4 “ “	70
“ “ Grub or Sprouting, No. 7-0, with handle	55
“ “ “ “ No. 5-0, “ “	60
“ “ Two Prong Grape, with handle	85

KNIVES.

Saynor & Cooke's Pruning	from \$1 00 to	2 00
Saynor & Cooke's Budding	from \$1 25 to	1 75
Maher & Grosh's Budding, cocoa handle		60
“ “ “ “ ebony handle		75
Fine American Pocket Knives, 2 blades, shell and stag handles		75

POTATO HOOKS.

Long Handled, 4 tine (Goose Necked) Geneva	50
“ “ 6 tine	75
“ “ 4 tine (flat)	45
“ “ 4 tine (round)	50
“ “ 4 tine, extra heavy	65
“ “ 5 tine, “ “	75

PRUNING SAWS.

Diston's 12 inch No. 7	90
“ Compass, 14 inch	60
“ Crescent, 12 inch	85
“ Duplex, 16 inch	1 10
“ 18 inch No. 7	1 20

RAKES.

Geneva Tool Co.'s Cast Steel Bow, 10 teeth (Braced)	45
“ “ “ “ 12 “ “	50
“ “ “ “ 14 “ “	60
“ “ “ “ 16 “ “	70

RAKES—Continued.

Challenge Rakes (Malleable Iron) 10 teeth	30
“ “ “ “ 12 “	35
“ “ “ “ 14 “	40
“ “ “ “ 16 “	55
Harper's Rakes, (Malleable Iron) 10 teeth	30
“ “ “ “ 12 “	40
“ “ “ “ 14 “	45
“ “ “ “ 16 “	50
Wood Head Rakes, Wrought Iron teeth	50c. and 75
English Wrought Iron Rakes, without handles, 10 teeth	50
“ “ “ “ “ 12 teeth	60
“ “ “ “ “ 16 teeth	80
Wooden Hay Rakes	25

SPADES.

Ames' Long Handled Bright, (the best made)	1 20
Hadwin's Long Handled	75
Blair's Spades, Long Handled	85
French Steel, Bright, without handles	1 20
Toy for Ladies or Boys	55

SHOVELS.

Ames' Bright Long Handled, round point	1 20
Hadwin's Long Handled, round point	75
“ “ “ “ square	85
Toy for Ladies or Boys	50

SCYTHE SNATHS.

Handles for French Scythe Blades, with Ring and Wedge	90
No. 1, American Ring and Plate Heel	60
No. 0, “ “ “ “	50
No. 00, Swing Socket	65
No. 2, Two Ring Bush	75

SICKLES.

English, welded, No. 3	50
Scotch, riveted back, No. 0	50
“ “ “ “ No. 1	60
English “ “ No. 2	50
“ “ “ “ No. 3	60
French Sickles, No. 1	45
“ “ “ “ No. 2	50

SHEARS.

Hedge Shears, 7 inches	2 25
“ “ 8 “	2 50
“ “ 9 “	2 75
“ “ 10 “	3 00
“ “ 12 “	3 25
Pruning Shears, No. 1, Wiss. A	1 85
“ “ “ “ No. 2, “	1 75
“ “ “ “ No. 3, “	1 60
“ “ “ “ No. 4, “	1 50
“ “ “ “ No. 2, “ B	1 75
“ “ “ “ No. 3, “	1 60
“ “ “ “ No. 109, Wiss. B. Steel Springs, 9 inch	2 25
“ “ “ “ No. 110, “ “ 10 inch	2 50
“ “ “ “ No. 111, “ “ 11 inch	2 75
Wiss. Practical Orange Clippers	1 10
Wiss. Orange Shears	1 00
Pruning Shears, Hessenbruch (German) No. 565—23c—m	1 25
Ladies' Favorite for Roses, No. 37—14c—m	1 25
“ “ “ “ No. 8—20½c—m	1 00
“ “ “ “ No. 8—23½c—m	1 25
“ “ “ “ No. 1—22c—m	1 00
“ “ “ “ No. 1—24c—m	1 25

SHEARS—Continued.

Pruning Shears, French Perfection, No. 1	3 00
“ “ “ “ No. 2	2 75
“ “ Extra Heavy French (Pat. Brass Spring) Nos. 1 and 2	3 50
“ “ Heavy French, (Faber) No. 2	3 25
Slide Pruning Shear, No. 1, Saynor & Cooke	2 75
“ “ “ “ No. 2, “ “	3 00
“ “ “ “ No. 3, “ “	3 50
“ “ “ “ No. 4, “ “	4 00
Lopping Shears, Eagle Claw, English, No. 1	3 00
“ “ “ “ No. 2	3 25
Eagle Pruning Shears, American	2 75
Waters' Improved Tree Pruners, 4 feet	75
“ “ “ “ 8 feet	1 00
“ “ “ “ 10 feet	1 25
“ “ “ “ 12 feet	1 50

SCYTHES.

French First Quality (polished) 18 inches	85
“ “ “ “ 20 “	90
“ “ “ “ 22 “	95
“ “ “ “ 24 “	1 00
“ “ “ “ 26 “	1 10
“ “ “ “ 28 “	1 20
“ Second “ (blue) 22 “	85
“ “ “ “ 24 “	90
“ “ “ “ 26 “	1 00
“ “ “ “ 28 “	1 10
French (Croix brand) 22 inches	80
“ “ “ “ 24 “	85
“ “ “ “ 26 “	90
“ “ “ “ 28 “	1 00

Have also the above blades bridled at 50c. extra each.

American Grass, 26 to 28 inches	75
American Bramble, 16 to 20 inches	75
Blood's Champion Bramble, 26 to 30 inches	75

The French Scythe Blades are imported by us, and are of best quality; none better can be had.

WATERING POTS.

4 Quarts, Japanned Screw Tops	35	4 Quarts, Galvanized	50
6 “ “ “ “	40	6 “ “ “	60
8 “ “ “ “	50	8 “ “ “	70
10 “ “ “ “	65	10 “ “ “	85
12 “ “ “ “	75	12 “ “ “	95
16 “ “ “ “	90	16 “ “ “	1 25
Extra Heavy, hand made, No. 1, 20 Quarts			2 00
“ “ “ “ No. 2, 16 “			1 75
“ “ “ “ No. 3, 14 “			1 50
“ “ “ “ No. 4, 10 “			1 25
“ “ “ “ No. 5, 8 “			1 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Excelsior Weeding Hooks	15
American Transplanting Trowels, 5, 6 and 7 inches	15c. to 20
Diston's Transplanting Trowels, (solid shanks) 6 inch 50c. 7 inch	60
Transplanting Forks (steel) No. 22	35
“ “ (malleable iron) No. 21	15
American Briar Hooks	1 10
Lang's Hand Weeder	25
Fork Handles	15
Hoe Handles	10c. and 20
Rake Handles	15
Spade and Shovel Handles	20
Edging Knives for trimming grass borders	35c. to 50
Diston's 10 inch Flat Files	25
“ 12 “ “ “	35

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

Grafting Wax, Lion Brand, best quality	per lb., 40c.; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	15
American Indian Pond Whetstones.....		10
American Bera Whetstones.....		15
French Whetstones.....		15
Hammer and Anvil for Beating French Scythes.....		1 60
Raffia, for tying	per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c.; per lb.	25

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JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE.

This tuber is well known and requires no further description. It is used for the table, also for stock feed. It does better in a rich loam, and should be planted and cultivated like potatoes. They yield very heavily. Price per bush. \$2.50; per gal. 35c.

SPANISH PEANUTS.

An early and very prolific variety, which grows erect and does not spread on the ground like other kinds. Can be cultivated entirely with a plow and are easily gathered, as all the peas hang close to the roots. The stems when harvested make a good hay. The fruit is smaller than the Virginia or Tennessee, but the plants yield heavier. A very good feed for fattening hogs.

Price, per lb., 15c.; by mail, postpaid, 25c.; per peck, 65c.

Have also the White Virginia and Red Tennessee Peanuts in stock. They are larger in size than the Spanish kinds. They are of a spreading habit, and are cultivated in ridges like sweet potatoes.

Price of White Virginia is 10c. per pound.

Price of Red Tennessee is 10c. per lb.; if by mail, 8c. extra must be added.

COTTON SEED.

We have in stock the largest supply of the following varieties of choice Georgia Cotton Seeds. Special prices on large quantities.

Petit Gulf.....	\$0.75 per bushel of 30 pounds.
Peterkin.....	1.25 " 30 "
Bancroft's Herlong.....	1.50 " 30 "
Allen, Long Staple.....	2.00 " 30 "
Boyd's Prolific.....	1.50 " 30 "
Peerless.....	2.00 " 30 "
Sea Island.....	2.50 " 40 "
King Cotton.....	1.50 " 30 "

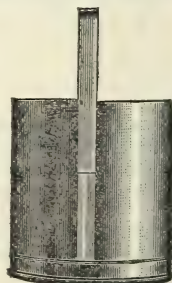
CHUFAS.

This nut is splendid for fattening hogs; it has a fine flavor. The nut sends up a single spire so much like Coco it might deceive even an experienced eye at first appearance. Around this spire a multitude of others form rapidly. At the foot of each spire is a nut never more than two inches in the ground. When harvesting the crop you have only to gather all the spires and give a slight pull which will bring the entire cluster up with nine tenths of the nuts. Unlike the Coco, the Chufa will die out in two or three years, if neglected or allowed to be choked with grass or weeds. Price, 15c. per lb.; \$1.25 per peck; \$4 per bushel.

McDuff Simpson's Forcing and Transplanting Pot.

A very useful, simple and above all, cheap implement, which deserves a place in every garden where Cucumbers and Melons are forced or grown for the early market.

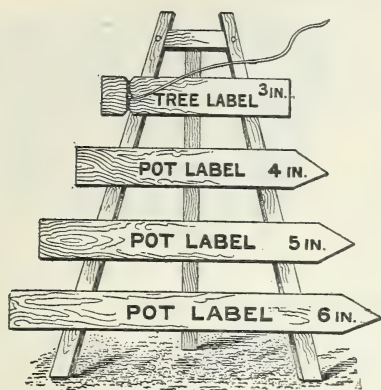
Price, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch	Per 100, \$1.50	Per 1000, \$12.00
" 3 "	" 1.80	" 16.00
" 4 "	" 2.50	" 20.00
" 5 "	" 3.60	" 27.00
" 6 "	" 4.00	" 32.00



PLANT STICKS.

Wooden Rose Sticks, 4 feet long, cut tapering and pointed and painted green, excellent for tying plants of all descriptions. 40c. per dozen.

Galvanized Wire Plant sticks, indestructible, will with ordinary care last a life time. They are four feet high, strong enough to hold up any ordinary plant and are almost invisible. 40c. per doz.

Pot and Tree Labels.

Wired Tree Labels, 3 inch.....	25c. per 100
Pot Labels, 6 inch.....	25c. "
" 5 inch.....	20c. "
" 4 inch.....	15c. "

Layer Pots.

4 inch.....	10c. each, \$1.00 per doz.
5 inch.....	20c. " 1.50 "
6 inch.....	30c. " 2.00 "

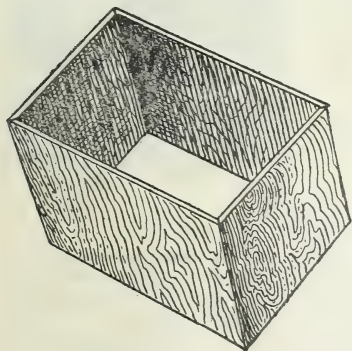
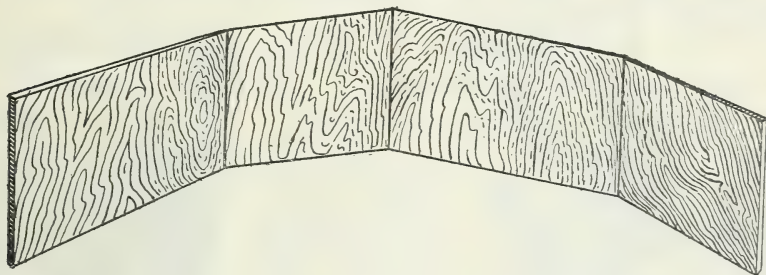
Flower Pots.

2 inches.....	each	2c.	20c. per doz.
2½ ".....	"	3c.	24c. "
3 ".....	"	4c.	30c. "
4 ".....	"	5c.	40c. "
5 ".....	"	10c.	70c. "
6 ".....	"	12c.	75c. "
7 ".....	"	15c.	\$1.00 "
8 ".....	"	20c.	1.25 "
9 ".....	"	25c.	2.00 "
10 ".....	"	30c.	3.00 "
12 ".....	"		35c. each
13 ".....	"		40c. "
14 ".....	"		65c. "
15 ".....	"		85c. "

Saucers for all the above sized pots same price, less 20 per cent discount.

The cost of packing charged extra.

Special prices given on application.

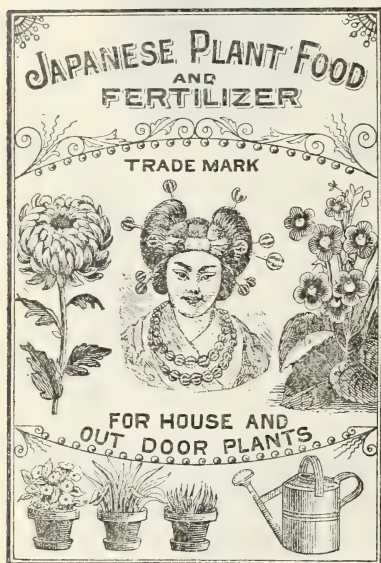
STRAWBERRY SHOOKS OR DIRT BANDS.

spade under the box. Plant without breaking the ball of soil on the plants. Price, 50c. per 100, or \$2.50 per 1000.

Eggplants, Musk Melons and Early Cucumbers pay well if they come early into the market. In order to have them early it is a good plan to start them in a cold frame in what are called "Dir Bands." This is a box 4 inches square and 4 inches deep, without bottoms. These are placed in a frame and filled up with good rich soil, and five or six seeds in each box; when the plants come up, thin them out to one or two in each box. The time to start them in this way varies as seasons and localities differ. It is not well to start them too early, as the plants get weak and spindly if kept too long in the frame. From the middle to the end of February is the usual time to plant the seed in this locality, New Orleans. When large enough to plant out, which will be in from four to five weeks after planting, take the boxes with the plants in them out of the frame, by slipping a

TERRA COTTA JARDINIERS.

Handsomely finished in different colors; very decorative and excellent to grow plants in for hall or parlor decoration. Although glazed on the outside they are sufficiently porous to enable plants to grow well. Filled with hardy plants such as Palms, etc., they are very ornamental and will do well for a birthday or Christmas present. Prices:



5-inch.....	25c.	5½-inch.....	30c.
6-inch.....	25c.	6-inch.....	40c.
6½-inch.....	60c.	6½-inch.....	60c.
6¾-inch.....	90c.	6¾-inch.....	75c.
6½-inch.....	65c.	7½-inch.....	80c.
7¾-inch.....	75c.	8-inch.....	75c.
8-inch.....	75c.	9½ in., extra f'cy	\$1.50

Japanese Plant Food and Fertilizer.

[Odorless.]

This is a safe and high grade Plant Food and Fertilizer, prepared especially for potted plants and out door use. It is truly a wonderful invigorator, producing luxuriant foliage of rich texture, large, perfect and more brilliant flowers and strong healthy plants. It contains all of the ingredients of plant food necessary for the highest development of plants and flowers. It is very soluble and readily assimilated, so that marked improvement is usually noticed in two weeks time. It is nice and dry, and easily applied by either sprinkling on the surface of the soil as a top dressing or dissolved in water. Sold only in 1 pound packages at 25c. By mail 15 cents extra.

We are the sole agents for the United States.

JADOO FIBRE.

THE NEW POTTING MATERIAL.

Every Kind of Plant Thrives in it Without Earth.

Admirably adapted for raising Seedlings, Striking Cuttings and general Conservatory and Framework. Increases the size of the flowers, gives substance and enduring qualities, insures brilliancy and intensity of color. Specially suited for Hanging Baskets, because of its lightness and freedom from drip; less frequent watering required. Bedding out plants grown in Jadoo Fibre will resist long continued drought. Excellent for Tomatoes and Strawberries. Fruit Trees can be grown in pots and brought to the greatest perfection. This is the stuff to grow your large Chrysanthemums in. Clean to handle, and therefore specially suitable for window boxes and for growing flowers at home. Price per ton, half ton or quarter ton, 2c. per lb.; per single bag, 125 lbs., 3c. per lb.; 25 lbs. \$1.10; 10 lbs., 50c.; 5 lbs., 30c.; 1 lb., 10c.



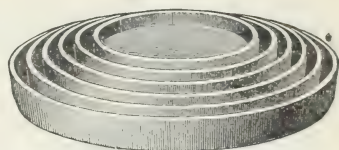
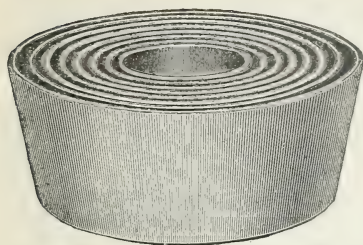
Patented Nov. 26, 1895.

CONCENTRATED JADOO LIQUID.

Both meat and drink to Plants. Revives drooping plants, strengthens the weak and nourishes the strong. Above all, it increases the size, causes greater profusion of bloom, and heightens the color of all Flowers. Simply invaluable in Pot Culture. One gallon makes 48 of strength for using. The cheapest Fertilizer that can be bought.

2 gallons (Jacketed can).....	\$1.50 per can
Per pint bottle, 16oz.....	25
Two dozen pints in one case.....	3.50 per case

FERN PANS.



The best pot to grow Ferns or Lycopodiums in. They are made of Terra Cotta, shallow and porous, strong and above all, very clean. To grow Ferns in the house no better pot could be found, if used in connection with the saucer: to prevent the water from

dripping through. Instead of potting soil, Jadoo Fibre should be used. Ferns grow best in it, it is light and retains moisture much longer than any other soil.

We have these Pans and Saucers in the following sizes:

Fern Pans.		Saucers to Suit		Fern Pans.		Saucers to Suit	
4	by $1\frac{7}{8}$ inch	10c. each	5c. each	7	by $2\frac{5}{8}$ inch	30c. each	25c. each
$4\frac{3}{4}$	by $2\frac{1}{8}$ inch	15c. "	10c. "	8	by $3\frac{1}{8}$ inch	35c. "	30c. "
$5\frac{1}{2}$	by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch	20c. "	15c. "	9	by $3\frac{1}{4}$ inch	40c. "	35c. "
$6\frac{1}{4}$	by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch	25c. "	20c. "	10	by 4 inch	50c. "	40c. "

Dimensions given are outside measurements.

EXTRA CLEANED BIRD SEED.

We make a specialty to put up choice re-cleaned bird seed in cartoons holding one pound. These cartoons contain a mixture of **Sicily Canary, Hemp, German Rape and German Millet**, all re-cleaned and of best quality.

Have also plain Canary put up in the same way, one pound cartoons; this is of the very best quality and also re-cleaned. Price, 10c. per cartoon; 3 cartoons, 25c.

Have also in bulk the above as well as Hemp, Rape and Millet.

Stickle Fish bone 5c. a piece; 50c. a pound.

Steckler's Prepared Food, for Mocking Birds, Thrushes, Nightingales, Robins, Starlings, Sky-Larks, and all soft billed birds. Price, per box, 30c.

Bird Gravel. Small sized box, 5c., large sized box, 10c.

PRATT'S POULTRY FOOD.

This Egg producer is too well known to make any comment on the same; it makes larger fowls, quickens the growth of young chicks, prevents and cures all poultry diseases. The manufacturer claims it to be a sure cure for Chicken Cholera, Rouns, Gapes and all diseases that poultry are subject to. Price per packet 26 oz., 25c.

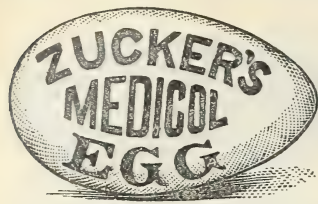
Csarse Ground Bone. Splendid for Poultry. 5c. per lb.; \$2.50 per 100 lbs.



MAGIC FOOD.

For Poultry.—An excellent food and egg producer. A safe Vegetable Tonic and remedial agent, containing all the essential elements for producing the best result in Eggs, Plumage, Growth and Development, and the cure and prevention of all diseases of the flock. Will make hens lay in summer and winter. Will make larger fowls and quicken the growth of young chickens; price, 25c. per package.

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.—A Vegetable Tonic and Appetiser for all sorts of stock, improving their general health and keeping them in good condition. It is compounded exclusively of life giving Roots, Herbs and Barks, and contains nothing hurtful for man or beast. It is nature's own remedy for the cure and prevention of all diseases which horses, cattle, sheep and hogs are subject to. It is not directly a food, but should be given with the regular rations of grain daily. Price per package 25c.; per bag of 10 lbs., 75c.

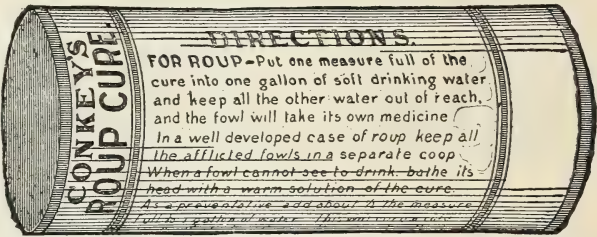


Zucker's Medicol Eggs.—One of the best inventions in the line of Nest Eggs. They have the appearance of buff colored chicken eggs, are clean and a positive vermin exterminator. These eggs are made of burnt clay, hollow inside and filled with a dry, strong insecticide, harmless to chickens, but sure death to all insects which fowls are subject to. No dusting insect powders, etc., in the nests; one of these eggs, if placed under the chickens, will keep them and their nests free of vermin. 10c. each.

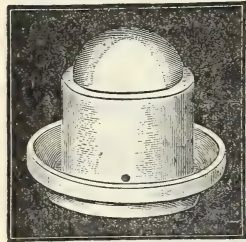
Poultry Food.—Wheat, 5c. per lb., 6 lbs for 25c.; Millet, 5c. per lb., 6 lbs. for 25c.; Rye, 5c. per lb., 6 lbs. for 25c.; Hemp Seed, 10c. per lb., 2 lbs. for 15c.; Russian Sunflower, 20c. per lb., in 5 lb. lots, 15c. per lb.; Ground Oyster Shell, 5c. per lb., 6 lbs. for 25c.; Ground Bone, 5c. per lb., 6 lbs. for 25c.; Washed Silver Gravel, 5c. and 10c. per box; Man's Crystal Grit, 5c. per lb., 6 lbs for 25c., coaræ or fine.

Roup and Canker Cure and Chicken Medicine.

Roup and Canker Cure is the only remedy that will positively cure Roup in all its forms. It is simply put in drinking water and the chicken takes its own medicine. It prevents colds and is unequalled for Canker, especially in pigeons. One 50c. package makes 25 gallons of medicine. 50c. per package. Postage 4c.



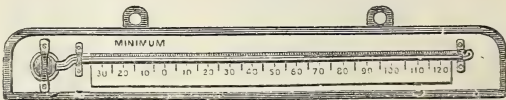
CHICKEN FOUNTS.



1/4	gallon E. H. M. Founts, each	30c
1/2	" " " " "	40c
1	" " " " "	75c
2	" " " " "	\$1 00
1/2	gallon M. I. Founts, each	50c
1	" " " " "	80c
1/2	" W. R. " " "	60c
1	" " " " "	70c
2	" " " " "	1 00

THERMOMETERS.

Our Thermometers are made from seasoned lens tubes. Their accuracy is guaranteed. MINIMUM THERMOMETERS consist of a glass tube arranged horizontally and filled with alcohol, a black index moving freely in the fluid. The instrument is set by raising the bulb and allowing the index to float to the end of the column of alcohol; as the temperature decreases the column recedes carrying with it the index to the lowest point, where it remains, while on an increase of temperature the alcohol alone reascends. The end of the index farthest from the bulb shows the lowest temperature reached. These Thermometers are of the greatest value to planters, farmers and any one wishing to know "how cold it got" during the night. It would be impossible with the ordinary thermometer to exercise sufficient watchfulness to obtain accurate results. Usually the coldest time during the 24 hours is between 5 and 8 o'clock in the morning. To get an accurate result of the degree of cold these thermometers should be exposed to the north. They should not be exposed to the sun and rain. It is as much of importance for any one to have a reliable thermometer as it is to have a reliable watch or clock.



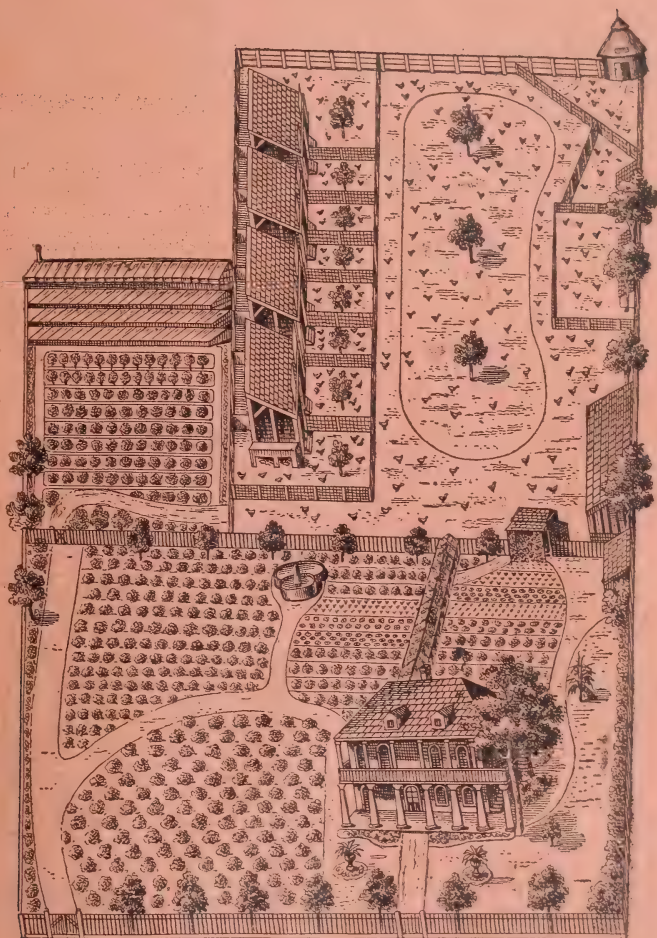
Minimum Thermometers, \$2.00 each.



Weather Thermometers, No. 1, \$1.25; No. 2, \$1.00 and No. 3, 75c. each.

Poultry Department.

NOVELTIES AND SPECIALTIES.



A VIEW OF

J. STECKLER SEED CO., LTD.

Poultry-Farm, Garden and Nursery,

1372 MOSS STREET, NEAR ESPLANADE.

INTRODUCTION.

The following list contains an accurate and faithful description of thoroughbred Poultry, etc., that we are prepared to offer our patrons this season. Our stock comprises the very best and choicest "scored" birds, as found anywhere, while our prices are as reasonably low as merit will justify.

At our first annual Louisiana State Fair, we scored eleven prizes.

Our pens are distinctly separated from one another, so much so that no intermixing can occur; the land is well drained, and pens high, well ventilated and always kept in a clean and healthy condition. From personal experience we have selected these breeds as specially adapted to our climate. We handle no others.

Birds are carefully packed and shipped F. O. B. here. The eggs are also carefully packed in separate department boxes which will insure their carriage several hundred miles.

We guarantee our stock to be as represented.

We will cheerfully furnish our customers with any kind of fancy birds wanted. Let us know your wants.

ANGORA RABBIT.

This little quadruped belongs to the same genus as the hare. It was first found in Africa and Spain, but it has been domesticated in most countries. There many varieties of different colors, some black, some white and some gray. It was originally of a yellowish gray with a white tail and about fifteen inches long. The breed we offer is pure white. Price, White Rabbits \$2.50 per pair; Angora Rabbits \$3.00 per pair.

MALTESE CAT.

Fine house pets and best ratters. Price, \$4.00 each, \$7.00 per pair.

GUINEA FOWLS.

Fine yard birds, blue gray in color. Price, Hens, 50c. each; cocks, 75c. each.

GUINEA PIGS, \$2.00 per pair.

PEACOCKS.

PEA-FOWL (LAT. PAVO.)

This magnificent bird is not a native of this country, but has been domesticated in England for many years. The gorgeous plumes that adorn the peacock do not compose the tail, as many suppose, but are only the tail coverts. The tail feathers themselves are short and rigid and serve to keep the train spread, as may be seen when the bird walks about in all the majesty of his expanded plumage. No collection of Poultry is complete without one of these magnificent birds. Price, \$10.00 per pair.

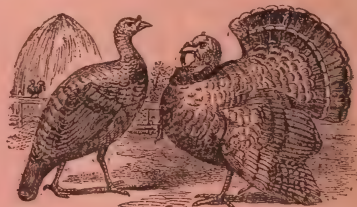


Peacocks.

LOUISIANA TURKEYS.

(GALLOPAVO.)

A well known inmate of the poultry yard. Wild birds are common in the markets of Cincinnati and other cities of the West, but the flesh is not any better than that of the tame bird. Our breed is strictly domesticated and as fine as can be found anywhere. Price, \$5.00 per pair.



Louisiana Turkeys.

ORDINARY LAYING HENS.

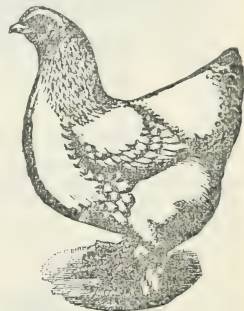
We have a carefully selected stock of good laying hens, which we are certain will give satisfaction. Price, \$6.00 per dozen; cocks to match, 75 cents each.

BUFF COCHINS.

Buff Cochins.

We can not show the beautiful color in the cut herewith, which its name indicates as a clear uniform buff; sometimes light in shade, and often deeper, the deep buff being considered the most desirable in color. Buff Cochins are nearly as large as Brahmas, but different in shape; are more fluffy, deeper and broader astern than the Brahmas. Buffs are practically found to be hardy, and good layers during the winter months; and if not too old, and kept in good condition, will moult and lay early and consequently become broody early; and those who wish to have early chickens can use them for sitting as they are extremely reliable for sitters. When full grown, cocks weigh 11 pounds and hens 9 pounds. They breed true to feather, are hardy, easily kept in confinement and are very docile. Of late years they have become quite popular. Dr. S. C. Mayer's strain is known as the finest in the world.

Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.50; Hens, \$3.00 each; Pullets, \$2.00 each; Cocks, \$5.00 each; Cockerells, \$3.00 each. Fine breeding stock

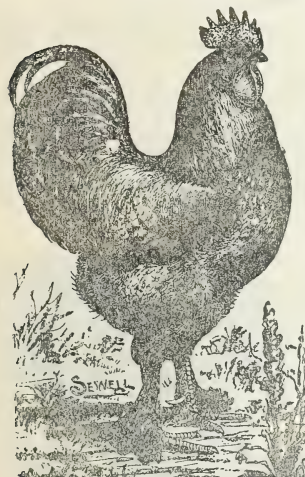


Light Brahmas.

LIGHT BRAHMAS.

The Light Brahma is a very popular and profitable bird; their large bodies and rapid growth making them a good market fowl. They are also an excellent fall and winter layer producing a large part of their eggs when other breeds are not laying, and will do nearly as well in a cold coop as in a warm one, and are the largest among imported fowls.

Our birds of this variety are "Depny of York." Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.50; Hens, \$3.00 each; Pullets, \$2.00 each; Cocks, \$5.00 each; Cockerells, \$3.00 each. Fine breeding stock.



Black Langshans.

BLACK LANGSHANS.

The Langshan belongs to the grand old Asiatic class of fowls. No variety of fowls have risen to distinction and prominence more rapidly than have the Langshan. They have gained the entrance to the front ranks in the poultry fraternity. Langshans were imported to this country twenty years ago—origin claimed to have been in the Northern part of China. They are very prolific, thrive well in either small enclosures or running at large. The chicks when first hatched are about half white, and quite frequently they will show some white feathers in wings after they are feathered out, but, after they moult those chick feathers, black feathers will come in where the white ones were seen. In color the Langshan is a beautiful glossy black throughout, which makes it decidedly handsome.

Now, as to their laying qualities, we have found them excellent layers, better than the average large fowl. Early hatched pullets will begin laying in early winter and continue throughout the whole winter and will lay reasonably well all spring and summer. However the condition and care of fowls must be taken into consideration, not only in the Langshans, but in all breeds. They lay mostly dark-colored eggs, yet they do not lay strictly one color. Some are darker in color, often than others, which is no indication of impurity of stock. They are very large in size and well built. Our strains of this variety are Struthers Sisters.

Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.00; Hens, \$3.00 each; Pullets, \$2.00 each; Cocks, \$5.00 each; Cockerells, \$3.00 each.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

This most popular breed as an all round fowl needs no words of praise. They are good layers the year round. Chicks grow very rapidly and make good broilers in a few weeks.

Our matings are extra fine this year and will produce grand birds. Fine shanks and "ringlet barred." Our strains are Geihart's.

Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.00; Hens, \$3.00 each; Pullets, \$2.00 each; Cocks, \$4.00 each; Cockerells, \$3.00 each. These are fine breeding Stock.



Barred Plymouth Rocks.

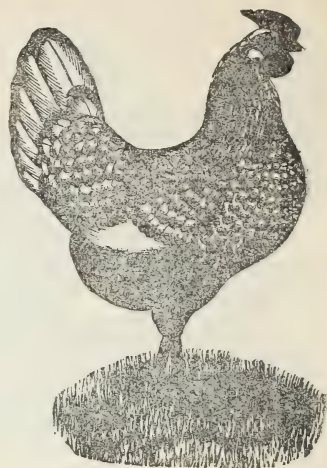
WHITE WYANDOTTE.

White Wyandottes.

This variety of the Wyandotte family has shown its superiority as a practical and profitable fowl. Hardy, vigorous, a rapid grower, yellow skin, beak and legs, compact and plump body, and superior laying qualities, even in very cold weather they combine as many or more good points than any other fowl.

Our strain is a combination from several of the best strains in the country. Hawk's strain.

Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.00; Hens, \$2.00 each; Pullets, \$1.75 each; Cocks, \$3.00 each; Cockerells, \$2.50 each. Our birds compare with the best known.



Silver Spangle Hamburg.

SILVER SPANGLE HAMBURG.

Of all birds these are the most attractive to the eye. No one possessing an eye for the beautiful can fail to admire this fancy bird.

They lay almost or quite equal to the Leghorn family and will adorn any yard or lawn. Our strains are Vineyards. Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.00. Hens, \$3.00 each; Pullets, \$2.00 each; Cocks, \$3.00 each; Cockerells, \$2.50 each. Fine breeding birds.



White Leghorns.

WHITE LEGHORNS.

(SINGLE COMBS.)

White Leghorns resemble very closely the Brown variety, except in color. Their large red combs, white ear lobes, bright yellow legs and pure white plumage make them very attractive. In size they are about the same as the Brown variety. They are non-sitters and splendid layers of good sized eggs; are good foragers if left to roam, and yet bear confinement well. They mature early and begin laying when about four months old. Our pens are all Wayne's strains. Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.00; Hens, \$2.00 each; Pullets \$1.75 each; Cocks, \$3.00 each; Cockerells, \$2.50 each. Very fine breeds.



Black Minorca.

BLACK MINORCA.

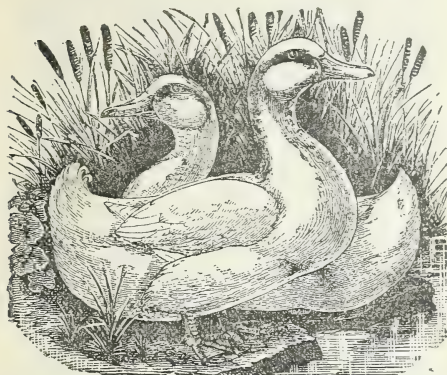
The Black Minorca is a well established breed of English fowls, belonging to the Spanish varieties. and, wherever bred are considered a valuable breed, are hardy, both as fowls and chicks, easily raised, mature early and pullets commence laying when very young. They are non-sitters, small eaters, splendid foragers, and without doubt, very profitable. Their adaptability to all soils and places, whether in confinement or allowed unlimited range, make them very popular and suited to the city fancier as well as the farmer. Their plumage is pure black with a green or metallic lustre. Their legs are featherless, clean, and of a dark slate color. The chief and striking ornament of the cock is his comb, which is very large, single, straight as an arrow, and evenly serrated; has a large flowing tail, carried somewhat high. The comb of the hen lies over on one side of the face, in a peculiar double fold, similar to those of the Leghorn, but much larger. Wattles are in proportion to the combs. The face is red, but the lobes are of a pure white, and show up very distinctly. They are very stylish, having a stately upright carriage, close compact body, medium low and are of a stouter and squarer build than the Spanish. Our strains Hick's. Setting of thirteen eggs, \$2.00; Hens, \$2.00 each; Pullets, \$1.75 each; Cocks, \$3.00 each; Cockerells, \$2.50 each. Beautiful stock.

WHITE LANGSHANS.

Practically the White Langshans are the same as the Black having the same proud, stylish carriage, and rather active disposition as compared with other Asiatics. They are a more recent addition to the list of varieties of pure bred poultry than the Black Langshan, having been imported from China a few years ago, and are as yet quite scarce. Like their black relatives, they mature early, are first-rate layers, good sitters and mothers and fine table fowl. We have choice breeding stock of this variety and the young ones from this mating should be very fine. Mitchell's strains. Setting of thirteen eggs, \$3.00; Hens, \$4.00 each; Pullets, \$3.00 each; Cocks, \$7.00 each; Cockerells, \$5.00 each. The finest strains.



White Langshans.



Imperial Pekin Ducks.

IMPERIAL PEKIN DUCKS.

The Imperial Pekin Duck is the most popular of all ducks, and is most extensively raised. They are a large white duck, in many instances they are a rich creamy white, but this rich color does not show at all times, only when they are in full feather and in prime condition. They are very hardy, having seen ducklings at the age of eight weeks weigh over four pounds and in full feather. They are splendid layers, having been known to lay as high as 75 eggs in succession, but they lay best when in small flocks. If kept in large flocks they do not lay so well. Their eggs usually hatch well, and ducklings are strong and vigorous. It is erroneous to say ducks or geese must have running water to thrive well. We have seen ducks and geese raised, and were remarkably thrifty, with only plenty of water to drink, and no water to swim in at all. But they enjoy themselves much more if they are provided with water to swim, or at least to wash themselves in. We have bred both ducks and geese for many years and consider them very profitable to raise. Pekin ducks usually weigh from 7 to 9 lbs. each. Setting of eleven eggs, \$2.00; Drake, \$3.00; Hen, \$2.00.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY,

Are more domestic in disposition than the Bronze varieties. They present a very fine appearance either in the flock or when dressed. They are great layers and make good mothers for their young, not being much inclined to roam about and get the poults wet and chilled. Mature Toms weigh 25 to 30 pounds, and hens 16 to 18 pounds. This variety is coming into great favor, and we consider them an excellent one. The young are very hardy and quite easily raised. We have a choice flock of these excellent Turkeys, giving them free range of a farm. Give them a trial. \$10.00 per pair.

NOTE.—Exhibition Birds a matter of Correspondence.

STECKLER'S POULTRY TONIC AND EGG PRODUCER.

The best and surest remedial agent for quickening the growth of young hens, and keeping them healthy. More eggs are produced from the use of our Tonic than all other so called egg producers. Our preparation is a tonic and stimulant—not a food—vegetable ingredients forming the very highest percentage in its mixture. It is a positive and preventive cure for the many ills that Poultry is heir to. It is constantly used on our large Poultry Farm. Price, one pound box, 20c.; postage 16c. extra. Six boxes by express or freight, \$1.00.

Specialties and Novelties.

SPECIALTIES.

Steckler's Original Stock Best of all Beans.—(Bush.)—We have been fortunate enough in securing a limited supply of the ORIGINAL STOCK of this well-known green snap bean from Germany. American soil and culture will not reproduce the same variety that is grown in the Fatherland. In order to make a distinction between the two varieties, we have decided to

adopt the above name, which will be a guarantee that our customers will secure the genuine article. Price, \$3.00 per peck; \$1.50 per gallon; 50c. per quart.

Stringless Green Pod Bush Beans.

—The are pods long and straight and absolutely stringless; about on a par with Extra Early Red Valentine as to maturity. Price, bu. \$8.50; pk. \$2.25; gal. \$1.25; qt. 40c.

Davis Wax Bush Beans.—Pods are long, straight and white wax-like and borne in great profusion. When gathered quite young they are tender and of fine quality. Price, bushel \$8.50; peck \$2.25; gallon \$1.25; quart 40c.

Steckler's Flowering Velvet Bean.—The queen of all climbing vines. This is one of the most rapid growers yet brought before the flower loving public. It will densely cover any arbor, trellis or fence. Thick foliage and curiously formed, yet beautiful flowers. Can be planted from April to August. Price, 10c. a package.

Louisiana Sugar Cane.—For planting. Having received so many inquiries the past season regarding this renowned Southern product, that we concluded to catalogue it this season. We have three varieties which we offer as strictly true and genuine. Ribbon Cane; White Cane; Red Cane. Price, 10c. each; \$1.00 per dozen.

First in the Market Sugar Corn.—A new variety of Sugar Corn for which we claim to be the Earliest in the Market. It is fully two weeks earlier than Extra Early

the Crosby's, almost as tall as Stowell's Evergreen, and produce two ears each. We consider this variety one of the best, if not the best, of all the Sugar Corns, owing to its earliness, and we would recommend it to all, either for market or family use. Price, per quart, 40c.; gallon, \$1.00; peck, \$1.75.

White St. Charles Corn.—Our city gardeners' favorite variety. It makes a vigorous stalk, ears as large as the Champion White Pearl and well filled, small red cob. It is the best all around field corn and always gives satisfaction. Price, per quart, 15c.; gallon, 40c.; peck, 65c.; bushel, \$1.50.

Mexican June Corn.—This latest addition to our large and selected list of corns best adapted for the South, has been thoroughly tested the past season, and has proven all that was claimed for it. It is the best late corn yet introduced. It is a strong, robust grower, sending the roots deep into the soil. Stands heat and drought well. Ears large, small grain and well covered with shucks. We recommend same highly. Should be planted in succession from middle of April to end of July. Price, \$2.50 per bushel; 75c. per peck; 40c. per gallon; 20c. per quart.

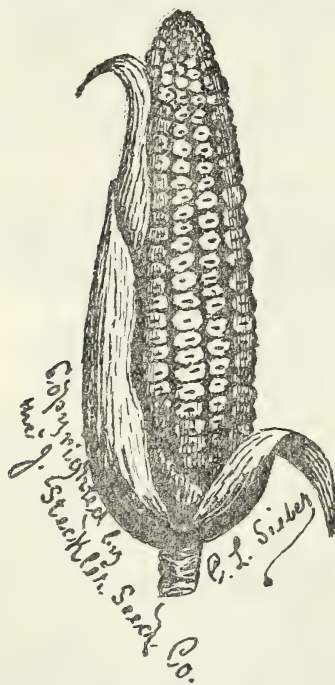
Jerusalem Corn.—This belongs to the non-saccharine sorghums. Grows about three feet high. Makes one large head on main stalk and several smaller heads on side shoots, often as many as eight heads on one stalk. The grain is pure white and nearly flat. Three pounds will plant an acre. Price, 10c. per pound.

Yellow Creole Corn.—One of the hardest of the flint family and strictly weevil proof. Ears are well covered with shucks and stands heat and drought better than any other variety. Sold only in ears at \$1.50 per hundred.

Louisiana Garlic.—This is a staple article in the South, from which considerable revenue is derived. The tops are left to dry and then a number of them are gathered and plaited together in a long string. The bulbs are divided and planted the same as shallots. Price, 25c. per quart.

McIvers Wonderful Water Melon.—An oblong-shaped melon of uniformly large size, and handsome in appearance. The skin shows broad bands of white, shading into narrower bands of dark green. The quality is very superior, flesh of a soft, pale pink, crisp and free from any stringiness and very juicy. These melons have a solid heart free from cracks, while the seed rows are close to the rind. Sold only in ounce packages, 25c.

Rockyford Musk Melon.—Undoubtedly the best extra early, small, sound, green fleshed melon in cultivation, nearly perfect globe in shape. Remarkably uniform in size, weighing from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$



First in the Market Sugar Corn.

Crosby and nearly a week earlier than Early Corn. It is a good producer, more prolific than Extra Early Crosby's, the ears are somewhat larger and the kernel of a pale, pinkish color. Some of the ears run entirely white, while others again are of a deep pink. The stalks grow larger than

pounds. Very thick meated with thin rind. Skin green and heavily ribbed. Flesh light green in color, melting and uniform, of a very luscious flavor. Very prolific and early in ripening. Price, oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb., 40c.; lb. \$1.00.

Texas Cannon Ball Musk Melon.—This melon is as round as ball of medium size, 6 to 8 inches in diameter and heavily netted. Flesh light green, melting and highly flavored. Remarkably solid with extremely small seed cavity. Very prolific, continuing bearing for a long time. Price, 15c. pkge; 25c. oz.; 50c. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb.

Lady Peas.—These are small, round and pure white, and are generally planted between corn. A delicate vegetable. Price, 20c. per quart; 50c. per gallon.

Black Eyed Field Peas.—A long white pea with a large black eye, from which it derives its name, and belongs properly to the Cow Pea family. Price 20c. per quart; 50c. per gallon.

Small Sugar Pumpkin.—Very handsome and prolific, of small size, averaging 10 inches in diameter. Skin deep orange yellow, fine grained, sweet and an excellent keeper. Very desirable for table purposes. Price, 15c. pkge.; 20c. oz.; 40c. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

New and Earliest White Radish.—Twenty days from planting to the table, the earliest on record. Pure white, olive-shaped; very little top; quality unexcelled. Very mild and tender. Never gets woody. Adapted as well for forcing or growing out of doors. The finest all the year round radish. Price per package 10c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.; lb. 75c.

New Purple Cluster Tomato.—This new and very distinct variety has been tried up North where it gave entire satisfaction. The fruit is of a very dark purplish red color, grows in clusters and gets very large. It ripens even and perfect to stem, and is entirely free from cluck or rot. The skin is tough, perfectly smooth and the fruit will bear shipping at any distance. It has very few seeds, in fact it may almost be called seedless. It grows on strong and vigorous vines with dense dark green foliage. We are confident that this will, when once introduced, become one of our leading varieties. Price per package, 10c.; oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

Ponderosa Tomato.—Nearly all solid meat, very shy seeder and grows to an enormous size. Price, oz. 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.00.

CORRECTION:—The prices on Velvet Beans on page 73 should read: \$2.50 per bushel; 75 cents per peck; 40 cents per gallon; 10 cents per quart.

Also on Hammond's Dusters for Slug Shot. Owing to the high prices in tin, we are compelled to change our prices given on page 151. Prices are as follows: 1 gallon Duster, 45 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon Duster, 35 cents.

Preserving Citron.—This fruit resembles the average sized water melon, of a light green color, which is coated over with a white substance like flour, that is easily rubbed off. It is only used for preserving, and for making pies and sauces. Price, oz. 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.; lb. 75c.

Improved Limbless Cotton.—A splendid Cotton for this section. Grows from 8 to 12 feet high. Very prolific. Fine lint. Price, per peck, \$1.00; per bushel, \$3.00.

Imported Grape Vines.—We have imported from France three varieties of the best Table Grapes, which we know will be hailed with delight by all lovers of this luscious fruit. They are well adapted for this climate. *Chasselas de Fontaineblau*, white, very fine; *Cinsant*, rose color, very fine; *Frau Lental de Hambourg*, black, \$1.00 each. Large plants.

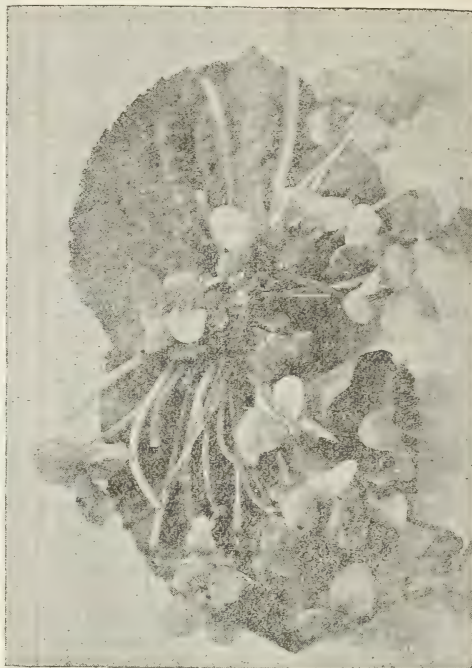
Buds or Grafts of **Frotscher's Egg Shell, Rome or Centennial Pecans** at \$3.00 per hundred. Three eyes to a Bud or Graft.

Australian Salt Bush.—A valuable forage plant for alkali soils. Will grow freely in arid lands that will produce no other vegetation; yielding a marvelously liberal foliage which is eagerly eaten by all kinds of stock. It is of a creeping habit. From 20 to 30 tons of green fodder, have been harvested from one acre. After several successive crops have been grown, the soil will be capable of producing any kind of vegetation. The California Experiment Station has made several extensive experiments with it and claim that single plants grown on the poorest soil have reached a diameter of 16 feet in one season. One pound of seed will plant one acre. Price, per lb., \$2.50; per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; per oz., 25c.

Wild Rice.—This Rice is generally planted on the borders of lakes, ponds and small streams, furnishing food for wild fowl, ducks, geese, etc., thereby attracting all these birds together, furnishing constant sport for the hunter. The seed should be worked into some soft clay or mud making a ball of it, and then thrown into the water wherever the rice is wanted to grow. This method ensures a perfect, easy and rapid growth. Price, 25c. per pound.

Steckler's Grand Isle Tobacco Powder.—For insects on Cucumber, Melon, Cauliflower, Squash Plants, etc. Price, 5-lb. package, 30c.; 10-lb. package, 50c.

Giant Violets, 25c. per doz.
California Violets, 25c. per doz.
Double Violets, Small Plants, 30c. per doz.
Double Violets, Large Plants, 50c. per doz.
Mexican Violets, for Borders, 15c. per doz.
White Violets, 50c. per doz.
Forget-Me-Nots, 60c. per doz.; 10c. each.
Canna Bulbs, named varieties, 10c. each.
Canna's (Special) Italia and Austria, 15c. each.
Shade Trees of special merit such as:
 Linden (European) 6 to 8 feet, at \$1.00 each; 5 to 6 feet, 75c. each.
 Silver Leaf Maple, 8 to 10 feet, at \$1.00 each.
 Sugar Maple, 8 to 10 feet, at \$1.00 each.
 Maple Sycamore, 8 to 10 feet at 75c. each; 10 to 12 feet \$1.00 each.
 Poplar Tulip, 8 to 10 feet, at \$1.25 each.
 Cotton Wood, 10 to 12 feet, at \$1.00 each.
 Catalpa, 10 to 12 feet, at \$1.00 each.
 Lombardi Poplar, 8 to 10 feet, at \$1.00 each.



NOVELTIES.

Adams' Everbearing Cluster Butter Beans.—(Pole)—One of the best flavored, earliest and most productive climbing Butter Beans yet introduced. Its beautiful and dense green foliage is admired by everyone. The vines contain numerous clusters of pods borne close to the stems, each stem holding from four to eight pods. Pods measure from three to four inches in length, with an average of three to four well formed small beans in each. Continues to bloom and bears more abundantly than any small climbing butter bean we have known. Withstands both heat and light frosts. We recommend same highly. Sold only in packages. Price 15c. per package, postpaid.

Steckler's White Creole Onion.—(Louisiana Grown.)—This latest novelty was found between the renowned Creole Onion crop last year, and through careful handling and development, we were fortunate enough to secure this year a limited supply of the seed. It is similar in shape and hardness to Frotscher's Creole Onion, but silvery white in color, the veins clear and distinct. Its mild, pleasant flavor and splendid keeping qualities will be hailed with delight by all admirers and lovers of

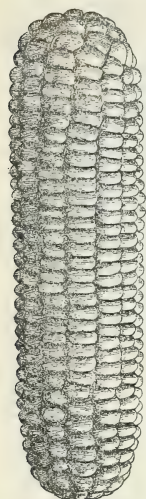
White Onions, and will prove a favorite for shippers. Price, 25 cents per package.

Daisy or Dwarf Telephone Peas.—Habit dwarf, stocky, healthy and vigorous. Very uniform in height and little or no tendency to sport. Exceedingly productive. Plants frequently bearing from five to seven pods. The height under favorable or ordinary culture averages from fifteen to sixteen inches. It comes to the table from five to seven days earlier than the Strata-gem. Pods frequently five inches in length, broad and straight, round or curved at the end, remarkably well filled, often containing ten peas to the pod. This is a most excellent pea for table purposes and very attractive in the field. Price, pint 30c.; quart 50c.; gallon \$1.50.

Pride of Orleans Potato.—This the earliest of the White Potato family and as early as the Bliss Triumph. The introducer claims it to be of superior eating quality and a heavy yielder. Price, \$1.00 per peck.

Cleveland's Extra Early Purple Advance Tomato.—This is the earliest perfectly smooth tomato ever offered. Vines are medium in size, strong growers, great bearers and continue bearing through-

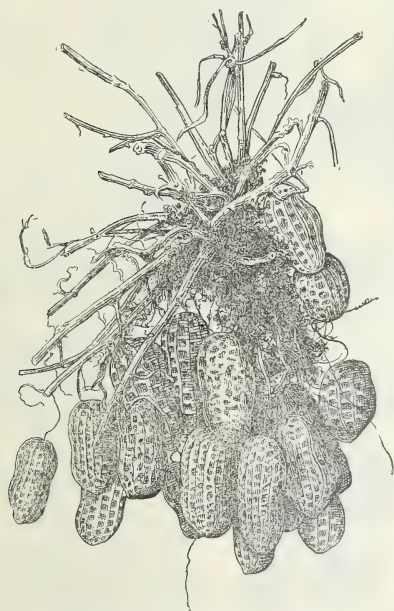
out the season. Ten days earlier than the Dwarf Champion. Fruits medium in size, similar to the Dwarf Champion or Acme. Ripens up evenly, of fine quality and beautiful dark or purple Red in color. Very profitable for market gardeners or truckers. Price, oz. 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; pkg. 15c.



Best of All Corn.—This white corn is the most profitable variety yet introduced. It is a week later than the Large Adams, but the ears are very large, nearly double the size of Adams, therefore the lateness of bearing is offset by its extra large size, a quality that is demanded by all our truckers and gardeners. We recommend it very highly. Price, per quart, 25c.; per gallon, 60c.; per peck, \$1.00; per bushel, \$3.00.

Steckler's White Mammoth Peanuts.

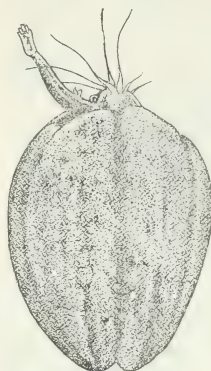
This is the largest Peanut ever introduced. The pods measure on an average $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Thick shelled and deeply ridged. The kernels are of light color, $1\frac{1}{8}$ inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, which



Steckler's White Mammoth Peanuts could easily be mistaken for small pecans. Although of wonderful size, its bearing

qualities are still more wonderful. It is known to yield on an average one gallon of peanuts to one kernel planted, making it the most prolific and largest peanut known. Sold in quart packages only, 50c.

The Vegetable Pear.—(Sylvestris or Scabium edulis, or Mirliton.)—For the benefit of our many customers, who have often written for information regarding this delicate vegetable, we decided to have a cut made so as to show what it looks like. See page 90 for description. Price, 15c. each. Postage, 10c. extra.



The Vegetable Pear.

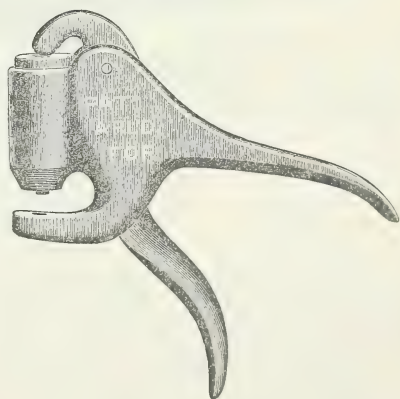
Steckler's All Season Lawn Grass.—This is without doubt the finest grass for lawns ever introduced.

Lawns planted in this seed, will always have a beautiful green appearance, rich in color, soft in texture, and of compact growth. No matter whether in summer or winter, hot or cold weather, it is always green. Will stand more mowing than any other variety, and makes the finest and most nutritious hay. We recommend same highly. 8 pounds to the acre. Price, \$1.50 per pound.

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POULTRY SUPPLIES.

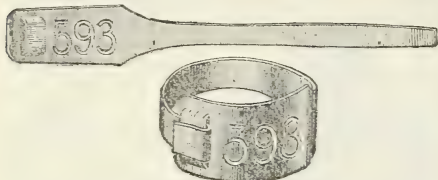
The Reliable Spring Lever Poultry Punch.—For keeping a record of your



The Reliable Spring Lever Poultry Punch. chickens of the different breeds, strains, etc. The leverage provided in this device, enables one to punch with perfect ease any

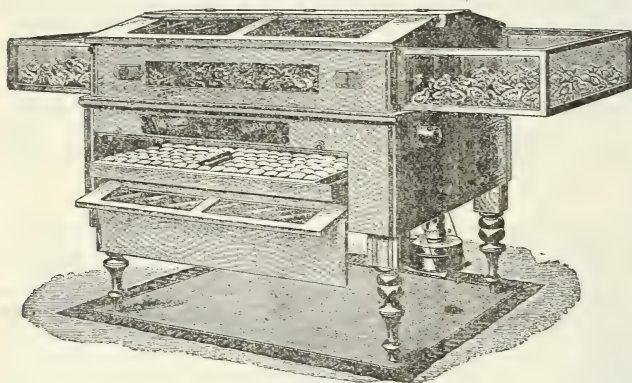
kind or number of webs. The punch is self-opening. They are well made, handsomely finished and carefully tested. By mail, postpaid, 45 cents.

Reliable Copper Pliant Poultry Leg Bands.—The most successful, the most durable, the quickest and easiest attached, and the best band on the market. They



Reliable Copper Pliant Poultry Leg Bands.

are made of the best grade of copper. Can be adjusted for any size legs, in three sizes and all marked with different numbers. Large size, 4 inches long; medium, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; small, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long. By mail, postpaid, 12 for 20 cents; 100 for \$1.25.



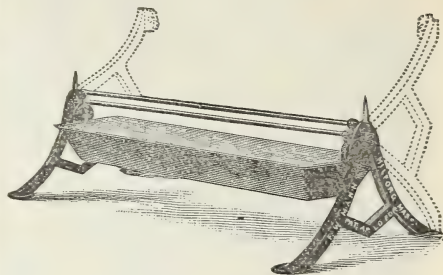
Reliable Self-Regulating Hot Air Incubator.

New No. 3 Reliable Self-Regulating Hot Air Incubators.—This is the Standard as well as the most practical machine for artificial hatching in the United States. Prices are as follows, read carefully before ordering:

No. 1. Capacity 100 eggs, without Top Brooder.....	\$21 75
No. 1. Capacity 100 eggs, without Yards.....	26 00
No. 1. Capacity 100 eggs, with Brooder and Yards complete.....	28 25
No. 2. Capacity 200 eggs, without Top Brooder.....	27 50
No. 2. Capacity 200 eggs, without Yards.....	32 50
No. 2. Capacity 200 eggs, with Brooder and Yards complete.....	38 25

NOTE—Don't place Incubators in a cellar or sunless room, as it is no fit place to

raise chicks in. Place the machine in a well lighted room where there is plenty of light, either in the poultry house or stable. If the heat furnished by the lamp power has no effect, then the room is not suitable. Full instructions go with every Incubator.



Swinging Feed Trays.

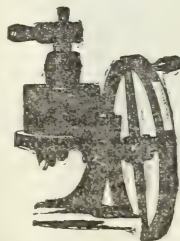
Swinging Feed Trays.—For Poultry. —Saves all waste of food. Poultry cannot rest on top of it, as the Rest will instantly turn, throwing off the would be rooster. Price, 18 inches long, \$1.75; 27 inches long, \$2.00; 36 inches long, \$2.50.

We recommend from practical experience, **Tobacco Dust** as being the best article so far used on our Poultry Farm. For putting in the nests and mixing it with the sand, sawdust, etc., for wallowing and scratching in, we find it has no equal. Only \$1.25 per 100 pounds.

Egg Packing Cases.—For shipping eggs or separating them, our cases are as neatly and well made as any on the market. Will

hold thirteen large size eggs. Made from heavy paste board, is strong and neatly finished. Price, 20c. each; large size holding 30 dozen \$1.00.

Mann's New Green Bone Cutters.—Nothing on earth will make hens lay like Green Cut Bone. We have cutters in two sizes:



Mann's New Green Bone Cutters.

No. 1-B, with Balance Wheel.....	\$ 9 75
No. 1-B M, with Balance Wheel and Iron Stand..	13 00
No. 4-B, with Balance Wheel.....	18 50
No. 4-B M, with Balance Wheel and Iron Stand..	21 50



Enterprise Bone, Shell and Corn Mills.—Capacity, $1\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of Corn per hour. It is a well-known fact that bone meal, ground shells, cracked corn, etc., are excellent for poultry. These Mills are especially adapted to grinding Bones (when dry only), Shells, Corn, Roots, Bark, Grain, Chicken Feed, Salt, etc. When it is considered that bone meal is one of the best fertilizers, they will soon pay for themselves for that purpose alone. These mills are not intended for grinding green bones. Green bones can only be shaved, not ground. No. 750, \$8.50.

Lambert's Death to Lice.—A disinfectant Insect Powder and a cheap, effective remedy for all kinds of poultry vermin such as lice on horses, cattle, swine or plants, fleas on dogs, ticks on sheep, moths, bed, water or squash bugs, roaches, etc. Price, 3-lb. package, 50 cents, too heavy for mailing. 1-lb. package, 25 cents, by mail 25 cents extra. $\frac{1}{4}$ -lb. package, 10 cents, by mail 5 cents extra.

Ladies' Favorite Flower and Plant Sprinkler.—This is the neatest Plant Sprinkler yet introduced. It consists of

which grow from a tap-root, such as Bermuda grass, crab grass, orchard grass, foxtail, wire grass, broom sage, and all classes of noxious growth, including water hyacinths and all other aquatic plants.



Ladies' Favorite Flower and Plant Sprinkler.

a can holding a quart of water or insecticide, and a hose twelve inches long, with a large rubber bulb containing a fine nickel plate rose or spray. Price, \$1.50.

The Harvesta Patent Chemical Compound is guaranteed to kill (both root and branch) all weeds such as burdock, ragweed, hog-weed, white-top, golden-rod, iron-weed, poisoned oak and all classes of running vines; as well as all classes of grasses,

Each gallon, when properly applied will destroy the vegetable growth on from twelve to fifteen square yards. The same should be used with a fine spray, and the leaves of the plant well moistened as it has no affinity for other than the vegetable sap and will not in any way injure the soil.

The highest of testimonials furnished on application.

For sale at the following prices:

1 gallon can.....	\$.35
3 " ".....	.85
5 " ".....	1.15
10 " ".....	1.50
Barrels	4.50

The Lightning Bug Exterminator.

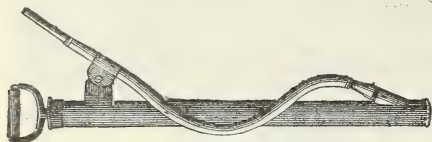
—The best and cheapest sprayer for its size in the market. It is light and strong and will give perfect satisfaction. We have two qualities as follows: Brass Exterminator \$2.25; Tin Exterminator, \$1.50.

Lewis' Agricultural Brass Syringe.

—Although the old style Zinc Syringe has given such general satisfaction the past year, our customers demanded something

made of better material, and we are now prepared to offer the same syringe made of brass, which will last longer, keep cleaner, and brighter and give better satisfaction. Price \$2.00.

Garden Hose.—3 ply, standard size. Price per section of 50 feet, \$5.00.



Brooks' Improved Hand Force and Spray Pump.

Brooks' Improved Hand Force and Spray Pump.—A Complete Hand Apparatus for throwing water. Made of brass with steel plunger and 3-ply rubber hose. Price complete, \$4.75.

Nineteenth Century Rake.—This is the coming rake of the season. A strong, durable, light and neat wrought-iron rake. A tool that is bound to give satisfaction, and last longer than any in the market. If the teeth should in any use become bent,

they can easily be straightened. Price, 12 teeth, 60 cents; 14 teeth, 70 cents; 16 teeth, 80 cents.

Iowa Lawn Rake.—A light, yet strong rake for raking up leaves, etc., on the lawn. The head is made of wood, while the teeth are of strong round wire, slightly curved, numbering twenty-four. A fine rake for the lawn. Price, 75 cents.

Planet Jr., No. 25, Combined Hill and Drill Seeder and Double Wheel Hoe.—This new combined machine is intended for a class of gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a Double Wheel Hoe to be used to good advantage, and yet prefer not to buy a separate Wheel Hoe. It is large enough for field use for it holds $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts (or about 5 lbs. of onion seed) and has $11\frac{1}{4}$ inch wheels, which are just the right size. It will sow in drills or hills 4, 6, 8 and 12 or 24 inches apart; has an automatic device for throwing out of gear and the new combined cut off and seed index with thumbscrew adjustment. It is accurate in sowing all kinds of garden seeds. Price, \$14.00.

CORN ON EARS.

We call the attention of our many customers to the fact that we have the following especially selected Seed Corn on ears :

Stowell's Evergreen Sugar Corn, 5c. per ear; 6 ears for 25c.; \$3.50 per 100 ears.

First of All Sugar Corn, 5c. per ear; 6 ears for 25c.; \$3.50 per 100 ears.

New England Sugar Corn, 5c. per ear; 6 ears for 25c.; \$3.50 per 100 ears.

Crosby's Early Sugar Corn, 5c. per ear, 6 ears for 25c.; \$3.50 per 100 ears.

Extra Early Dwarf Sugar Corn, 5c. per ear, 6 ears for 25c.; \$3.50 per 100 ears.

Early Sugar or Sweet Corn, 5c. per ear, 6 ears for 25c.; \$3.50 per 100 ears.

Frotscher's Adams Early Corn, 5c. per ear; 6 ears for 25c.; \$2.50 per 100 ears.

Adams Extra Early Corn, 5c. per ear; 6 ears for 25c.; \$2.50 per 100 ears.

Large White Flint Corn, 5c. per ear; 6 ears for 25c.; \$2.50 per 100 ears.

Yellow Canada Corn, 5c. per ear; 6 ears for 25c.; \$2.50 per 100 ears.

TESTIMONIALS.

ALABAMA, July 16, 1899.
I consider it my duty to inform you that I am more than pleased with your Japanese Insecticide. My Plants and Rose Bushes are entirely free from insect pests. Even caterpillars succumb to its mysterious influence. One application alone killed the young caterpillars and drove off the large ones. I must also add it was equally effective on the black lice that completely covered my fine Chrysanthemum plants. I shall always keep the Insecticide on hand.
JOHN MAYER.

HONDURAS, November 3, 1899.
The Japanese Plant Food I got from you last September is the best stimulant I ever used for my plants, and I don't think there is anything as good as it. My plants are all in splendid condition. I shall induce my friends to use it also.
MRS. VIOLA THOMPSON.

PLANTERS' AND GARDENERS' PRICE LIST.

COST OF MAILING SEED

Orders for ounces and ten cent papers are mailed free of postage, except **Beans, Peas and Corn**. See page 4 in regard to seeds by mail. On orders by the pound and quart an advance of eight cents per pound and fifteen cents per quart must be added to quotations for postage.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT.

On all orders amounting to \$5 and over, 10 per cent. discount.

For larger quantities, special prices will be given on application.

The above discount is on all seeds except **Potatoes, Onion Sets, Shallots, Grass and Field Seeds, Trees, Shrubs and Poultry**, also **Plants** which are net cash.

CHEAP SEED.

While we claim to sell good seed as low as any one in the business, we do not want a reputation for cheap seed, which in fact is only another name for a mixed, low grade, or worthless article. Many complaints reach us, from time to time, of great loss to gardeners here from purchasing from establishments advertising cheap seed. It is poor economy to try to save a few cents on seed, when we bear in mind that the cost of the seed is a small matter in the total cost of the crop. If we do not start with a pure seed, true to name and kind, of good vitality, it is self-evident that we cannot make a good crop, no matter how lavish we may be after planting in fertilizing and cultivating. We are in the business to stay and will not risk the loss of our reputation to gain a few extra dollars now.

We also wish to call the attention of our patrons to the fact that the past season has been extremely unfavorable to the seed crop throughout the whole world. The natural result of this is that higher prices than usual are asked by all growers for high grade seeds, guaranteed to be fresh. This is particularly noticeable on **Peas, Beans, and all Vine Varieties**. You can rest assured that where cheap goods are offered orders will be filled from old stock.

Parties unknown to us must send satisfactory reference or one-third cash with order; the remainder to be C. O. D. by express. Where shipment cannot be made by express either satisfactory reference or all cash will be required before shipment.

VARIETIES.	PRICES.		
ARTICHOKE.	Per Ounce	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
Large Green Globe (Loan).....	50	\$1 75	\$5 00
Artichokes plants per 100 \$1.50, per 1000 \$12.00.			
ASPARAGUS.			
Conover's Colossal.....	10	20	50
Palmetto.....	10	25	75
Mammoth.....	10	30	80
	Per 100	Per 1000	
Roots 2 years old of either kind.....	\$0 60	5 50	
BEANS—Dwarf, Snap or Bush.	Per quart.	Per peck.	Per bush'l
Beans of all kinds crop short limited supply.			
Extra Early Refugee, supply very limited.....	30	2 50	9 00
Pride of Newton.....	25	2 00	7 00
Early Mohawk Six Weeks.....	25	2 00	7 00
Early Yellow Six Weeks.....	25	2 00	7 00

VARIETIES.

PRICES.

BEANS.—Dwarf, Snap or Bush—Continued.		Per quart.	Per peck.	Per bush.
White Kidney	By mail, add 15c. per quart for postage.	20	1 25	4 50
Red Kidney		20	1 25	4 50
Best of All (supply very limited)		30	2 25	8 50
Improved Valentine (supply very limited)		30	2 50	9 00
Improved Dwarf German Wax (stringless)		30	2 50	9 00
Grenell's Improved Dwarf Golden Wax		30	2 50	9 00
Wardwell's Dwarf Kidney Wax (supply very limited)		40	2 50	9 50
Dwarf Flageolet or Perf. Wax (supply very limited)		40	2 50	9 50
Dwarf Butter (Bismark)		30	2 50	8 50
Detroit Rust Proof Wax		30	2 50	8 50
Henderson's Bush Lima		40	2 50	9 00
Burpee's Bush Lima		40	2 50	9 00
Thorburn's Valentine Wax Beans (crop a failure)				
BEANS—Pole or Running.				
Large Lima		40	2 50	9 00
Carolina or Sewee		40	2 50	9 00
Southern Willow-Leaved Sewee or Butter,		50	2 75	9 00
Dutch Case Knife		40	2 25	8 00
Southern Prolific (supply very limited)		40	2 50	9 50
Crease Back (supply very limited)		50	3 00	10 00
Lazy Wife's (supply very limited)		50	3 00	10 00
Golden Wax Flageolet (crop a failure)				
Early Golden Cluster Wax		50	3 00	10 00
BEANS—English.				
Broad Windsor		20	1 50	4 00
BEEF.				
Frotscher's $\frac{3}{4}$ Red Turnip	Per Ounce	10	20	50
Extra Early or Bassano		10	15	50
Dewing's Early Red Turnip		10	15	50
Early Blood Turnip		10	15	50
Long Blood		10	15	40
Half Long Blood		10	15	50
Edmond's Early Blood Turnip		10	15	50
Crosby's Egyptian		10	20	50
Egyptian Red Turnip, Extra Early		10	20	50
Eclipse		10	20	40
Lentz		10	20	50
Long Red Mangel Wurzel		10	15	40
White French or Sugar		10	15	40
Silver or Swiss Chard		10	20	50
Chicago Early Blood Turnip		10	20	60
BORECOLE or CURLED KALE.				
Dwarf German Greens		15	40	1 00
BROCCOLI. Purple Cape.				
		30	1 00	3 50
BRUSSELS SPROUTS.				
		15	50	1 50
CABBAGE.				
Early York		25	50	1 75
Early Large York		25	50	1 75
Early Large Oxheart		25	50	1 75
Early Winningstadt		25	50	1 75
Jersey Wakefield		25	75	2 50
Early Flat Dutch		25	50	1 75
Early Drumhead		25	50	1 75
Stein's Early Large Flat Dutch (very fine)		25	65	2 00
Solid South		25	65	2 00
Succession, Henderson's true		25	75	2 50
Large Flat Brunswick, German imported		25	65	2 00
Improved Large Late Drumhead		25	65	2 00
Frotscher's Superior Large Late Flat Dutch		25	75	2 50
Crescent City Large Late Flat Dutch		25	65	2 00

VARIETIES.

PRICES.

CABBAGE.—CONT'D.		Per Ounce	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
Improved Early Summer, Henderson's		25	75	2 50
Red Dutch (for pickling)		25	50	1 75
Green Globe Savoy		25	50	2 00
Early Dwarf Savoy		25	50	2 00
Drumhead Savoy		25	50	1 75
St. Denis or Chou Bonneuil		25	75	2 00
Steckler's French Market Winter		25	75	2 50
All Season		25	65	2 00
Pride of the South		25	65	2 00
CAULIFLOWER.				
Extra Early Paris		75	2 25	9 00
Half Early Paris		75	2 25	8 00
Early Erfurt		75	2 50	9 50
Early Snowball, Henderson's True		2 30	6 00	22 00
Le Normands Short Stemmed		75	2 50	9 00
Early Italian Giant		1 00	3 00	11 00
Late Italian Giant		1 00	3 00	11 00
Large Algiers, fine, French Strain		1 00	3 00	11 00
CARROTS.				
Early Scarlet Horn		10	25	70
Half Long Scarlet French		10	25	70
Half Long Luc		10	25	70
Improved Long Orange		10	25	60
Long Red, without core		10	25	60
St. Valerie		10	25	70
Danver's Intermediate		10	25	60
Chantenay Half Long		10	25	70
CELERY.				
Large White Solid (finest American)		20	60	2 00
Perfection Heartwell, very fine		20	75	2 50
Dwarf Large Ribbed		20	60	2 00
Golden Self-Blanching (French grown)		30	1 00	3 00
Giant Pascal		20	65	2 00
Celeriac or Turnip-Rooted		20	50	1 50
Cutting or Soup		15	30	1 00
White Plume		25	75	2 50
CHERVIL. Plain-Leaved		15	40	1 50
COLLARDS, Georgia		10	30	1 00
CORN SALAD		15	40	1 00
CORN.				
Extra Early Dwarf Sugar		20	\$1 00	3 00
Adam's Extra Early		20	75	2 50
Frotscher's Adam's Early Large		20	75	3 00
Early Sugar or Sweet		20	75	2 50
Stowell's Evergreen Sugar		20	90	3 00
Golden Beauty		15	50	1 50
Champion White Pearl		15	50	1 50
Golden Dent Gourd Seed		15	50	1 50
Early Yellow Canada		15	50	1 75
Large White Flint		15	59	1 75
Blunt's Prolific, Field		15	75	2 00
Improved Leaming		15	50	1 50
Mosby's Prolific		15	50	2 00
Hickory King, white		15	50	1 75
White Rockdale		15	60	2 00
Yellow Creole Corn, only in ears at \$1.50 per 100.				
N. B.—Prices for large quantities given on application.				

By mail, add 15c. per quart for postage.

VARIETIES.

PRICES.

		Per Ounce	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
CRESS.				
Curled or Pepper Grass		10	35	1 00
Broad-leaved, grey seeded		15	50	2 00
Water Cress. True		50	1 50	5 00
CUCUMBER.				
Improved Early White Spine		10	20	60
Frotscher's New Orleans Market		20	40	1 00
Early Frame		10	20	50
Long Green Turkey		10	25	70
Early Cluster		10	15	40
Gherkin, or Burr, for pickling		20	50	1 50
Japanese Climbing		10	25	75
EGGPLANT.				
Frotscher's Large Purple, or New Orleans Market		50	1 50	5 00
Early Dwarf Oval		30	1 00	3 25
New York Market		25	1 00	3 00
ENDIVE.				
Green Curled		15	50	1 50
Extra Fine Curled		20	65	2 00
Broad-leaved, or Escarolle		15	50	1 50
GARLIC. 25c qt.				
KOHLRABI. Early White Vienna, finest		25	75	2 50
LEEK.				
Large London Flag, American grown		20	50	1 40
Large Carentan " "		25	60	2 00
Large Rouen		25	75	2 00
LETTUCE.				
Early Cabbage or White Butter		15	30	1 00
Improved Royal Cabbage		15	40	1 25
Brown Dutch		15	50	1 50
Drumhead Cabbage		15	40	1 25
White Paris Coss		20	50	1 50
Perpignan		20	50	1 50
Frotscher's N. O. Improved Large Passion		20	65	2 00
Steckler Co.'s French Market		20	75	2 50
Trocadero		20	65	2 00
MELON, MUSK or CANTELOUPE.				
Netted Nutmeg		10	20	60
Netted Citron		10	25	75
Pine Apple		10	20	65
Early White Japan		10	20	65
Persian or Cassaba		10	20	65
Frotscher's New Orleans Market		20	40	1 00
Osage		10	20	60
Early Hackensack		10	20	60
Emerald Gem		10	20	60
Long Island Beauty		15	25	75
MELON, WATER.				
Southern grown, Sup. Quality.	Ice Cream, White Seeded	10	20	60
	Duke Jones	10	15	50
	Rattlesnake, true	10	15	50
	Pride of Georgia	10	15	50
	Mammoth Iron-Clad	10	15	50
	Kolb Gem	10	15	50
	Florida's Favorite	10	20	60
	Frotscher's Lone Star	20	40	1 00
	Seminole	10	20	50
	Triumph	20	30	75

VARIETIES.

PRICES.

		Per Ounce	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
MUSTARD.				
Large Curled		15	30	75
Chinese Large Leaved		15	30	75
White or Yellow Seeded		10	15	40
NASTURTIUM.				
Tall		15	30	1 00
Dwarf		15	30	1 00
OKRA.				
Green Tall Growing		10	15	40
Extra Early Dwarf Green Prolific		10	15	40
White Velvet		10	20	40
French Market		10	25	60
ONION.				
Frotscher's Creole (prices subject to market fluctuations)		60	2 00	6 00
ITALIAN ONION.				
New Queen		25	75	2 50
Bermuda (true) Red and White (Teneriffe grown)		25	75	3 00
Bermuda Red and White (California grown)		20	60	2 00
ONION SETS.				
White		Per quart.	Per peck.	Per bush.
Red or Yellow		20	market pr.	
		15	"	
SHALLOTS.				
Red and White		20	50 gal	
PARSLEY.				
Plain Leaved		Per Ounce	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	Per lb.
Double Curled		10	20	60
Improved Garnishing		10	20	65
Market Gardeners Curled		10	25	75
		10	25	75
		10	15	60
PARSNIP.—Hollow Crown or Sugar.				
		Per quart.	Per peck.	Per bush.
Extra Early (First and Best)		25	1 25	4 50
Early Alaska		25	1 25	4 50
Tom Thumb		30	1 75	6 00
Early Washington		20	1 25	4 00
Blue Beauty (supply very limited)		25	1 75	6 00
Laxton's Alpha		25	1 50	5 00
Bishop's Dwarf Long Pod		30	1 75	6 00
Champion of England		25	1 50	5 00
Carter's Stratagem		30	2 00	6 00
Carter's Telephone		30	2 00	6 00
McLean's Advancer		25	1 25	4 50
McLean's Little Gem		25	1 50	5 00
Laxton's Prolific Long Pod		25	1 25	5 00
Eugenie		30	1 50	6 00
Dwarf Blue Imperial		30	2 00	7 00
Royal Dwarf Marrow		20	1 00	3 75
Black-Eyed Marrowfat		20	1 00	3 50
Large White Marrowfat		20	1 00	3 50
Dwarf Sugar		30	2 00	7 00
Tall Sugar		30	2 00	7 00
American Wonder		30	1 75	6 00
Field or Cow Peas. Market price.				
PEPPER.				
Bell or Bull Nose		Per Ounce	Per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
Sweet Spanish Monstrous		30	1 00	3 00
Long Red Cayenne		25	1 00	3 00
Red Cherry		40	75	3 00
Golden Dawn Mango		25	1 25	4 00
Bird Eye		25	75	3 00
Frotscher's Tabasco		45	1 25	4 25
Chili		50	1 50	5 00
Ruby King, Sweet		30	80	3 00
Columbus, Sweet		25	75	3 00
Red Cluster		40	1 25	3 50
		50	1 50	

By mail, add 15c. per quart for postage.

VARIETIES.

PRICES.

POTATOES.

Special—Our stock of Seed Potatoes are Genuine Eastern and Tennessee grown, the varieties are true to name and just as represented. No Michigan or other Western stock palmed off for Eastern. No restocking done in our establishment, the bills of lading from the houses where our stock comes from will bears us out on that. We, however, handle also Western Potatoes and sell them as such, although they are not as well adapted to our climate and soil as Eastern, are not as well selected and will consequently not give the same satisfaction, except perhaps under extremely favorable circumstances.

Prices subject to fluctuation.			Per bush.	Per barrel
	Boston Peerless		\$1 50	3 50
	Rural New Yorker No. 2		1 50	3 50
	White Elephant		1 50	3 75
	Extra Early Vermont		1 50	3 75
	Vermont Early Rose		1 50	3 50
	Snowflake		1 50	3 50
	Improved Beauty of Hebron		1 50	3 50
	Early Ohio		1 50	3 50

These are all Eastern grown, true to name, and of the finest stocks ever offered in this market.

Early Triumph, Tennessee grown	1 50	3 50
The Triumph are highly recommended for early shipping (Drayage extra, 1 bbl. 15c.; 5 bbl. lots 10c. per bbl.)		

POTATOES, SWEET.

Spanish Yam	
Southern Queen	
Shanghai or California Yam	

Prices vary according to market. Quotations given on application.

PUMPKIN.

	Per ounce	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Kentucky Field	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 45
Large Cheese	10	20	50
Frotscher's Cashaw Crook-Neck (green striped) So. grown	15	25	75
Golden Yellow Mammoth	15	25	75

RADISH.

Early Long Scarlet	10	15	50
Early Scarlet Turnip	10	20	60
Yellow Summer Turnip or Golden Globe	10	20	60
Early Scarlet Olive Shaped	10	20	60
White Summer Turnip	10	20	60
Scarlet Half Long French	10	20	50
Scarlet Olive-Shaped, White Tipped or French breakfast	10	20	60
Black Spanish, Winter	10	20	60
Chinese Rose, Winter	10	20	60
Chartier (supply very limited)	10	25	75
White Strassburg	10	20	60
White California Mammoth	10	20	75
ROQUETTE	20	70	2 00

SALSIFY

Sandwich Island Mammoth	20	50	1 50
SORREL. Broad-leaved	15	50	1 50

SPINACH.

Extra Large-leaved Savoy	10	15	30
Broad-leaved Flanders	10	15	30

SQUASH.

Early Bush or Patty Pan	10	15	60
Long Green or Summer Crook-Neck	10	15	60
London Vegetable Marrow	15	40	1 00
The Hubbard	10	20	95
Boston Marrow	15	25	75

VARIETIES.

PRICES.

TOMATO.		Per ounce	Per ¼ lb.	Per lb.
Ponderosa		25	1 00	3 00
King of the Earlies		25	50	2 00
Extra Early Dwarf Red		25	50	2 00
Trophy, selected		25	60	2 00
Large Yellow		25	60	2 00
Acme, Livingston's		25	50	1 75
Paragon		25	50	1 75
Livingston's Stone		25	60	2 00
" Perfection		25	50	1 75
" Favorite		25	60	1 75
" Beauty		25	60	2 00
Dwarf Champion		25	75	2 00
Tree Tomato		25	75	3 00
TURNIP.				
Early Red or Purple Top, strap-leaved		10	15	40
Early White Flat Dutch, strap-leaved		10	15	40
Large White Globe		10	15	40
White Spring		10	15	40
Yellow Aberdeen		10	15	40
Golden Ball		10	15	40
Amber Globe		10	15	40
Improved Purple Top Ruta Baga, Long Island grown		10	15	40
Munich Early Purple Top		10	20	60
Purple Top Globe		10	15	40
Extra Early White Egg		10	20	50
White Hanover		10	15	50
SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.		Per pack		
Anise, Balm, Basil, Bene, Borage, Caraway,				
Coriander, Dil, Fennel, Horehound, Lavender,				
Majoram, Penny Royal Pot Marigold, Summer Savory,				
Tansy, Rosemary, Rue, Sage, Thyme, Wormwood.				
All the above at 5 and 10 cents per package.				
GRASS AND FIELD SEEDS.		Per lb.	Per ½ bu.	Per bush.
Red Clover, Extra Cleaned		15		6 00
White Dutch Clover		25		12 00
Alsike Clover		20		7 00
Alfalfa or French Lucerne		20		8 00
Crimson, an annual		15		6 00
Lespedeza Striata or Japan Clover		20 qt.		4 00
Kentucky Blue Grass, Fancy		15 lb.		1 50
Red Top Grass, choice		15		1 25
English Rye Grass		10		2 00
Rescue Grass		30		3 00
Johnson Grass, Extra Cleaned		10		2 50
Tall Meadow Oat Grass		25		3 00
Meadow Fescue Grass		20		2 50
Orchard Grass, choice		20		2 25
Timothy		10		3 00
Kafir Corn		5		
German Millet				
Texas Rye				
Texas Barley				
Texas Red Rust Proof Oats				
Sorghum				
Broom Corn		10		2 50
Dhouro or Egyptian Corn		10		
Buckwheat		10		2 00
Russian Sunflower		15		
Hairy Vetch		15		
Teosinte		30c. ¼ lb.	Per lb.	6 00
Italian Rye		2 00 bush.	1 00	
Bermuda Grass		1 25 lb.		
Burr or California Clover	(measured)	per quart, 10; per bushel, \$2.00.		

N. B.—Prices for larger quantities given on application.

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UPLAND AND LOWLAND SEED RICE.

These are only two varieties for our Southern soil. Genuine Imported Honduras Seed Rice, 75c. per peck; \$2.25 per bushel; \$6 per bbl.
Imported Choice Carolina Seed Rice, 75c. per peck; \$2.25 per bushel; \$6 per bbl.

VEGETABLE PLANTS.

During the proper season, we will have all varieties of vegetable plants on hand suitable for our climate, and will be prepared to fill orders at the shortest notice, providing the weather permits:

Artichoke plants, genuine Globe	\$1 50	per 100	\$12 00	per 1000
Cabbage plants, of all seasonable varieties	60	"	4 50	"
Cauliflower plants, of all seasonable varieties	1 00	"	7 50	"
Celery plants, leading variety	75	"	6 50	"
Egg Plant, New Orleans Market	1 50	"	10 00	"
Pepper plants, all varieties	1 00	"	7 50	"
Tomato plants, leading varieties	75	"	6 50	"
Beet plants, leading varieties	40	"	3 50	"
Lettuce plants, leading varieties	40	"	3 50	"
Kohlrabi, White Vienna	40	"	3 50	"
Creole and Burmuda Onion Plants	40	"	3 50	"

CHIVES OR GERMAN SCHNITTLAUCH.

One of the finest and most delicate of the entire Onion family. Much more delicate in flavor than Shallots or Pearl Leek. The Tops, the only part used, are used for seasoning Salads, Cream Cheese, etc.

This plant is of an easy culture, but requires partly shade during summer and high soil. Price per bunch, 15c.

RHUBARB, OR THE CELEBRATED PIE PLANT.

Strong roots, 15c. each; \$1.50 per doz.

HORSE RADISH SETS.

15c. per doz.

FRENCH MUSHROOM SPAWN.

HOW TO CULTIVATE MUSHROOMS.

Mushrooms may be grown almost anywhere and at any season of the year, so long as the conditions required are reasonably considered. During the Summer months they may be grown out of doors and an abundant supply secured at a trifling expense. The locations should in all cases be rather dry than damp, and a uniform temperature as near 75 degrees as possible is of primary importance. Horse manure free from litter or straw, mixed with a fifth part of good soil, is the best compost of which to form the beds. Three or four



feet wide, eight inches deep and any length desired are the proper proportions for the bed. In forming bed pack as firmly as possible, beating it with the back of a spade or any convenient implement. It is well to bear in mind that the careful preparation of the bed has more to do with the final result than even the spawn; for a bed carelessly prepared will certainly produce poor Mushrooms.

A few days before spawning it is advisable to expose the spawn to a moderate warm moisture, which will ensure a safer and more rapid growth. When the temperature of the bed is from 70 to 80 degrees it may be spawned by inserting parts of the spawn, about half the size of the hand, four inches deep and about ten inches apart; cover with a thin layer of soil, and in about a week a further covering of two inches of soil should be given. If needed give a slight shower of tepid water. When the bed is in a cellar or otherwise under cover where an even temperature is maintained, nothing further is necessary. If, however, in the open air or exposed to change of weather, it should be covered with straw or hay to help secure a uniform temperature. When this or other covering is removed to perform any operation, it must be replaced with the least possible delay. Between spawning and cropping, four to six weeks usually elapse and while bearing, the beds must never be allowed to become too dry. When gathering the Mushrooms it will facilitate continued bearing if the empty spaces are filled with the same soil as used for covering and fertility may be further increased or prolonged by applying a weak solution of guano, nitrate of soda or saltpeter. Price, 60c. per pound.

TESTIMONIALS.

Louisiana, August 5th, 1899.

Your Lone Star Water Melon, N. O. Market Musk Melon, N. O. Market Cucumber, Stein's Cabbage, White Velvet Okra, Henderson's Bush Lima and Southern Prolific Beans, Acme Tomato and N. O. Market Egg Plant, as well as the N. O. Market Lettuce, have all been grown by me, eaten and found to be all that you claim for them, and as good as any. I am perfectly satisfied with my vegetables and fruit trees, and always put in a good word for your firm, whenever I can.

A. G. NAUCK.

New Orleans, November 25th, 1898.

Your Flower Seeds are the quickest Growing Seeds that we have ever used.

MRS. WM. WOODS.

J. Steckler Seed Co., Ltd.,
GARDEN MANUAL
for the SOUTHERN STATES.



1900.

td.,



